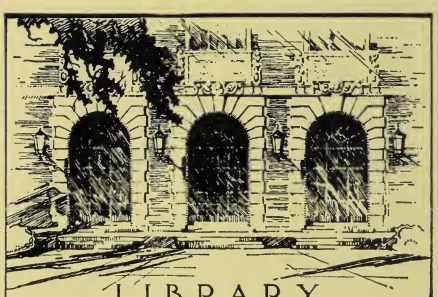

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REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1868.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1869.

Dup. U. of C.
G. W.

REPORTS

TO THE RIGHT HON. H. A. BRUCE, M.P.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

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Half-yearly Joint Report of the Inspectors of Factories.

Factory Inspector's Office,
10, *Whitehall,*
London, S.W., 23*rd Feb.* 1869.

Sir,

We have the honour to transmit herewith our reports for the six months ended the 31st October 1868.

The subjects to which our attention has been specially drawn are treated of at length in these reports; and we believe that our proceedings in reference to the administration of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, have been as uniform as practicable under the varied circumstances of our different districts.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,
Alex. Redgrave.
Robt. Baker.

The Right Hon.
H. A. Bruce, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

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Joint Appendix.

Summary of the Total Number of Informations and Convictions and the Amount of Penalties and Costs in the Districts of the Inspectors during the Six Months ended the 31st of October 1868.

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.							
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s*.	10*s*.	20*s*.	30*s*.	40*s*.	£3.	£5.	£20.
Allowing children and young persons to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine whilst in motion - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children and young persons without registering their names and date of first employment - - - -	25	14	11	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—
Employing children and young persons without surgical certificates -	34	16	18	—	—	—	5	—	11	—	—	—
Employing children before noon and after one o'clock p.m. of the same day -	10	7	3	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
Employing children without school vouchers -	8	7	1	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and females at night - - -	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after six o'clock p.m. - -	81	50	21	10	—	—	36	12	2	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after seven o'clock p.m. -	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women after two o'clock on Saturday -	17	10	7	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons after half past four o'clock on Saturday - -	9	3	1	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women during meal hours - - - -	24	7	17	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children in the process of annealing glass - - -	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Carried forward -	221	134	82	15	—	2	79	14	29	—	—	—

Joint Appendix—*continued.*

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.							
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s.*	10*s.*	20*s.*	30*s.*	40*s.*	£3.	£5.	£20.
Brought forward -	221	134	82	15	—	2	79	14	29	—	—	—
Parents employing or conniving at the illegal employment of their children	3	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parents neglecting to cause their children to attend school - - - -	7	6	1	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Neglecting to keep factory clean - - -	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Not lime washing, as required by law - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Not producing registers, certificates, &c. - -	13	8	5	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Not hanging up abstract of Acts, notices of hours of work, meal times, &c. -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Wilful obstruction of the sub-inspector in the execution of his office -	6	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Total - -	257	148	93	16	7	2	84	14	34	7	—	—

The total amount of fines inflicted, £196 15*s.*
The total amount of costs, £123 13*s.* 3*d.*

HALF YEARLY REPORT of ALEXANDER REDGRAVE, Esq., for the six months ended the 31st of October 1868.

Factory Inspectors' Office, 10, *Whitehall*,
SIR, *London, S.W.*, 31*st January* 1868.

I HAVE to report to you a continuance of the observance of the factory regulations throughout my district during the period embraced by this Report.

It has been most gratifying to find how steadily the good feeling and co-operation is increasing in every class of works; how readily the factory regulations are observed, and how few the instances are in which it has been necessary to prosecute.

The appendix, as usual, contains the names of the persons summoned, and of which the following is a summary:—

Nature of the Charges.	No. of Firms proceeded against.	No. of Cases.	Conviction.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.
Employing children, young persons, and females longer than allowed -	13	76	40	25	11
Employing children without obtaining certificates of their attendance at school - - - - -	2	8	6	2	—
A parent employing a child under seven - - - - -	1	1	1	—	—
A parent not sending a child to school - - - - -	1	1	1		
Obstructing a Sub-Inspector - -	3	3	2	—	1
Employing young persons without surgical certificates - - -	—	3	2	1	—
	20	92	52	28	12

There were thus only 20 manufacturers in the whole of my district against whom I felt myself called upon to take legal proceedings, and these 20 persons are distributed in the following proportions in the different classes of works:—

There are in my district 5396 occupiers of factories under the Acts of 1833 and 1844, and only 16 of these have been prosecuted during the entire half year; of 174 occupiers of Printworks, only one; of 726 occupiers of bleaching, dyeing, and finishing works only one; of 264 occupiers of lace factories, none; of 1176 occupiers under the Act of 1864, none; and of the 7580 occupiers of works under the Act of 1867, only three; and one of these latter cases, Messrs. Palmer and Co., of the Jarrow works, was for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench upon a point of law.

There has been a much larger number of accidents reported from works under the Acts of 1867 than in the

previous half-year, owing to the regulations having become better known and more attended to. The following is a list of the kinds of works in which the accidents occurred:—

Cotton factories	557
Machine and engineers' shops	513
Iron mills	495
Shipbuilding yards	202
Woollen mills	194
Foundries	157
Flax mills	130
Worsted mills	118
Paper mills	72
Steel works	53
Blast furnaces	46
Chemical works	45
Carriage factories	29
Bleaching and dyeing works	23
Silk factories	19
Printers and bookbinders	18
Glass factories	15
Mustard and starch factories	13
Other works	90
	2,789

I can only repeat what I have already stated in my last Report, that the large proportion of these Reports are useless. Of the 2,789 accidents above one half, 1,412, were not caused by machinery, and of the remainder a very great number were purely accidental.

The Report of Mr. Walker, Assistant Inspector of Factories, Appendix No. 1, contains some very interesting observations upon the state of education in his district. He alludes to the lamentable condition, educationally, of the workers in the factories in Scotland, and he has compared that condition with what he found in the north of England. The figures which Mr. Walker gives are of very great significance in many important points of view; and in none more so, perhaps, than as showing the influence of the half-time system. Mr. Walker contrasts places in Scotland, where the half-time system barely has existence, with places in England where it has become ingrained with the habits of the people. The very high position in the comparison taken by Leeds, Rochdale, and Blackburn, proves what has been effected by the half-time system. In the last-named town the results are very remarkable; and there is, perhaps, no town in the kingdom

which is so essentially a half-time town as Blackburn. There are few works but cotton factories; nearly the only employment for children is the cotton manufacture, and thus we have the results of the half-time system when it is supported and fostered alike by manufacturers, school managers, and operatives. While in Edinburgh only 46 per cent. of the children examined could read and write, the per-centage in Leeds was 67, in Rochdale 66, and in Blackburn 76.

When I had to consider the arrangements which would be necessary for administering the Act of 1867 in the Metropolis, I was very fortunate in being able to place in London three very excellent Sub-Inspectors. So much was to be done by way of explanation to employers, many of whom only knew of a Factory Act as having reference to cotton factories in Lancashire, and who comprehended with difficulty its application to employments such as mantle-making, artificial flower making, the City warehouses, &c., that it was of the greatest importance that the administrators of the law should be men of great discretion, great evenness of temper, and patient in listening to objections; and the three gentlemen now superintending the Metropolis possess all these qualifications in a high degree.

Mr. Henderson, who, in the beginning of 1868, had charge of all the Metropolis north of the Thames, and had to explain the Factory Regulations to all the trades in that part of London, has addressed to me the following Report of much interest, showing where the regulations still press upon some industries, and, what I think of considerable importance, that the modifications granted to certain trades by direct enactment have not been in excess of what the actual exigencies of the trades required.

"The application of legal restrictions and regulations to the dense population employed in the several trades and manufactures carried on in the Metropolis has been accompanied with some interesting and noteworthy circumstances. In December 1867 you did me the honour to appoint me Sub-Inspector of the Central Metropolitan sub-division, which at that time included the county of Middlesex. During the greater portion of the year 1868 I was closely engaged in visiting and inspecting the numerous factories situated within that county and in the city of London to which the new law applied. The Factory Acts passed previous to the year 1864 included but a small number of people in London, and their influence was not felt to any appreciable extent. In that year they were extended to the manufactures of earthenware, of lucifer matches, of percussion caps, of cartridges, and to the employments of paper staining and of fustian cutting. Several hundreds of operatives additional were and continue to be engaged at these employments, but after all they

constitute but a small proportion of the large number engaged in the miscellaneous trades and occupations which continued to be carried on free of any legal restriction.

"The Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, and the Workshops Regulation Act of the same year, introduced quite a new state of things. Doubtless, when their influence comes to be more fully felt, they will create an important change in the social and industrial condition of those who earn their bread in London by labouring from day to day. The trades and occupations embraced by the new Factory Act, which give employment to the largest numbers of people in the Metropolis, include, among others, the following:

"Iron foundries, copper foundries, brass foundries, and other places in which the process of casting or founding metal is carried on:

"The manufacture, by aid of any mechanical power, of machinery, or of other articles of metal, or of india-rubber, or gutta-percha:

"The manufactures of paper, glass, and tobacco, and the processes of letter-press printing and bookbinding.

"The new Factory Act also applies to all premises, whether adjoining or separate, which constitute one trade establishment, and in which 50 or more persons are employed. Under this clause a large number of places in which an endless variety of manufactures are carried on are embraced. Among the most important are the large establishments in which wearing apparel of various descriptions is manufactured.

"But little or no difficulty has been felt in applying the Factory Acts to the metal trades in London. In the iron and brass foundries, and in the machine shops, the employment of young persons is exceptional, and they are all but universally apprentices who are above 13 years of age. In the typefounding and sterotype-casting establishments, more especially in the former, it has been the practice to employ younger boys. Several of the processes carried on in these trades afford suitable employment for children. To become quick and expert at the work, however, they require some training; and as but few of them are apprenticed to the trade, they are generally withdrawn from it by their parents at an early age and sent to other employments. Some typefounders have expressed a fear to me that they will have a difficulty in getting boys to suit them under these circumstances, particularly when the minimum age for a full-timer is raised to 13, as it will be in July 1870. Any inconvenience that might be felt from this cause might be fairly and readily met in this trade by adopting the half-time system. So far as I can judge there does not appear to be any practical obstacle in the way.

"The number of people employed in the county of Middlesex in the manufacture of articles made of india-rubber or of gutta-percha, or in the making of paper, or in glass blowing, is not great, and the application of the Factory Act to these branches of business has made no material alteration in the mode of conducting them.

"Many females and young persons are employed in the manufacture of tobacco and cigars. The average hours of work in this trade, as a rule, have been light, but occasionally irregular; and, with the one exception which I am about to explain, the enforcement of factory hours has caused no inconvenience. In the East end of London the manufacture of cigars is largely prosecuted by persons professing the Jewish religion, and before the Factory Act was applied to the cigar manufacture it was their common practice to employ females and young persons on Sunday mornings for a few hours. All Sunday work of this kind is forbidden by the Factory Acts Extension Act, and although it is true that persons of the Jewish persuasion have the right to employ females and young persons on Saturday evenings from four till nine o'clock, yet I am assured by many employers in the cigar trade that this modification is altogether valueless and insufficient. They tell me that it is not practicable for them to get such persons to work on Saturday, and as they break off from their week's labour on Friday afternoon, the effect of the restrictions now imposed upon their trade is to reduce the week's work to four days and a half. Nor is this serious reduction in the hours of work the sole objection they make to the operation of the Act. They explain that if the girls and young persons engaged in cigar making were allowed to play from Friday afternoon till Monday morning each week they would be so stiff and clumsy in manipulating the tobacco on the latter day that the work they produced would be necessarily of a very inferior quality.

"In the processes of letter-press printing and bookbinding a very large number of people are engaged within the limits of the subdivision of which I had the care in the year 1868. The application of the Factory Acts to these occupations has perhaps as seriously interfered with the old established order of things as any that I could name. The modifications granted to bookbinders under the Act, more especially the permission given them to employ females for seventy hours a week for a certain portion of the year, have no doubt removed many of the difficulties which the new regulations if adhered to to the letter, would have created. The excessive night work occasionally indulged in in this branch of business has been effectually checked, and many employers who are largely engaged in it express the opinion that they are now little inconvenienced by the application of the Act. The process of bookbinding, however, embraces within it the folding and stitching of newspapers and periodicals; and prior to last year this was done by females, who were generally employed at it for one or two nights a week. They were not engaged at the occupation during the day. Not unfrequently they were married women, who in this way helped to eke out the weekly income of the family. The enforcement of the Act has resulted in the discharge of many such persons from employment. Some of the work is now done during the day, and in other cases folding machines have been introduced.

"The various modifications granted to letter-press printers have also met to a large degree the particular exigencies of that

trade. In large establishments but little inconvenience has been felt, and the Act may be conformed with in such places without any difficulty. Its application in some cases, perhaps in most, may have rendered the process of printing during the night a little more costly than it was before, but here, as in bookbinding, the introduction of improved machinery is dispensing with the employment of many of those who are forbidden to work during the night. The absolute and imperative nature of the restrictions imposed upon letter-press printers by the Factory Act is more grievously felt by those who are termed in the trade "jobbing printers." The latter may be numbered by the hundred in the district, and, as a rule, they are small employers, frequently having not more than one or two boys in their establishment. In such offices it is not often that the young persons are employed continuously for many consecutive hours, and they have generally many intervals of rest. The master however is frequently called upon suddenly to print a circular or a hand bill, and it is a very general subject of complaint in the trade that they are absolutely prevented from employing a boy after 8 p.m. The Act does enable them to employ young persons of fourteen years of age during the night, but they must have as holidays both the day before and the day after such employment. To the "jobbing" printer this modification affords no relief, as he seldom or ever knows till within an hour or two of the close of the day's work when he is likely to require a boy after 8 p.m. Many letter-press printers of this class have explained to me that they would be quite satisfied with some such modification of the Act in their favour as has been extended to bookbinders, and which would enable them occasionally to employ young persons an hour or two latter in the evening. From all I can learn it appears to have been the custom of the trade before the Factory Act was extended to it to do this, and to grant to the boys so employed, an equal interval of time at least, for leisure on the following day.

The Factory Acts Extension Act and the Workshop Regulation Act affect more or less every handicraft pursued in the Metropolis, and the miscellaneous establishments it has been my duty to inspect and report upon have been numerous and very varied in their character. From blacking and black lead, to perfumes and the most delicate essences, from pickles to pianos, from building bricks to artificial teeth, there are few manufactures of anything largely in demand which are unrepresented on my list. To such miscellaneous trades there has been little or no difficulty in adjusting the regulations enjoined by the Factory Act. As a rule the average hours of work during the week are in these employments less than those fixed by law, and the modifications conceded by the Secretary of State have been found generally to meet the special exigencies of particular trades.

"In the manufacture of wearing apparel of various kinds, and which furnishes employment to a very large proportion of the working people of London, the application of the new law has been productive of more chequered results. This is a trade, which, through nearly all its ramifications, is essentially what is

called a "season trade." That is to say, those employed in it, whether it be the East-end slopworkers or the West-end fashionable milliners, are subject to great fluctuations, caused either by fashionable customs, or by other circumstances. For several months in each year they have little or nothing to do; in others they are not unfrequently called upon to do too much. It has been in my experience a source of almost universal complaint on the part of employers in this trade that the Factory Act makes no allowance to them for this state of things, for which it would be unreasonable to hold them responsible. They have very generally expressed to me their entire concurrence with the general tenor of the Factory Act, and they admit the necessity of some interference on the part of the Legislature to prevent the continuance of proved abuses. But they allege that they are seriously hampered and crippled in the conduct of their business by the hours of work being imperatively restricted within the same limits in their busy season as during the slack period of the year. The inconveniences thus caused are more seriously felt by some in the trade than others. In the City and Eastern district the operatives are generally paid by piece-work, and their employers not unfrequently find that their increased energy and activity enables them to produce as much work in 10 hours and a half as they beforetime spent 12 or 13 over; but in Westend establishments employers have no such advantage. There the workpeople are paid for the most part fixed wages; a considerable number of them are boarded by their employers at a heavy cost; and the latter unhesitatingly assert that the restrictions imposed upon them, in and out of season alike, will render their business unprofitable, and that they will be compelled to cause the workpeople to share in the loss. The abolition of the boarding system, and the reduction of all they employ to the position of day workers, is contemplated by many employers; and their movement in this direction has seriously alarmed many who take a warm interest in the social welfare of the young women employed in such establishments. In the great majority of the millinery and dressmaking houses of the West-end, the comfort and health of the employees have, of late years more especially, been anxiously studied, and many employers have expended large sums of money in order to meet their various tastes and wants. The same accommodation could only be secured in private lodgings on payment of a rent which would be altogether out of proportion to the salary obtained.

"The facts thus briefly stated relative to the influence of the new law upon the young women employed in the West-end of London are amply confirmed by the lady superintendents of the various homes and institutions established for their benefit. Miss O'Neile, of the Home, 82, New Bond Street, while admitting that the Factory Act and the Workshops Regulation Act have together proved very beneficial in suppressing the excessive hours of work formerly resorted to by many employers, is quite of opinion that, for the interests of the young women employed, some modification should be made in the restrictions now laid

upon employers during the busy season of the year. Miss O'Neile states without hesitation that in her opinion the reduction of all those employed in the millinery and dressmaking to the condition of day workers would seriously injure the social status of a large proportion of them, and asserts that an extension of the hours of work during the busy season is as much desired by the young women themselves as by their employers. Miss Bramwell, the superintendent of the home in Great Marlborough Street (in which 80 young women on an average find a home), was equally strong in her condemnation of the enforcement of the law as it now stands. So unpopular are some of the regulations with those who are under Miss Bramwell's care at this institution, that she assured me they proposed to have a public meeting to memorialize Parliament against them. Miss Baldwin, of the West Central London Institute, Great Ormond Street, confirmed the opinion of the two ladies I have already quoted in every particular. Some of the young women who are members of the institution she superintends are employed in bookbinding establishments in which females and young persons are permitted by the Act to work at times 70 hours a week. When they come to compare notes with other members of the institute who are employed at millinery or dressmaking, the restrictions imposed at all times on the latter are very much condemned.

"In the course of the various conversations I have had with employers engaged in the manufacture of wearing apparel in London, I have found, almost without exception, that they would be satisfied with a moderate modification of the existing restrictions. The "season" extends over a period of about four months in each year. In the City and in the eastern and northern districts it is usually divided between the spring and the autumn; in the West-end it is chiefly confined to the late spring and early summer months. Were permission given to all employers in this trade to keep the females and young persons in their establishments at work for 70 hours a week for four months in the year, I think the difficulties now felt would be removed, and all would be reconciled to the application of the law.

"A very general opposition has been offered by employers in every branch of trade in the Metropolis to the requirement enforced upon them by the Factory Act, to obtain surgical certificates for the young persons whom they employ. The memorandum you issued in September on this subject modified the most objectionable feature of this regulation, by reducing the cost of such certificates to those who employed only a limited number under 16 years of age. There is throughout London, however, such an abundant supply of juvenile labour, that employers have a most ample choice, and the young persons they select are strong and healthy, and invariably quite qualified for their work in this respect. The Factory Act now applies also to many trades in which no young persons are employed, but apprentices of 14 or 15 years of age. There certainly does not exist the same necessity for a surgical certificate in such cases as in large factories, into which all comers are made welcome.

The substitution of the certificate of the real age of a child or young person for the present surgical certificate would be much more simple, and would certainly be more satisfactory to a large number of employers of this class.

"One of the most notable features manifested by the application of the Factory Acts to the London trades and manufactures is the fact that up to this time they have proved utterly valueless as educational measures. Children under 12 years of age do not appear ever to have been employed to any large extent in what may be termed the factories or workshops of London; and the result of the enforcement of the Factory Act has simply been this,—that in such cases when children of that age have been employed they have been dismissed, and their places have been filled up with others who are over 12 years of age. With one solitary exception I am not aware of any children attending school under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, in my sub-division. Employers have made no effort to adopt the half-time or educational system, simply because they can get as many young persons over 12 years of age as they choose to employ. So long as this continues to be the case the educational clauses of the Factory Act will not have the slightest influence on the population of London. In some of the branches of trade carried on in private houses many young children are without doubt employed. In the Bethnal Green and Spitalfields districts, for example, there are many hundreds engaged in the manufacture of lucifer match and other small boxes, and in other light occupations. To these the Workshops Regulation Act applies; but it is easy to understand that its introduction and enforcement in such places as the houses of the poor in Bethnal Green and Spitalfields are surrounded with many difficulties. The extreme wretchedness and misery in which a large portion of the population of these districts are steeped present in the meantime insuperable barriers to the successful application of any educational measure. I have visited a considerable number of houses in the East-end in which very young children are employed in some of these light handicrafts; and in the great majority of them it was evident that there was but a doubtful battle going on between the inmates, and hunger and starvation. Six, eight, and occasionally more persons sleep, work, and eat in apartments but a few feet square; and it is clear that some other beneficial social measures must be associated with the Factory Acts ere they can prudently or successfully be applied to this the lowest stratum of industrial life in London.

"It only remains for me to add that in the discharge of my duty in explaining and administering the new Factory Act to the employers of labour in the Metropolis, I have, with rare exceptions, been received most kindly and courteously."

Naturally, the principal work of the half-year has been the putting into operation the Factory Act of 1867. This duty has been rendered much more onerous and much more responsible, not only from the immense number of works

brought under inspection by the Act, but because of the necessity which exists for the most careful and impartial consideration of the claims to modifications of the Factory Regulations.

The operation of some of these modifications ceases at a fixed date; that of others affects certain trades permanently, but there remain a large number of modifications which may be granted if the Secretary of State is satisfied that the customs or the exigencies of a trade require them. These terms may admit of a wide interpretation. Although it is not said by any of the regulations that the views and wishes of the employed are to form an element in the consideration of an application, yet whenever they have expressed their views I have given them the most attentive consideration. I have, however, found that, as a rule, the regulations which the masters have wished to adopt have been in accordance with the wishes of the workpeople, and in fact have been made because the exigencies exist in the customs of the workpeople.

It has always appeared to me that the Acts of Parliament should in every possible circumstance state clearly the rules to be observed, and that as little as possible should be left to the discretion of the Inspector. Every manufacturer ought to feel perfectly satisfied that the restrictions upon the labour of his "hands" should be neither more nor less than those upon his competitors, and he ought to be cognizant of what his competitors are able to do and are doing. This was the case under the Factory Act of 1844, which repealed all those regulations which depended upon the discretion of an Inspector, and laid down absolutely the regulations to be observed. If it had been possible I should have wished that the Act of 1867 had laid down rules providing for the exigencies of the various trades, which, in the demands of the public and the habits of the workpeople, require a handling so different from that which is suitable for labour in a cotton, woollen, or flax factory. But as this could not be laid down in an Act of Parliament, much has been left to the discretion of the Secretary of State, guided by the facts brought before him by the Inspector. And in making my recommendations to the Secretary of State for his permission for modifications in favour of various trades, I have been impressed with the importance of acting upon a general principle, and of consulting the opinions and experience of gentlemen thoroughly conversant with the customs and exigencies of trade, and who from their position command weight and the confidence of their fellow townsmen. I

have accordingly conferred with the Chambers of Commerce in those towns where the trades coming under inspection were represented; and I have to express my acknowledgments in particular to the Chambers of Commerce of Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gateshead, and Nottingham, for the interest manifested in the operation of the Acts of 1867, which greatly assisted me in the administration of the law. From the Chambers of Commerce of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gateshead, of Leeds, of Nottingham, and of Sheffield, I received recommendations for modifications to be granted to the trades in those towns, which the Secretary of State was pleased to grant, and which I believe to have been absolutely necessary for the conduct of the trades, and to meet the wishes of the workpeople.

Two kinds of orders have been granted: those applicable to a trade generally, and those applicable to a particular firm. In order that there should be open to every individual trader the means of ascertaining what modifications have been granted to any competitor, and to secure uniformity of action, the Act of Parliament directs that every order shall be advertised in the London Gazette, or otherwise published as the Secretary of State may think fit; and every order has been, under the instructions of the Secretary of State, published in the London Gazette, and every member of my staff has been supplied with copies of the orders relating to his subdivision. That the information contained in these orders has been serviceable to the public is proved by the publicity given to them in the principal Scotch newspapers.

Thus the Sub-Inspectors are in a position to communicate to any one desiring information as to the class of works and individuals to whom modifications have been granted.

In recommending the orders granted to trades generally, locally, or individually, I have been guided by the experience I had of the progress of the Factories Acts Extension Act, 1867, and of the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, through the Houses of Parliament, with the desire of fulfilling the actual objects aimed at by the framers of the various modifications which it is in the power of the Secretary of State to grant.

My colleague and I were instructed by the Secretary of State in April last to consider under what circumstances it would be fitting to grant modifications in both districts. The conclusions at which we arrived were approved by him.

We agreed that the Acts intended, as a principle, that all manufacturing districts should work from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., unless for a very special cause:

That the very special cause might be the particular customs of a district which do not affect other districts, or some peculiarity in the manufacture which would make a rigid adherence to the original factory hours inconvenient and likely to interfere with the course of trade;

That no modification should be granted unless it were unobjectionable as regards the employer, and that it could not be prejudicial to the health and comfort of the workpeople;

That while it was difficult to name, at length, the trades in which modifications are desirable in both our districts, we specified the following as trades to which modifications would be generally applicable:

Paper mills.
All trades dealing with molten metal, or glass.
Newspaper printing offices.
Shops and warehouses in which the persons employed are of a higher class than factory operatives.

The hours of work in the factory districts are from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

These hours, suitable as they are in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and in various manufacturing localities, are no less repugnant to the habits and wishes of operatives in other trades and in other towns; and among the first kinds of applications I received were those for permission to work from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., or from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The working from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. is not a new principle.

By the Act of 1850, every manufacturer (and all manufacturers under the Act of 1867 are also included) has the absolute right to work from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. between the 1st October and the 1st April following.

No authority from the Secretary of State or from the Inspector is required, but simply a form of notice obtained from the Inspector or Sub-Inspector must be exhibited in the works.

The modification for working from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. in the works under the Acts of 1867, is therefore only for the summer months; but when employers have satisfied me that the customs or exigencies of the trades required the hours to be from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., the modification has been for the whole year.

At the recommendation of Chambers of Commerce, and on the representations from deputations of trade associations, of individual members of trades, and of the members of my staff, the permission to work from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., or from

8 a.m. to 8 p.m., has been published in the London Gazette for the following trades :

Orders applicable to all parts of my district:—
- Newspaper offices.
- Blast furnaces and places where metal is molten.
- Glass works.
- Iron and copper mills.
- Foundries.
- Premises wherein any articles of wearing apparel are made.

Applicable to the Metropolis :—
- The letter-press printers.
  - Bookbinders.
  - Artificial florists.
  - Tobacco manufacturers.
  - Warehouses.

Applicable to Sheffield :—
- The silver-plate trade.
  - Britannia metal trade.
  - German silver trade.
  - Incorporated trades of the Cutlers Company of Hallamshire.

Applicable to Nottingham :—
- The lace warehouses.
  - Hosiery warehouses.
  - Letter-press printers.
  - Bookbinders.
  - Lace dressers.

Applicable to Leeds :—
- The clothing establishments.
  - Cap-making establishments.
  - Curriers establishments.
  - Boot and shoe making establishments.

Applicable to Newcastle-on-Tyne :—
- The hat and cap and hat and fur establishments.

Applicable to Edinburgh and Leith :—
- The tobacco manufacturing establishments.

Applicable to Halifax :—
- The letter-press printers.
  - Bookbinders.
  - Tobacco manufacturing establishments.

The letter-press printers of Maldon, Selkirk, and Oldham.

Permission has also been granted to individual establishments in different parts of my district in which it has been shown that the customs or exigencies of the trades required the modifications; also, these modifications—granted to the trades and upon the principles approved by the Secretary of State—with the names and addresses of the persons to whom they are granted, being advertised in the London Gazette. In fact, no order, I believe, would be legal unless "advertised" in some such public document.

The necessity for granting permission to work from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. to many of the establishments in large towns exists from such having been from time immemorial the customary working hours, and from there being other establishments in the same trades which are under the Workshops Act, and have therefore the option of continuing the custom of the trade. If it were insisted upon in Sheffield and Nottingham, for instance, that the larger establishments should work from six to six, while the smaller ones could work from eight to eight or nine to nine, the larger establishments would be under great disadvantages, because the better class of hands, respectable married women, and others unmarried, prefer those places where they are not required to begin at six. When sudden orders are received the manufacturers who commence at 8 a.m. are much more certain of their full ten hours and a half of work than those manufacturers in whose establishments the work begins at 6 a.m. In the establishments of the latter, the customs of the trade and the habits of the people prevent an equal regularity and punctuality. Feeling that uniformity of working is essential to a just administration of the law, I have endeavoured to obtain this uniformity for all establishments in which the occupations are precisely the same in establishments whether under the Factory Acts or under the Workshops Acts.

Up to the 31st December last, it was legal to work until 4.30 p.m. on Saturday afternoon, but after that date 2 p.m. was the normal time for closing on Saturdays. A great difficulty would have been caused in a great variety of occupations in which work never commenced before 8 a.m. if it had been absolutely compulsory to close at 2 p.m. on Saturdays. There would have been a loss, both to employers and employed, of two hours per week; but the modification which allows work to be continued until 4 p.m. on Saturdays, when work does not commence until 8 a.m., has been a great boon in every part of my district, especially as the grant of the modification to work

from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. includes the power to work until 4 p.m. on Saturdays.

I believe there is a strong desire on the part of the masters in every trade to close as early as possible on Saturdays; but it is a very serious thing, by the rude interposition of an Act of Parliament, to disarrange trade customs and contracts; and I hope to see the full development of the Saturday half-holiday arrived at by the mutual consent of masters and men. I feel persuaded that we shall arrive at the extension of the half-holiday much more quickly by a conciliatory administration of the law, by making some slight legal concession to the present exigencies, than by adhering to the rigid dictum of an Act of Parliament. There are some trades, however, wherein the close restrictions of the Factory Acts would cause the very greatest inconvenience to the public. Occasionally it is of great importance that another day should be substituted for the Saturday half-holiday; for instance, in newspaper offices, in printing and bookbinding shops where periodicals and railway guides are printed and bound, and in milliners and dressmakers establishments. I found, also, that the closing of shops at 2 p.m. on Saturdays in towns in which the market day was Saturday would have been very inconvenient to the public as well as the shopkeepers. Therefore general orders have been signed authorizing the substitution of another day for the Saturday half-holiday by the letter-press printers of the Metropolis and Edinburgh, and in all factories in connection with retail shops in which any article of wearing apparel is made, or in towns in which the market day is Saturday.

The principle that when the market day was Saturday another day should be substituted for the half-holiday, was agreed upon by the inspectors, and approved by the Secretary of State, upon the memorial from Kendal in May last, and I have considered it very important that the same principle should be extended to other towns.

This modification, though apparently interfering with the Saturday half-holiday, will in practice only be required for a portion of the persons employed. It is a permission that may or may not be acted upon as the exigency may arise. In the establishments of milliners and dressmakers, the principals have stated to me that they do not require the whole of their young persons on a Saturday afternoon, but that only occasionally, upon a sudden order being received, some are required to remain late on a Saturday afternoon. Again, at many drapers and sellers of ready-made articles, they do not, as a rule, wish the whole of their

establishment to remain after the regular hours on Saturday, but only two or three to make alterations, &c. to articles purchased on Saturday afternoon.

These things are more important in towns in which the market day is Saturday, and have caused a good deal of anxiety in many towns. In Halifax, for instance, a public meeting was held to consider the question of the Saturday half-holiday, under the auspices of the Association for Promoting the Early Closing of Shops; and it was resolved by the meeting that, as Saturday was the market day, and the town was crowded with people from the surroundin districts, who came in after the closing of the factories a 2 p.m. to make their purchases, the holiday for the shops in the town should be Friday; and that arrangement is being now acted upon under the authority of an order of the Secretary of State.

Very strong objections were made to the constant visitations of the certifying surgeons; and I had applications from the letter-press printers of the Metropolis and of Edinburgh for the authority of the Secretary of State to dispense with the re-examination of hands by the certifying surgeon upon their changing from one employer to another.

This I considered a most reasonable application, and it was granted to that trade in these two cities. The memorandum, however, which I issued upon the subject of surgeons' fees and visits has removed many of the objections, and I have not had any other applications.

The letter-press printers of the Metropolis represented the great inconvenience that would be caused were their premises to be entirely closed on the eight half-holidays which are required to be given annually. They stated that holidays are invariably given, but that they are given only to a few persons at a time, at periods of the year convenient to the employers and the employed; and believing that this was a case which the modification was intended to meet, I recommended that it should be granted.

The only other general order which has been issued under the Factory Act, 1867, is applicable to oil and seed crushing mills.

In many of these it has been the custom to work through the night with two sets of hands; and, at the time of the passing of the Act, a portion of the hands were young, and very great inconvenience would have been caused if it had been compulsory for all under 18 years of age to be restricted to the day times. It appeared to me that in this employment there were the same grounds for consideration as in paper mills and foundries, iron mills, &c.; and I have recommended

that in those trades it might be permitted to employ male young persons of at least 16 years of age, in the same manner as male adults, until the 1st July 1870.

As some modifications have been granted to establishments which are factories under the Factory Act, 1867, it appeared to me to be just that, in establishments of precisely the same kind which are under the Workshops Act, 1867, similar modifications should be granted, especially as I had received applications from the occupiers of many such workshops, urging the necessity of the granting to them the modifications which were applicable to the larger establishments; and the following general orders have been, as in the case of factories, duly advertized in the London Gazette:—

To oil and seed crushing mills (in which less than 50 persons are employed)—

Male young persons of at least 16 years of age may be employed as male adults until 1 July 1870.

To all workshops in which the hours of work are from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., or from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.—

When work commences at 7 a.m. it may continue until 3 p.m. on Saturdays; when work commences at 8 a.m. it may continue until 4 p.m. on Saturdays.

To workshops in connection with retail shops in which articles of wearing apparel are made, or in towns in which the market day is Saturday—

Authority to substitute another day for the Saturday half-holiday.

There have been other orders applicable to individual workshops also advertized in the London Gazette; and in all cases copies of the notices have been forwarded to the local authorities, that all parties interested may be made acquainted with whatever modifications have been granted.

The extension of the factory regulations to such a vast variety of occupations has brought more forcibly under my consideration than heretofore the peculiarity of many of the technical rules to be observed in factories, from their inapplicability to many of the trades now under inspection, and from their producing in the minds of those who are required to observe them a feeling of irritation, which I cannot say is unnatural, because I am unable to trace, or to show to them, any advantage accruing to the persons employed from those minor technical regulations.

The object, indeed I may say the only object, of factory regulation, is the welfare of the employed. Everything that conduces to that end must be fostered and upheld. Anything that does not so conduce should be avoided, and if possible abrogated.

When the Factory Acts were passed in 1833, and for some years afterwards, there was a strong feeling in the public mind that masters were oppressors, and that the children, young persons, and women could only be protected from overwork by the most stringent regulations, binding the master to observe a variety of enactments, which were woven like a net around him, and under which he felt himself constantly liable to prosecution.

I confess I have long looked upon some of these regulations as useless to prevent what is the real practice to be prevented, viz., overtime.

Every manufacturer is required to enter in a register the name of every person employed under 18 years of age. And he is liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds for every name not so registered.

I see no important object gained when the names have been registered. In the case of young persons under 16 years of age, and in a large factory, the register of names is an assistance to the Inspector by way of reference, when ascertaining whether the proper surgical certificates have been obtained, but beyond that I consider it useless.

When an Inspector visits a factory after 6 p.m., for instance, if persons are at work he ascertains their names upon the spot, and that is sufficient for his purpose.

If a register of names can be useful, it can only be in the case of persons under the age of 13 years, viz., half-timers, for whom certificates of school attendance are required, in order to attest their proper attendance at school.

Again, the penalty for non-registration is altogether disproportionate to the extent of the particular infraction of the law. The non-entry in the register of the name of a young person,—an omission to which no injury or injustice to any person employed can be traced,—subjects the manufacturer to a penalty of not less than two pounds; while the employment of a child of six years of age, in labour utterly unsuited to its age and strength, can only be punished by a fine of not less than one pound.

I have sometimes prosecuted manufacturers for not having registered the names of persons employed by them; but I have done so only in those cases where the neglect has been part of, and allied with, a system of passive resistance to the real and cardinal points of the Ten-hours Act. For instance, where a manufacturer has employed a half-timer for full time, and the name has not been registered, I have been able with facility to increase the number of informations, and so to increase the amount of the penalty. But this might have been done with a little more trouble by other methods.

The registration of names, however, is closely allied with another regulation, which is a great annoyance to manufacturers under the Acts of 1864 and 1867, without any countervailing good to the persons employed.

I refer to the compulsory examination of all persons under the age of 16 years by a certifying surgeon, appointed by the Inspector, and paid by the manufacturer.

The law in respect to certifying surgeons is as follows:—

The Inspector appoints the certifying surgeons, and assigns districts to them.

The occupier of every factory is required to obtain from the certifying surgeon whenever he (the occupier) takes a child or young person into his employment, a certificate certifying that the age of the child is at least eight years, or of the young person at least 13 years.

When a child or young person goes to another mill, notwithstanding the patent fact of an examination having already been made and a certificate granted, a fresh examination and a fresh certificate are necessary, because the certificate of the certifying surgeon is only valid for the mill in which it was given; and it frequently happens that this same process is gone over again and again as often as the child or young person enters a fresh employment, and as a matter of course the manufacturer has to pay a fee for one oft repeated tale.

The certifying surgeon is paid by the manufacturer, upon terms agreed upon between them, but, if appealed to by the manufacturer, the Inspector is empowered to fix the visits and the fees, which then are binding.

This again, is a part of the system which, having been necessary in 1833, has been distanced by the march of events, by the enormous ameliorations of factory labour under the Factory Acts, and by the wide-spread and almost universal improvement in tone both of the employers and the employed.

In 1833 there was a general feeling that children were ruthlessly worked in factories, and the public voice demanded protection for them. First, that they should not be employed under certain ages, and, next, that they should not be employed at all unless they were quite equal to the work. There existed at that date no satisfactory system of registration of births. In the Church of England those who were baptised were registered, and the ministers of many denominations kept registers of those who were baptised according to their several rites. But in those days numbers were not baptised at all, and no means were available for ascertaining the real ages of children. The institution, therefore, of the certifying surgeons, who should examine the

children as to their age, was a most valuable suggestion, and for many years was the means of preventing the employment of very young children.

Doubtless numerous cases existed in 1833 of imperfect health, of persons who ought not to have been employed in factories, and children were found at work who were quite unequal to the strain then required from them. Up to 1833 the number of hours' labour was unrestricted; and it is not to be wondered at, if disease and debility resulted from the employment of little children of eight years of age and less, for 12 or 14 or even more hours per day. And to judge from much of the evidence of the Factories Enquiry Commissioners it was absolutely necessary to interpose some machinery by which little children should not be put to work when physically unfit for it. But a generation has passed since those days; factory children have not been overworked for years, while adolescents and women have been restricted to a moderate amount of labour. Speaking from my own experience of many years, and from the observations of the Sub-Inspectors, the number of children rejected by the certifying surgeons on the ground that they are incapacitated by disease or bodily infirmity to perform the amount of labour required has been so small as to be inappreciable. It is absurd, moreover, to suppose that manufacturers in these days desire to employ impotent children. A manufacturer rather calculates the worth of every hand he employs; and he does not employ more than are productive. No one going into a factory, and marking how the overlookers keep the boys and girls at work, can fail to see that the weak and lame would not hold their own for a day, and that an overlooker is fully alive to the necessity of engaging strong and active hands.

This has been the subject of very careful consideration and observation on my part, and the evidence is overwhelming, that children labouring under disease or debility are rarely presented to the certifying surgeons. It does not rest upon my own experience only, but has the concurrent support of all who have connection, officially or otherwise, with my factory district of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

This has been the result in cotton, woollen, worsted, flax, and silk factories, where large numbers of the youngest children are employed, and as to which the enquiries into factory labour in 1833 were confined.

In order to arrive at the real object of the surgical certificate, it is necessary to consider the enactments of the Factory Act of 1833, passed upon the Report of the Factory Commissioners, by whom the fullest evidence had been taken

upon every point in connection with the employment of women and children.

The framers of that Act most properly deemed it necessary that the little children should be examined by a medical man as to their ability to do the day's work allowed by law. The form of the certificate, which could only be granted by a qualified medical man, is set forth in the Act. But when the age of 13 was attained, and the child became qualified by age to work for full time, a medical certificate was not required, but simply a certificate in proof that the person was above 13; and if the child did not work more than nine hours a day, a certificate was not required. It is true that this certificate was practically given by the certifying surgeon in the same manner as the certificate for a child; but it is clear that the evidence upon the Factory Inquiry did not impress the framers of the Act with the feeling that young persons above 13 years of age were at all exposed to the evils which younger children suffered in Factory labour.

The employment of very young children,—I mean as young as those employed in the above description of factories,—is comparatively rare, in the various classes of works brought under inspection by the Act of 1867. We have now to deal under this Act with occupations in which lads and girls from 14 and upwards are employed: who are not driven by the greed of a parent, or the inhumanity of a master, to work constantly and habitually for shamefully long hours; but who, being nevertheless liable to be called upon at intervals for an undue exertion, are amply protected by the limitation of the hours of work.

The question of the necessity for medical certificates in these occupations, therefore, assumes an aspect as different as possible from that which it presented in 1833. Then it was necessary to have a guarantee that the little children really had the strength to work for much longer hours than children of the same age work at the present time. Now, with moderate hours of work, with greatly improved machinery, requiring fewer hands, in buildings more healthy and better suited for work, with a generation of operatives who have been protected by factory legislation, the danger to be avoided is not lest children shall be called upon to do an amount of work, to which they are physically unequal, but lest their very physical sufficiency should induce the surgeon to certify them prematurely for full time employment, and thus curtail the schooling, which their real age would have secured to them as half-timers. We desire to keep children at school for the longest possible

period, and hence we want absolutely to prevent the employment of under-aged children for full time, however strong they may be, or however much they may appear to be above the age of 13. To such children advanced physical development is, under the present system of medical certificates, a misfortune instead of an advantage.

There is nothing exhaustive in the ordinary employment of children in the works now under inspection. In some works, where the labour is light and the rooms healthy, children, indeed, who are under the regulated age, could easily work for the stipulated number of hours and perform the allotted work without injury to their physical condition; but they ought not to be withdrawn from school prematurely, and it is in order to assist in keeping them at school for the full period contemplated by the legislature that there is now a necessity for greater strictness, and for the actual proof of age, instead of the expression of an opinion.

In the fact that it is merely the expression of an opinion lies the great objection to the surgical certificate. There is no uniform standatd by which age can be judged. The reports of the Inspectors, my predecessors, will show how difficult a thing it was to attain any thing like uniformity among the certifying surgeons; and although the same differences of judgment and practice do not now exist, there is still sufficient to create difficulties, and to show the necessity for amendment, in localities where many children are employed.

Naturally every certifying surgeon acts upon his own view of what state of physical development is the best guide in enabling him to decide whether a child be eight years of age or thirteen years of age; and it constantly happens that two certifying surgeons residing in contiguous districts take different standards, and consequently there is a fertile source of annoyance among manufacturers and workpeople, because children have been accepted in one district and refused in another.

This becomes of the greatest importance when trade is brisk, and, as a matter of course when the "hands" feel their advantage.

In the district where the certifying surgeon has a low standard, or is less careful than he should be, the manufacturer obtains labour as he wants it. In the neighbouring district, where the surgeon has more discrimination, and exercises more care, the manufacturers cannot obtain all the hands they require.

When certifying surgeons in the populous parts of my district like Mr. Arden of Sheffield, Mr. Bramley of

Halifax, Dr. Massey of Nottingham, or Mr. Poppleton of Bradford, gentlemen who, with large districts, get through their work punctually, regularly, and efficiently, careful to act upon one sound principle, viz., to admit no child of doubtful appearance, without proof of age, I consider the system has worked well, in preventing the employment of children and young persons under the proper ages.

But in country towns, in small establishments, and even in large establishments, where there is no great change of hands, periodical visits are unnecessary, and there does not appear to me to be any necessity for the compulsory attendance of the certifying surgeon at the factory, for the purpose of granting certificates.

It must be remembered that the certifying surgeon, when visiting a factory for the purpose of examining hands, has no power to enter the factory, or to do any act, save and except to examine the young persons presented to him, and to grant or refuse a certificate. He has no authority at any time to enquire into the healthiness or unhealthiness of the occupations carried on in the factory, or into the condition of the factory itself; he is simply a substitute for the registrar of births, an officer who did not exist at the time of the creation of his office.

The state of factories as to ventilation and cleanliness, the healthiness of the occupation, and the prevalence or absence of disease, are matters which come under the cognizance of the provisions of the Sanitary Act, and are subject to the supervision of medical officers of health under that Act.

The Inspectors of factories have power to direct improvement in ventilation, and the carrying off of dust or noxious vapours. On these points we constantly make suggestions which are readily adopted.

All manual labour exercised by way of trade or for the purposes of gain is now under inspection, either by the provisions of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, or of the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867; and this extension of the factory regulations gives the question of surgical certificates a still further prominence.

Under the Factory Acts, whenever a child or young person changes from one factory to another a fresh medical examination and a fresh certificate are necessary; while in similar but rather smaller establishments, under the Workshops Act, no such routine is required; a child or young person must be of the required age, and that fact is ascertained by the production of a certificate of birth, which certificate of birth is of course good for any number of workshops. There is thus a considerable difference in the administration of the

two Acts in precisely the same kinds of works, and it becomes very desirable that all these distinctions should cease, and that every manufacturer should be in precisely the same position as his competitors.

The system of certifying surgeons was enquired into by the committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1840–1. It was confirmed by the committee, and by the 7 Vict. c. 15, which embraced many of the recommendations of the committee. But this committee sat twenty-eight years ago, while the 7 Vict. c. 15. was passed twenty-four years since; and the system must be examined now in connection with the altered circumstances of the occupations then under consideration, and with the entirely different arrangements of the works brought under inspection by the Acts of 1864 and of 1867.

Up to 1844, the only factories under the Factory Acts were the cotton, woollen, worsted, silk, and flax mills.

Up to 1844 the legal number of hours of work of children were nine hours per day.

In 1844 the legal number of hours work for young persons were twelve per day.

In 1844 the General Registration Act had only been in operation seven years, and could not then be used.

At the present time numerous occupations are under inspection in which very young children are never employed. The Registration Act has been in force for thirty-one years, and births are now well registered in the manufacturing districts.

The hours of work for young persons have been reduced to ten and a half per day.

The hours of work of children cannot now exceed six hours and a half per day.

The physical condition of the operative classes has, from the shortening of the hours of labour, and from other causes, been greatly ameliorated, and there is not the same necessity for general medical examination of young hands under the present system.

It is impossible to close one's eyes to the facts which rise up daily and hourly, and they are of such importance that the whole question is now ripe for consideration.

These facts, and those which I have referred to, demonstrate clearly that an alteration may be made in the present system of ascertaining the ages of the persons to be employed in a factory:

That the retention of the certifying surgeon for the purpose of granting certificates of age is not necessary for the

maintenance of the factory regulations, or for preventing the employment of children unable to work:

That the actual age should be proved by the production of a certificate of birth.

I think the employment of the certifying surgeons should be optional, instead of compulsory; that manufacturers should have power to select whether the certifying surgeon should grant certificates, with the advantage of employing the hands before the certificates are granted, as at present, or that they obtain a certificate of birth for every person under the age of sixteen years.

The old system would be properly continued in all factories where a large number of children and young persons are employed, as it would be the most convenient for the manufacturers, and these are the kinds of employment where a medical opinion may be justified.

Having during the course of the year 1868 to appoint many certifying surgeons, frequently for places and towns in which there were comparatively few works under the Factory Acts, and knowing the difficulty which existed with the surgeons as to what they should charge, and with the employers as to what they should pay, I thought it advisable to distribute a memorandum upon the subject of the fees and visits of the certifying surgeons, in order to relieve both parties from their dilemma.

The following is the memorandum, dated 15th September 1868, a copy of which was sent to each certifying surgeon, and to the smaller manufacturers, who employed only a few young persons.

"Fees and Visits of the Certifying Surgeons.

"Although the Inspector is not required to fix the fees of the certifying surgeons, yet he and the Sub-Inspectors are so often appealed to upon this subject, which is of considerable importance to manufacturers, that the Inspector thinks it will facilitate arrangements if he state what in his opinion is required, and will conduce to the observance of the factory regulations.

"The frequency of the visits is a matter to be determined by the employer, but as a general rule, where the changes of hands are frequent, an arrangement should be made with the certifying surgeon for a periodical visit to the works at a certain sum per annum: this relieves the employers of the trouble of constantly writing to the certifying surgeon, and is upon the whole economical.

"In works where the changes of hands are not frequent, a periodical visit is not necessary or advisable. When a fresh hand has been taken on, the employer should send notice to the certifying surgeon, who will call at the works, and examine the young person. Looking to sec. 13 of 7 Vict., c. 15. as a guide,

the following fees (considering that no medical or surgical treatment is required from the surgeon) will be fair on both sides :—

"For a visit and one certificate. . . . 2*s.* 6*d.*
and sixpence for each certificate in addition when more than one is granted.

"When the works are more than a mile and a half from the residence of the surgeon, sixpence per half mile may be charged.

"A very large number of small works have been brought under inspection by the Act of 1867, and complaints have been made of the comparatively heavy charges for certificates in these small works, which appear to be well founded, especially as such certificates are not required in establishments under the Workshops Act, 1867 ; and the undersigned, therefore, authorizes, in works where there are never more than five persons under the age of 16 years employed, the said young persons being examined at the residence of the certifying surgeon, for which the fee is sixpence per certificate, and no more; upon condition that a responsible person takes the certificate book, and accompanies the young person to the residence of the certifying surgeon, at a time convenient to the surgeon."

The object of this memorandum was to place before the certifying surgeons and the manufacturers a suggestion for facilitating the granting of certificates, more especially amongst the manufacturers under the Act of 1867, and those smaller employers to whom the payment of the surgeon's fee is a question of pecuniary importance.

I have found in many places, that a weekly visit of the certifying surgeon has existed without the slightest necessity, and I wished to point out that a regular visit is only desirable where the changes of hands are frequent. In these cases there is rarely any difficulty between the manufacturer and the certifying surgeon in coming to a fair and reasonable settlement.

Where a periodical visit is not necessary, it has sometimes been a question as to what fee should be charged. In factories under the Act of 1844 things are pretty well settled, but in the works under the Acts of 1864 and 1867 the manufacturers have wished for a guide as to what they should pay, and I have suggested a fee, higher than would be given for a regular periodical visit, but not an extravagant one. In many parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire the fee has been less than that which I have suggested. I have no desire or intention of interfering with arrangements already agreed upon, which have hitherto been satisfactory both to the manufacturers and to the certifying surgeons. In these cases I trust that the old rates will continue, as my memorandum, up to this point, is only a suggestion, which manu-

facturers and certifying surgeons may agree to or not, as they deem fit.

But it is by means of its last paragraph that I desired to give the greatest relief to the smaller manufacturers, and to do a great deal to facilitate the observance of the factory regulations.

There are a large number of employers of one, two, or three young persons, frequently of 14 and 15 years of age, who, according to the law, must be examined by the certifying surgeon, and be certified by him to be above 13 years of age. Every time there is a change of hands, the certifying surgeon had to be sent for, the certificate to be granted, and the feeto be paid. Very young children are not employed, because the labour is unsuited for them, and they would not be worth the wages paid to them.

Looking back to the report of the committee of 1840, it will be seen that the idea of the committee was, that the fee of the certifying surgeon should be at the rate of sixpence per certificate, and that the manufacturer and the person certified should each pay half of the charge.

It is to the honour of manufacturers, that the majority of them make no deduction from the wages of the young persons towards the expense of the certificates, although they may legally deduct threepence on that account. But I cannot refrain from expressing my opinion that the expense of the certifying surgeon for granting certificates of age is one which ought not to be borne by the manufacturer. It would appear, upon strict principle, either to be an expense which should be borne by the person seeking employment, and producing the necessary qualification, or, if the matter be viewed in the light of a public means for preventing the employment of little children, and herein as being in pursuance of the promotion of an object affecting the public weal and the physical condition of a large number of persons, it should be borne by the public, in the same manner as the vaccination of children is paid for by the public as a measure affecting the public health.

Impressed with these views, desirous of diminishing as much as possible any restrictions upon industry, of distinguishing in a marked manner between that which is essential and that which is simply routine, and of lightening the pressure of a regulation which operates oppressively, and keeps in vigour a rankling feeling of opposition to those parts of the Act which are really beneficial, I have exercised the power vested in me by the Act, and I have authorized that instead of the certifying surgeon attending at the premises to examine the hands, they may be sent

to his residence, and be examined there at the rate of payment fixed by the Act, viz., for sixpence per certificate, and I have thereby relieved many from what they felt to be a heavy demand, and have changed, in many cases, a smouldering discontent into hearty support of the law.

Although a very short time only has elapsed since the issue of the memorandum, and it has not come into full operation, yet there is a sufficient amount of evidence of its advantages to show that this alteration has been most beneficial. I have requested the members of my staff to give me the result of their experience, of their every day observation, and their evidence is, I think, conclusive upon the subject.

Mr. Walker, the Assistant Inspector for the Northern District and Scotland, says:—

"Since I received the memorandum allowing surgeons to examine at their own houses children and young persons working in factories where only a limited number are employed, I have not visited many factories of the class at which the occupiers could avail themselves of this permission; but I have talked over the matter with some of them; letter-press printers, for instance, upon a small scale, and they expressed themselves as favourable to the new arrangement, in so far as it enables them to comply with the law without being put to the trouble and expense of receiving periodical or other visits from the certifying surgeons, which, in the case of small factories, they consider to be quite unnecessary and uncalled for."

Mr. Coles, the Sub-Inspector for Salford, Pendleton, Bury, &c., gives his experience as follows:—

"Your memorandum of the 15th September 1868, giving permission to the occupiers of small works to send the young persons to be examined at the house of the certifying surgeon for a fee of sixpence per certificate, has proved a great boon to the many small occupiers brought under inspection by the Extension Acts of 1864 and 1867, and by enabling them to have their hands "passed" at so trifling a rate has taken away the inducement to evade the law which the former high fees of the certifying surgeons provoked."

Mr. Rickards, Sub-Inspector for Leeds and its neighbourhood, speaks of the certifying surgeons giving every facility for carrying out the principle of the memorandum.

"I believe the memorandum of the fees and visits of the certifying surgeons, issued by you on the 15th of September last, has been of great advantage in the administration of the Factories Acts Extension Act, 1867, and I know that the manufacturers are very glad of the permission to send the young persons to be examined at the house of the certifying surgeon. Many, I know, have availed themselves of this permission, and as a general rule

the certifying surgeons have offered them every facility for doing so."

Mr. Whymper, who has the superintendence of the Metropolis south of the Thames, with the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, reports to me thus :—

"Your memorandum of 15th September has lessened the causes which have contributed to make some manufacturers unwilling to obtain the surgical certificate for the young persons in their employment.

"Manufacturers under the Act of 1867 have availed themselves of and have expressed themselves pleased with the permission for young persons to be examined at the house of the surgeon. As, however, very far the greater number of the young persons working under that Act had already been certified, and as changes are unfrequent, the employers have hardly yet had time to appreciate all the convenience of the concession."

Mr. Oram, who has the superintendence of the eastern portions of the Metropolis, has given me his experience in the following report :—

"With reference to your enquiries as to the circular relative to the fees and visits of the certifying surgeons, I beg to inform you that it has been found exceedingly useful, and has been the means of overcoming one of the greatest difficulties in connection with the extension of the Factory Acts, viz., the obtaining certificates for young persons in the smaller works, which was felt to be a very heavy tax, the more especially as some of the surgeons impressed upon the small firms not only the advisability but the necessity of having regular visits, with of course the payment of regular fees above the amount contemplated on the passing of the Act.

"The surgeons fees interfered with the employment of young persons ; and in some cases where the visits were not regular, but the surgeon had to attend at the factory, the millowner would say to the young person, on applying for work, 'I am willing to 'take you as a learner, but although I can only deduct three-'pence from your wages according to law, I shall not employ 'you unless you agree to pay me the amount of the surgeon's 'fee ;' and it thereby became a heavy tax on the operative.

"This practice, however, I endeavoured to prevent whenever it came under my notice.

"There is no objection (except in very few cases) to the payment of a small fee similar to that paid for a certificate of birth ; and your directing attention to the section of the Act empowering certificates to be granted at the surgeon's residence under certain conditions on payment of a specified fee has been a decided boon to both employers and employed.

"A few extracts from my note book will show how unnecessary regular visits have been in some cases where they have been made.

"1. A brassfounder had three boys in his employ under 16 years of age, and he informed me that a lad generally remained in his employ five years, but he had regular visits from the surgeon as if frequent changes occurred.'

"2. Firm had one young person presented for examination in the course of 22 consecutive visits.

"3. Firm had two young persons presented for examination in the course of 19 consecutive visits.

"4. Firm had five young persons presented for examination in the course of 48 consecutive visits.

"5. Firm had three young persons presented for examination in the course of 20 consecutive visits.

"6. Firm had eight young persons presented for examination in the course of 77 consecutive visits.

"7. Firm employed only one person under 16 years of age, and yet thought it was necessary to have regular visits, with a quarterly payment for the same.

"These cases will be sufficient to prove how convenient your circular has been to the Sub-Inspectors, when the question has been raised, as it so often is, as to the surgeon's visits.

"You will probably remember a letter I received from a small employer, who is himself a workman at the railway works, and remarks :—

"'There is only one thing or clause in the Act I disapprove of that is, that I hardly think it fair that I in so small a way should have to pay the doctor's fee for examination.

"'If the doctor's fee will be any less by my sending the two lads to be passed him, I will send them.'

"Another firm writes as follows : 'Is seven days the utmost time allowed for a person under 16 to be employed without being examined by the doctor. In taking on either apprentice or errand boy, it is almost impossible to tell whether they will suit, or like, or be fit for the trade in so short a time. Sometimes four or five have to be tried before both parties are suited, and to pay that number of half-crowns for liberty to employ a person of 14 or 15 is a very heavy tax.'

"Another firm, writing on the same subject, remarks :—"'In reference to the employment of lads under age, we beg to call your attention to the hardship and loss inflicted on us and all similar employers, in having to pay a medical fee of half-a-crown on the fresh and frequent change of employment of new hands, viz., from the fact of such lads continually seeking and obtaining fresh employers, and that very frequently after only two or three weeks employment in any warehouse, thus causing a continuous tax on employers, to certify for the same lad, it may be 20 or 30 times in the course of 12 months.

"'To remove this objection and unnecessary burden, we should suggest that a small fee of a nominal amount be charged, so that employers of juvenile labour may not seek to evade the payment of half-a-crown, as at present, consequent on the frequent changes in their hands, of such lads, going from warehouse to warehouse, and constantly necessitating renewed medical inspection.'

" 'In the course of conversation, the head of one firm remarked 'that the only cause of grumbling he had was that the surgeon's 'fee had to be paid, although the young person had already been 'certified at a neighbouring workshop.

" 'Another remarked that constant changes made the payments 'of the surgeon's fees heavy, and that such payment for the cer-'tificates required was his only ground of complaint.

" 'Presuming that the certifying surgeons co-operate in car-'rying out your suggestions, I think your circular will remove 'all difficulties in respect to the smaller works, and greatly 'facilitate the carrying out of the provisions of the Factory 'Acts."'

Mr. Henderson expresses his opinion, founded upon his observations not only in the Central Metropolitan subdivision, but in Glasgow, where he spent a short time during the absence upon leave of Mr. Campbell, and he also refers to the co-operation of the certifying surgeons:

"I have no hesitation in stating that your memorandum of the 15th September, relative to the fees and visits of certifying surgeons, has been of great advantage in my district. It has aided me materially in administering the Factory Acts, more particularly the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867. This latter Act brought under inspection in the metropolis a very large number of employers, jobbing letter-press printers, bookbinders, machine makers, iron and brass founders, and others, who do not require to employ more than two or three young persons at a time. Your memorandum has afforded such employers much relief. Prior to its publication, the cost of certificates of age was grievously complained of to me by many. In one case I found that a poor widow, a letter-press printer, who only employed two lads to assist her, had paid 15*s.* for such certificates within a period of three months.

"I may, perhaps, be permitted to add, that while in Glasgow, in December, acting for my colleague, Mr. Campbell, I found your memorandum highly appreciated by the occupiers of factories there.

"In my subdivision of the metropolis the certifying surgeons afford every facility for granting certificates at their residences, under the conditions referred to in your memorandum. In Glasgow, the senior certifying surgeon, Dr. Fleming, to prevent employers being put to inconvenience, grants certificates in such cases at the factory, and charges only the minimum fee named in your circular."

Mr. Lakeman, who has the superintendence of Halifax and its neighbourhood, shows that the memorandum has been somewhat extensively adopted in his subdivision, and that the surgeons have much facilitated the matter by appointing a time at which the hands may be sent up to their houses:—

"In reply to your letter respecting the value of the memorandum as to the fees and visits of certifying surgeons, issued

by you on the 15th September last, in promoting a greater regard on the part of many occupiers for the Factory Acts, I have much pleasure in being able to state, that the scale of charges has been highly prized by those under the Extension Act of 1867, and by many small occupiers under the Act of 1844. In the cases brought under my notice, I have questioned occupiers. They expressed themselves more willing to comply with the law by the payment of 6*d.* than under the old system ; and I have found a readiness at all times to send any young person to the surgeon's house at the time fixed by the surgeon for such visits.

"I may mention, that although I issued very many copies of the memorandum throughout Halifax, Hebden Bridge, and Todmorden, as soon as I had received them, yet I found in Todmorden that the small occupiers had a copy of it cut from the newspapers, and fastened in the register for young persons, in the page reserved for the surgeon's signature ; they have said that as we can get a certificate for 6*d.* we will not run any risk of being caught.

"In regard to occupiers under the Act of 1867, nothing has been heard of by me but readiness to comply with the terms of your memorandum, and all of them have accepted the plan of sending young persons to the surgeon's house at the time specified by him."

Mr. Oswald, the Sub-Inspector for Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, refers to the opposition of the certifying surgeons ; but I believe this will now subside, when it is known that the mmorandum has been approved almost universally.

" The memorandum issued on the 15th September, respecting the fees of the certifying surgeons, has given great satisfaction to the small occupiers, especially the letter-press printers. I have not heard any complaint respecting it from the manufacturers ; but the surgeons, one and all, are opposed to it, more especially to the sixpenny fee, and in cases where the hands are taken to their residences they refuse to take any fee. I shall be better able in the course of a few months to give a fuller statement."

Mr. Gould, the Sub-Inspector for Sheffield, states that it will require another six months to elapse before he will be in a position to pronounce a decided opinion ; but that the certifying surgeon, in order to facilitate the working of the Act, has agreed to charge only sixpence per certificate when calling at the smaller works.

Mr. Saurin, the Sub-Inspector for the south-eastern counties of Scotland, reports that some manufacturers have objected to the fee named in the memorandum, as being higher than that indicated in the Act ; but that the permission to send the children to the house of the certifying surgeon will prove a decided boon, especially in the tobacco trade.

Mr. Paget of Bradford, says, he has not yet had an opportunity of leaving the memorandum at all the small places in

want of them; the hands change seldom, and those requiring certificates had been passed before the issue of the circular; so that a little time must elapse before he can tell how it will work.

Mr. Chaytor, the Sub-Inspector for Newcastle and the north-eastern counties, says, that little use has been made of the memorandum as yet.

Mr. Sale, having the superintendence of Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, and Oldham, says:—

"Your memorandum as to the fees and visits of the certifying surgeons, issued on the 15th of September last, has been of the greatest advantage in the administration of the law, as regards the Act of 1867, in my subdivision, and I have no doubt that it has been most acceptable to a very large number of manufacturers who are subject to the provisions of that Act."

Mr. Cullen, the Sub-Inspector for the north-eastern counties of Scotland, shows that the memorandum has been most acceptable.

"The memorandum issued by yourself the 15th September ultimo, respecting the fees and visits of certifying surgeons, has been of decided advantage in the administration of the law, especially of the Act of 1867.

"The permission for the examination of young persons at the house of the certifying surgeons has certainly been acceptable to the manufacturers. It would be still more so if the surgeons would fix a day and hour in each week on which they would certainly be found at home for the purpose."

Mr. Osborn, whose subdivision comprises Blackburn, Burnley, Clitheroe, and their neighbourhoods, has reported to me as follows:—

"So far as I have hitherto ascertained, the new regulation permitting certificates under certain circumstances to be granted at the residence of the surgeon has given thorough satisfaction.

"The occupiers of the smaller classes of works now under inspection quite appreciate the advantage of the diminished expense. Less delay is caused to compliance with the requirements of the Act, the arrangement cuts away all ground for that commonest excuse, and fruitfullest cause and effect of negligence, inability to get the doctor to the premises.

"It is also a convenience to the certifying surgeon, and a considerable saving to him of valuable time."

Mr. Meade-King, Sub-Inspector for Manchester, having been more recently appointed, has not had as much experience as his colleagues of the working of the system, but he says:

"The permission for young persons to be examined at the house of the certifying surgeon is decidedly acceptable to those who are in a position to avail themselves of it, but I have met

with few, as yet, who have taken advantage of it. It is difficult to persuade a great number of small manufacturers that they are not unjustly taxed in this respect."

In compliance with the instructions of Mr. Secretary Hardy's letter of the 19th August last, that I should ascertain in what places the Workshop Act has been in force, and where it has been neglected in order that information upon that subject may be available for Parliament, I have the honour to submit the following report.

The Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, was passed on the 21st August 1867, and it was to come into effect on the 1st January 1868.

I stated in my report for the half-year ended the 30th April 1868, that I entered into communication with the principal local authorities of my district, in order to bring prominently to their notice the passing of the Act, and the responsibility which devolved upon them, as I was most desirous that the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, and the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, should be administered concurrently, feeling it to be incumbent upon me to exercise all my influence in obtaining uniformity of hours of work in every class of trade, whether under the Factory or the Workshops Acts. My first step was to send in December 1867 a copy of the Act to the several metropolitan vestries, boards of works, the mayors and provosts of all towns in my district, and the local boards, wherever I ascertained that handicrafts were carried on, with the following circular:—

"Sir,

"Two measures of great importance were passed during the last session of Parliament, the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, and the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867.

"By the former of these two Acts, in conjunctiou with previous Acts, a large number of trades have been placed under restrictions as regards the labour of children, young persons and women, which restrictions are enforced by the Inspectors of Factories. These trades are the following:—cotton and other textile factories, printworks, bleaching, dyeing, and finishing works, lace, earthenware, fustian cutting, percussion cap, cartridge. lucifer match and paper staining factories, blast furnaces, copper and iron mills and foundries, the manufacture of metal, of machinery, of india-rubber and gutta percha, of paper, of glass of tobacco, letter-press printing and bookbinding; and, in addition to the above, any manual labour exercised for the purposes of gain on premises where not less than fifty persons are employed in the making or preparing or finishing any article for sale.

"By the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, children, young persons and women employed in any manual labour on premises

other than the above are placed under regulations to be enforced by the local authority.

"I beg to enclose a copy of this Act, which I doubt not you will bring under the consideration of the body of gentlemen over whom you preside, and to offer any further information or assistance in my power."

In the early part of the present year I had authority to issue copies of an abstract of the principal regulations of the Workshop Act which had been prepared by Mr. Sub-Inspector Oram, and I sent a supply of these abstracts to every public body whom I had addressed, and also to employers, and to persons of whom I received complaints.

I had conferences with several public bodies with a view to prepare the way for the administration of the Act; especially in the metropolis, having had interviews with the officers of vestries and district boards of works.

The principal difficulty to be overcome was the disinclination to undertake duties of so novel a character, for which the local authorities would have to provide the remuneration; but in the metropolis and in the larger towns, with the exceptions which I shall notice presently, it has been felt that a public duty devolved upon the governing body which it would be proper to accept, and that action should be taken, dependent, however, upon the peculiarities of the localities.

With a view to obtain further details, I requested on the 15th September 1868 the local authorities to inform me of the progress made in their jurisdictions in administering the Act, in the following circular:—

"Sir,

"I beg to call your attention to the provisions of the 'Workshop Regulation Act, 1867.'

"This Act regulates the hours of labour in the establishments under its provisions of children, young persons, and women.

"Children must not be employed until they have completed eight years of age, and must not be employed for more than six and a half hours in any one day, nor before six a.m. nor after eight p.m. While so employed they must attend school at least ten hours in every week, a certificate of which attendance must be procured weekly by the employers from the principal teacher of the school.

"Children, young persons and women, must not be employed on Sundays, nor after half-past four p.m. on Saturdays.

"Young persons (*i.e.*, between the ages of twelve and eighteen years), and women, must not be employed for more than twelve hours in any one day, nor before five a.m. nor after nine p.m.

"The carrying out of these provisions is the duty of the local authorities, and having been directed by the Home Secretary to report to him how the "Workshop Regulation Act, 1867," has been observed in my district, I should feel obliged by your

informing me of the steps taken in your jurisdiction for the administration of the Act, and of the results of any action taken in the matter. I should be glad to receive your communication by the 31st October next."

I addressed in all 268 local authorities, and the information I have received enables me to state that steps have been taken in a very fair proportion of localities. It could not be expected that so responsible a duty would be undertaken without some inquiry, or that in every town there would be an implicit acceptance of a new duty, and the résumé which follows, of the course of proceeding adopted in different jurisdictions, shows that the question is working its way gradually, and in very many instances effectually, so that I believe I shall at no distant date be able to report that the Workshop Regulation Act is administered as a rule by the local authorities throughout my district.

It will be seen from the following, that different authorities have adopted different modes of procedure; some having taken the question up actively, and others are only now preparing the way by enquiry for further action.

The Act may be said to have been adopted in the whole of the metropolis, and the example thus set by the metropolitan authorities will have the greatest influence upon the proceedings of other municipal bodies.

The most effectual mode of administering the Act has been to place the matter in the hands of the medical officers of health. I proceed, therefore, in the first place, to enumerate those localities in which this has been done.

The medical officer of health has been appointed to administer the Act; abstracts and notices issued, and places visited when inspection deemed to be necessary, and persons persistently offending have been fined;—

In the city of London.

In the jurisdiction of the following metropolitan vestries:—

Bermondsey; Bethnal Green; Camberwell; Chelsea; Clerkenwell; Islington; Lambeth; Kensington; Mile-end; Paddington; St. George, Hanover Square; St. George in the East; St. George the Martyr; St. James, Westminster; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; St. Marylebone; St. Mary, Newington; St. Pancras.

In the jurisdiction of the following Metropolitan District Boards of Works:—

Hackney: Holborn; Lewisham; Limehouse; St. Giles; St. Saviour, Southwark; Strand; Wandsworth; Westminster; Whitechapel.

Registers of the workshops within their jurisdiction have also been prepared by the medical officers of the following districts:—

Hackney; Paddington; St. Leonard's, Shoreditch; St. Pancras; St. Saviour's, Southwark.

In the other metropolitan districts, Fulham, Rotherhithe, Greenwich, and Lewisham, enquiries were in progress as to the administration of the Act in their jurisdictions.

The local authorities of the following important commercial and manufacturing towns have appointed officers to enforce the Act, and have issued notices, and in some cases offenders have been fined:—

Blackburn; Bradford; Dewsbury; Halifax; Huddersfield; Greenock; Hull; Leeds; Manchester; Norwich; Nottingham; Oldham; Salford.

Among numerous other places where I have been informed by the local authority that officers have been appointed, or that steps have been taken to distribute abstracts of the regulations, &c., and eventually to visit places coming under the definition of workshops, are the following important towns:—

Ayr; Banff; Beverley; Brighton; Bury St. Edmunds. Cambridge; Canterbury; Chatham; Deal; Dover; Dumfermline; Durham; Edinburgh; Gravesend; Harwich; Ipswich; Maidstone; Mansfield; Margate; Rochester; Sheerness; York.

From a considerable number of localities I am informed that there are no employments coming within the definition of a workshop. From many others that enquiry has been made, and that the customs of the occupations are quite within the regulations. But there are others in which I think further action is necessary, and I hope to induce the authorities to take the matter up in earnest, but some little time is necessary. I am also desirous of showing what has been done in other places; for some local authorities stated to me they were waiting to see what was done elsewhere. The information now given refers only to what was accomplished up to the 31st October last; since that date the subject has been considered in very many towns. I sent a circular at the latter end of 1867 calling attention to the regulations which would come into operation on the 1st January 1868, and I am about to communicate with all the local authorities in my district, in order to lay the foundation for uniformity in administering the law throughout all my district.

I now beg to call your attention to the following extracts from communications addressed to me, as illustrat-

ing the spirit in which the new Act has been accepted in some of the most populous places. Dr. Aldis, the medical officer of health of St. George, Hanover Square, thus details the result of the operation of the Act in his district:—

"In compliance with a resolution of the vestry held on the 20th of November last, Mr. Chappell, the vestry clerk, supplied me with printed abstracts of the Act, which have been distributed to different workshops, to many of the clergy and schoolmasters in the parish.

"Soon afterwards I received a letter from Sir Richard Mayne, with two communications and papers respecting cases of alleged contravention of the Act; but I did not take proceedings, after having ascertained the truth of the charges, as the parties accused promised to carry out the provisions, and to do all that was required. They did not, however, keep their promise, and were ultimately convicted. Although I meant urgently to demand a diminution of the hours of work, I did not take advantage of evidence obtained after the first complaints, as it was my object to carry out this new Act in as conciliatory a manner as possible, rather than excite a strong opposition to that which is essentially good, and conducive to the health of the milliners and dressmakers.

"These, which were, I believe, the first convictions under the Act in London, led to my receiving so many letters from various places that I was compelled to write to the papers, referring the complainants to their respective local authorities.

"The following method is that which I have adopted, on ascertaining that any of the provisions of this Act had been contravened. Having entered the premises, I took the evidence of the needle-women as to their hours of work and time of meals. I then inspected the workshops, and the condition of the bed-rooms, as to cleanliness, size, and ventilation.

"Should the Act have been infringed I cautioned the employers against doing so in future, and should they have consented to obey the law I did not proceed against them, unless they neglected to fulfil their promise; for many milliners and dressmakers reasonably pleaded ignorance of the law.

"I have received 47 complaints up to the present time against different establishments in St. George's parish, and, although mostly anonymous, still in nearly all there were grounds for complaint.

"I have obtained convictions in the following four cases:—

"(1.) Miss Eleanor Salmon, dressmaker, No. 49a, New Bond Street. April 29th, at Marlborough Street. The defendant paid only the costs, as I did not press for a penalty.

"(2.) Mr. John Verdie, milliner and dressmaker, No. 23, George Street, Hanover Square. May 8th, at ditto. One shilling and costs.

"(3.) Mr. B. Studer, ditto, No. 9, Bruton Street, Bond Street. May 27th, at ditto. 20*s*. and costs.

"(4.) Miss Harriett Axford, 8, Arabella Row, Pimlico. Aug. 6th, at Westminster. 20*s*., and 8*s*. costs, or 14 days.

"I am satisfied that these proceedings have almost entirely diminished the excessive hours of work in this parish for the present, and I believe that the result will conduce to the health and social welfare of the milliners.

"With regard to the moral aspect of the question, I have been told by several of the employers that I shall 'drive the young women into Regent Street.' On further inquiry, however, I did not find that more than two or three employers paid any attention to the moral improvement of the girls. But I have always taken an opportunity of mentioning one bright example to the contrary, shown by a proprietor whose establishment in this parish I have inspected without receiving any complaint against it. He has always been a warm advocate for the Act, and employs a great many young women under its restrictions, with sufficient profit to himself. He sees that the in-door workers have daily exercise in Hyde Park, affords them opportunities for daily prayer, and provides them with sittings in a chapel connected with the Church of England, thus endeavouring to the best of his ability to improve their moral and physical condition. He would not wish me to mention his name, but publishing the fact may induce those who think the Act likely to increase immorality to reflect whether they cannot counteract it in the way indicated, subject of course to variation of religious principles."

Dr. Letheby, the medical officer of the city of London, thus describes the course he has taken:—

"Immediately on the coming into operation of the Act of Parliament referred to, I reported of the matter to the Commissioners of Sewers, and at their request I prepared an abstract of the regulations of the Act, for the information of the Commissioners, and for distribution among the women of workshops within the city of London. I also directed my inspectors (four in number) to make out a list of all the workshops within the city, and from that time to the present a regular inspection of them has been maintained. The results of these inspections are reported to me, and whenever there is an infraction of the rules I make a point of visiting the places myself, and taking measures for the correction of any sort of maladministration."

From a report by the vestry of St. Pancras it appears that—

"A complete visitation of all the workshops has just been completed, and I enclose a copy of the report thereon furnished by the inspector, from which it will appear that the Act is, with one or two exceptions, fully complied with in this parish.

From this return it appears that the workshops were visited by the inspector, and that 111 were found to be, as regards the provisions of the Workshops Act, 1867, in a satisfactory condition. In two cases it appeared that the hours of work were illegal, and in two cases the work-

rooms were overcrowded and unhealthy, but remedies were adopted, and grounds of complaint were removed.

In the parish of Islington the sanitary committee report that—

"A considerable number of workshops have been visited and reported upon by Dr. Ballard, the medical officer of health. Legal proceedings have also been taken in two instances against artificial florists, for overcrowding and bad ventilation, under the Sanitary Act of 1866, and at the present time the sanitary committee have a report on the agency of the business of the vestry, recommending legal proceedings in one case for an infringement of the 6th section (par. 4) of the Workshops Act, 1867."

Mr. Rickards, Sub-Inspector of the Leeds district, in a report of what he had done in the course of the half-year in connection with the Workshops Act, states:—

"In Leeds, finding that nothing was being done by the local authorities, I brought the matter before the committee charged with the duty of putting the Act into operation. I met the committee by appointment, and pointed out to them that I had received several complaints that the provisions of the Act were not enforced, from parties who were placed under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, by reason of employing more than 50 hands. The result of that interview was that about 1000 copies of the abstract of the Workshops Act were distributed by order of the committee; and the various parties were warned that they must strictly obey the law. After the lapse of a few weeks proceedings were instituted before the magistrates in several cases, and convictions were obtained, chiefly, I believe, for working young women in dressmakers' establishments after 4.30 on Saturdays.

"At Bingley, Mr. Ruffe, the certifying surgeon, was appointed inspector under the Act by the local board at a salary of 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum. He reports to me that there are few places under the Act, and that he has no reason to believe that the Act is infringed.

"At Keighley, an inspector was appointed at a salary of 10*l.* per annum. There are several places there to which the Act applies, and two of them, where paper tubes are made, I have visited. At both places I found children at work under eight years of age, and they had been so employed for more than a year. Their work consists in making a certain number of tubes per day, and at one of the places the children are locked up until the quota of tubes is completed, in place of leaving at 6 p.m. I mean, of course, that this was the case at the period of my visit, though what may be the order now I am unable to say. The inspector reports to me that timely notice having been given to the parties in his district who are under the Act, its provisions will now be strictly enforced.

"At York, I drew the attention of the town clerk to the Act, and as nothing has been done in the matter, he promised to bring it before the council on the following week. This he did.

"At Beverley, I went, by request of the mayor and committee, to confer with them on the subject of the Act. The mayor brought the matter before the council, and an inspector was appointed; but the mayor stated to me that he thonght there were few places in Beverley under the Act.

"At Hull I am told the Act has been put into operation by the council."

The mayor of Leeds, T. W. George, esq., has favoured me with an account of the proceedings under the Act, from which it appears that six occupiers of workshops have been fined for employing young persons at illegal hours:—

"In reply to your circular of the 15th September last, I have to inform you that a sub-committee of the watch committee of this borough was appointed to carry out this Act, and abstracts of its provisions have been distributed by the police to all persons known to be liable to its penalties. During the time it has been in operation the following persons have been convicted under its provisions:—

"1st July 1868. John Burton, for illegally employing young girls. Fined 10*s.* and costs.

"1st July 1868. Morriss Simpson, for illegally employing young girls. Fined 10*s.* and costs.

"22nd July 1868. Emily Varley, for illegally employing young girls. Fined 1*l.* and costs.

"22nd July 1868. Messrs. R. and J. Smeeton, for illegally employing young girls. Fined 5*s.* and costs.

"23rd July 1868. John Griffith, for illegally employing young girls. Fined 10*s.* and costs.

"1st October 1868. Jacob Bond, for illegally employing young girls. Fined 5*s.* and costs.

"The Act, so far as I am aware, has been fully put into force, and it is generally observed in the borough."

With reference to that part of Mr. Rickards' report in which he refers to the number of very young children employed in paper-tube making, I have been in communication with the local inspectors, who have informed me that the provisions of the Act are properly observed in these establishments.

The local inspector for Keighley thus reported his proceedings to the local board:—

"That on his appointment by the local board to inspect the workshops within the district, he found some paper-tube manufacturers employing children under the proper age, and also employing children too long hours. That he explained to them the provisions of the Act, and he was happy to be able to report that since then the law was cheerfully obeyed."

The local inspector for Bingley, in a report to me, says:—

"I have only one workshop in my district. It came under the Workshop Regulation Act the last week in July, and the requirements of the Act have been strictly observed since it came under my inspection. There are only about 10 children employed. The workshop is clean and well ventilated."

In a subsequent communication Mr. Miner says:—

"I have looked over the school books nearly every week, and I have always found it entered properly up with the children's names by the national schoolmaster at East Norton."

And Mr. Rickards himself, writing to me on the 13th Nov., says:—

"I visited this place (Keighley), and found the attendance of the children at school was very regular, and it was evidently the proprietors' wish that such should be the case."

Mr. Sub-Inspector Lakeman states that,

"At present, Halifax is the only place to which an officer has been appointed. I succeeded in procuring the services of an officer of police in each portion of my subdivision during the month of May, each of whom delivered a copy of the Workshops Abstract to the several employers of females and young persons throughout the subdivision."

Mr. Sub-Inspector Oswald, who resides at Nottingham, in whose subdivision a very large number of children and young persons are employed in workshops, has visited many of these places to explain the necessity of the children being sent to school, and I think it is evident from his report that could some time be spared from his own proper duties, or were the local authority more active in the matter, the provisions of the Act would be fairly observed. Mr. Oswald says, in a recent report:—

"You requested me, about six months since, to visit some of the places affected by the Act.

"I called at about 150 establishments, but confined my attention principally to the lace clipping shops, as more young hands are employed in them.

"In forty shops I found five hundred children working, the larger proportion under *twelve* years of age, and at least half under eleven.

"Since that time the activity in the lace trade has considerably swelled the numbers. The shops were generally badly ventilated, and very dirty; but I induced a good many of the employers to limewash; and in most cases the children under eleven were sent to school.

"I have lately visited the schools, and the masters all inform me, that although they attended for a short time a gradual decrease

has been going on. The numbers on the books, including Radford, Sneinton, and Lenton, are 69 boys and 103 girls; but in many cases the attendance is very irregular; and they are working considerably more than six and a half hours.

"In Radford, on my previous visit, Mr. Manly (who has taken great pains in the matter) had *fifty* in attendance, but he now has only *twelve*; and the same decrease has taken place in the Nottingham ragged schools, where no charge is made.

"The masters all say that the children have left, and gone back to 'full time' as the employers find that no one visits the shops to inspect the certificates.

"In all the smaller warehouses and dressing rooms the Act, as far as I can learn, is a dead letter, and I have great complaints from the few who are under the Factory Acts.

"I should certainly recommend that all branches of the lace trade be brought under government inspection; but if this is not done one local inspector should be appointed by the whole of the local authorities of Nottingham and suburbs.

"A great quantity of lace clipping and bugling is now done in the villages round Nottingham; but as I do not visit these places I cannot say how the young persons and children are employed.

"The milliners' shops in Nottingham have generally complied with the Act; and in many instances the half holiday is given to all employed on the premises.

"In the other parts of my subdivision I have not heard of any action being taken by the various local authorities, but I do not imagine that many young hands are employed, although in some of the Lincolnshire towns I am informed the females are worked very long hours in millinery establishments.

"In several cases of this description I forwarded the employer an abstract of the Act."

I have had also a satisfactory communication from the mayor of Nottingham, J. Barber, esq., that the Act has been put into operation in the borough of Nottingham, and representing the difficulties with which the employers of labour have to contend with in the borough, from the migration of children to places outside the borough where the Act is not under the supervision of any public officer.

"In reply to your circular of 15th September last, as to 'The Workshops Regulation Act, 1867,' I beg to inform you that handbills giving the substance of the Act of Parliament have been extensively distributed in Nottingham, and copies of such handbill printed on pasteboard ready for hanging up have been sent to the factories, and to houses where children are employed; that one of the inspectors of our police force has been employed to take proceedings in cases of infringements of the provisions of this Act of which he obtained information, and that he has brought six cases before the magistrates; that the parties informed against have in every case been convicted, and fines varying from 20*s.* to 40*s.* have been imposed upon them.

"I am instructed, however, to represent to you that there is a population of about 30,000 persons outside Nottingham, forming what is known as the Radford union, consisting of the parishes of Sneinton, Lenton, and Radford, who are not under the jurisdiction of the authorities of Nottingham; that it does not appear that any steps have been taken in these adjoining parishes to enforce the Workshops Regulation Act; that if this Act be not uniformly enforced the persons who conform to the law suffer, and the illegal employment is removed to other places less under observation, and where it can be carried on with more impunity; and as an instance of this it may be added, that in one case the party proceeded against has taken a room outside the borough in which to carry on her business.

"I beg to add, that for the reasons stated it is considered right and essential that the law should be enforced alike in every district, and that there should be sufficient legal power to secure this being done."

The places named by the mayor as being without supervision are the same as those which are mentioned in Mr. Oswald's report; viz., Radford, Sneinton, and Lenton. It would be most desirable that the local authorities of these places should take the matter up in earnest. No great expense or trouble need be incurred in the first instance. I am ready to supply the public authorities with abstracts of the Workshops Act, by the distribution of which the regulations will become known, and if the local authorities will then publicly express their determination to enforce the law, if necessary, I believe regularity of hours of work will be almost universal; but there must be some supervision, some authority to be appealed to, who will act when the necessity arises. Much may be done by simple means; and at one of the places above named, Lenton, I am happy to find that a step has just been taken which will be the means of preventing the employment of children under age, or at illegal hours, in that neighbourhood. I have received the following interesting letter from Mr. Walker, the eminent lace manufacturer, who has taken the question in hand as a public duty, and who will, from his known energy of character, go thoroughly and fully into the task he has undertaken.

"A communication from you, dated the 15th of September 1868, and addressed to the highway board of this parish, was delivered to me, as the chairman for the time being of that board. Without minutely examining its contents, I handed it over to our clerk, and requested him to look into it and report to me afterwards. But noticing that you wished for a reply as to how the 'Workshops Regulation Act, 1867,' was observed in this district, I wished him to send you as much information as he could glean on the subject by the time specified. We had a board meeting last

night, and I learnt, for the first time, that he had done nothing in the matter. He returned me the Act and papers you sent; and when I got home I perused the whole very carefully, and this letter is the result. I see the board has power to employ a paid agent to carry out the regulations of the Act, but till the 'exemptions' have run out I much question whether its strict application would occasion much difference. For instance, a woman who has work (mending) from my factory employs between 20 and 30 young women, or 'young persons,' as the Act calls them, and I go occasionally to look how they are getting on (they are about ¾ of a mile from the factory). I did this last Monday night and questioned her as to the ages of the girls she employed, and without knowing exactly the requirements of the Act, I found, if she was infringing its requirements at all, it was only in a very small degree; but now that I have made myself master of its contents, I will take care that she is made acquainted with them also.

"And on enquiry last night two or three other parties were pointed out as the employers of children and young persons. I will take an early opportunity of personally visiting these parties, and if I find they are transgressing I will either get them put right, or in case of non-compliance will let you know. Therefore, before we incur any expense in appointing a paid officer, I will see whether there is a necessity for it, by making myself personally acquainted with the facts.

"This has suggested itself to my own mind as being the simplest and most effectual way of dealing with the question in the present stage of it.

"Perhaps you will remember coming down to my place yourself,—Spring close, Lenton."

Mr. Jas. Johnson, the sanitary inspector of the borough of Kilmarnock, after having inspected the workshops in his jurisdiction, reports most satisfactorily of its effects, and of the readiness with which both masters and operatives have co-operated with him.

"In accordance with your request, I beg respectfully to submit a report respecting the carrying out the provisions of the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, in the burgh of Kilmarnock. There are a good many works which come under the provisions of the Act; the most of these are in every respect well suited for the purpose. Large in dimensions, well lighted and ventilated, and kept perfectly clean; and in such premises are generally found the best conditioned workpeople. In the other cases I have enforced cleanliness and ventilation, also water-closet accommodation for the separate use of each sex. It will be my endeavour to keep up and improve this wholesome change. I can state with the utmost confidence that the operations of the Act are a great boon both to the trades and to the community. It is due both to the masters and workers to state, they have given their willing co-operation.

"The provisions regarding the hours for children, young persons, and women is now carefully attended to, and its beneficial tendency is fully admitted. I do not know that I have at present any thing further of importance to communicate to you."

The following letter from the inspector of the poor, Kilbarchan, shows a painstaking desire to fulfil the provisions of the Act:—

"Sir,

"I was duly favoured with yours of yesterday, and have today commenced going through the weaving shops of the village. It will be a somewhat tedious affair, as I have to explain the provisions of the Act to the occupier of every shop, but I will finish it as soon as I can, and communicate with you immediately thereafter."

Uniformity of practice and similarity of principle seemed to me to be of such great importance in the administration of this Act, that I invited the medical officers of health of the metropolis to a conference at this office on the 25th November last, in order that we might ascertain what the principal objections and difficulties had been.

There were present the following medical officers of health:—

Dr. Aldis, St. George, Hanover Square.
„ Bateson, Southwark.
„ Bristowe, Camberwell.
„ Buchanan, St. Giles.
Mr. Bianchi, St. Saviour's.
Dr. Green, St. Pancras (acting).
„ Hardwicke, Paddington.
Mr. Lord, Hampstead.
Dr. Nicholas, Wandsworth.
„ Noel, Tooting.
„ Puckle, Lambeth.
„ Sarvis, Bethnal Green.
„ Tripe, Hackney.
„ Whitmore, Marylebone.

After I had stated the object of this conference, I requested Dr. Aldis to favour the meeting with his views, as he had taken an active part on the question.

Dr. Aldis stated, that although a threat had been held out that he would be required to produce his authority, he had never been refused admission to a workshop, even when he had to complain of overwork.

Dr. Whitmore thought it was not the duty of the medical officers of health to enforce the Act.

Dr. Tripe referred to clauses of the Workshop Act, which seem to limit the power of the local authority. He had been refused admission, but afterwards entered under the provisions of the Sanitary Act.

Dr. Bristowe had experienced no difficulty.

Dr. Buchanan said there were two aspects to the question; the sanitary and the social. The sanitary provisions came naturally under the control of the medical officers of health, but the social, the educational, seemed to be beyond their province. Not that he considered the medical officers could not act, but that they were outside their province.

Mr. Lord, Dr. Puckle, Mr. Bianchi, explained what had been done in their parishes.

Dr. Sarvis said that in Bethnal Green great difficulty is experienced in carrying out the Act. The vestry have power, but consider it inexpedient to enforce it. There are numbers of little boys from 8 to 13 years of age in sundry trades, employed from 8 to 10 hours per day, who do not attend school. Hundreds work from 6 to 6 on Saturdays. The vestry have hitherto been content with posting bills through the parish, and issuing handbills; they are principally small places, a great many being shoemakers. In the present state of poverty, if their working were stopped, it would create great dissatisfaction. If the Acts were enforced it would probably cause a riot, and he could not advise the vestry, under existing circumstances, to carry out the Act in its entirety. It would necessitate the employment of 20 inspectors.

Dr. Hardwicke said that in Paddington they had ascertained the names and addresses of the occupiers of workshops, the size of the workrooms, number of machines and occupations. There has been no necessity for further interference, and should not do so unless he received special instructions from the Committee. In endeavouring to obtain information as to the working of the Act, especially from Dr. Whitmore, he thought "the meeting will lead to a discussion causing general and uniform action on the part of the authorities. The duties of the medical officers are sanitary, but there are other functions, and it is a question if they should undertake them. If they do, they will be sub-inspectors of workshops under you. It would be useful that forms should be filled up for the information of the Government; and the matter should be put in such a way that it can be done and paid for. It will end in separating the medical officer of health from private practice."

Some discussion then ensued as to the amount of cubic space that should be agreed upon for adoption throughout

the several districts; but it was determined to postpone the consideration of this and other matters to another meeting, to be convened for the purpose.

The general feeling of the meeting was, that the Act could be administered under the direction of the medical officers of health, and there was a strong desire that there should be uniformity of principle and practice in the metropolis.

In some important towns, however, there has been a decided objection on the part of the local authorities to administer the Workshops Regulation Act, except in so far as relates to its sanitary regulations. There are doubtless defects in the Act; there are regulations which might be improved; there are some points upon which opinions may differ; but there has been no difficulty in enforcing the Act by those officers who desired to carry out the spirit of the legislation, and there have been no quibbles or objections upon the part of the occupiers of workshops, so far as I have ascertained. I conceive it to be a misfortune of great magnitude, that difficulties should be anticipated, instead of being met when they present themselves. I have now had a lengthened experience in administering Acts of Parliament, interfering with the "liberty of the subject," and containing many loopholes by which a wrongdoer may escape, and wanting some provisions which have occasionally been thought indispensable. I have found, however, that, taking a broad common sense view of the object of the Act of Parliament, putting upon its provisions a fair and reasonable construction, without caring to refine upon the mere meaning of a term, I have, with the cordial co-operation of the staff of my district, been able to enforce the provisions of the Factory Acts fully and fairly, and, avoiding controversy upon points of little moment, the real and great object of the Legislature is obtained.

It may be objected that under the Workshops Act, work may commence at 5 a.m., and be continued with intervals until 9 p.m., so that, although a person may only work ten hours and a half, yet they may be actually kept in attendance for 16 hours. With the experience of above a year, I have not found a single instance of work being intermittent, and but one instance of work and meals together exceeding 12 hours, and that was a case in which the hours were from 7 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. with intervals of two hours for meals. I have not yet found in any workshop that work has commenced before 6 a.m., and in only a few were the hours of work from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., and in some of these they have been altered to eight.

I heartily wish those local authorities who have not yet put the Act into operation would enter upon the consideration of the Workshop Regulation Act with the desire to do the best they can with the law as it stands; to give its provisions a fair trial, and not reject it because they consider their power to be somewhat restricted.

It is the law of the land that no child shall be employed under the age of eight years; that no child shall be employed without attending school; and that every child, young person, and female shall work moderate hours, and shall have a half-holiday once a week.

Surely these are regulations which it cannot be difficult to enforce. Let them be published far and wide; let every employer know that the same restrictions apply universally; and my knowledge of the sterling good sense, and the fair and moderate views, of a very large proportion of the masters of workshops, satisfies me that the law will be observed cheerfully, and that there will be no great need of prosecutions. But the new provisions must be well circulated; they must find their way to every workshop, and be largely distributed amongst the workpeople themselves. In fact the chief work of administering this Act will be in explaining its very few and simple regulations, and making them known.

I regret to report, that while the Factory Act is, on the whole, observed in Sheffield, the Workshops Act has been almost ignored. This is the more extraordinary as the workshops in Sheffield come in direct competition with the factories, and it is difficult to realize that the large body of manufacturers should acquiesce in one part of the town being under restrictions, and the other part being unregulated. The Chamber of Commerce of Sheffield is alive to the vast importance of the subject. It has been frequently discussed; and I have been both in personal and written communication with the mayor and the sanitary committee. The latter body take the course which I so much deprecate, of looking at the Act of Parliament critically, and, finding an apparent flaw, declining to do more than they conceive they are required to do by the strict letter of the Act of Parliament.

The effect of the decision of the sanitary committee of Sheffield is to leave those employers who occupy workshops at liberty, if they should be so inclined, to evade the Act of Parliament; and those employers who occupy factories, and are competing with the workshops, subject to an unfair and illegal competition.

I have stated that what in my opinion is required to cause the Act to be administered is to rouse the inertness of the local authorities. Many were not aware of the existence

of the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867; many have an unwelcome belief that they ought to enforce the Act, but hesitate to act, unless all similar bodies in the country act likewise; but there are few of the local authorities who, when the matter has been sufficiently explained, have declined to take proper steps for making the Act known in their jurisdictions, and to prepare for the enforcement of it, if necessary.

I requested Mr. Whymper, the Sub-Inspector for Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, when he was able to spare time, to seek interviews with the local authorities of such of the towns in these counties as he must necessarily visit on a recent tour of inspection; and the memorandum which I have just received from him proves that the local authorities will take up this question in a proper spirit, and act with promptness, as soon as they are made aware of the responsibility which attaches to them.

Mr. Whymper's Memorandum is as follows:—

"WORKSHOPS ACT.

"*Ashford.*

"At interview with partner of clerk to local board (Nov. 18)

"The Act had been brought before the board by the clerk, and a precis of the Act read, but up to that time no action had been taken.

"By letter (Dec. 28th) (inclosing full newspaper report of discussion and resolutions).

"The inspector of nuisances and the superintendent of police have been instructed to report to the board any infractions of the Act, and to see that its provisions are complied with.

"*Canterbury.*

'At interviews with town clerk (Nov. 28 and Dec. 5).

"Should at once be submitted to the town council.

"By letter (Dec. 24).

"The town council have appointed the city surveyor to be inspector under the above Act, and they are about printing an abstract of the Act, in the form of that received from the Factory Office, for circulation among those who are affected by the Act.

"*Chatham.*

"At interview (Dec. 23).

"The local board will at once set their inspector to work, and will communicate with the Sub-Inspector of Factories.

"By letter (Jan 4/69).

"It was resolved by the local board, at their meeting on January 1, 1869, that the clerk issue public notices of the provisions of the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, and that the subject be placed in the hands of the surveyor, for his immediate attention.

"*Deal.*

"At interview (Dec. 10) with the mayor.

"Would at once refer the Act to the town clerk.

"By letters from town clerk (Dec. 23 and Jan. 2, 1869).

"Will be laid before the council at their next meeting on Jan. 1.

"A resolution was unanimously passed, at a council meeting held Jan. 1, to appoint Thomas Baker the inspector of this borough under the Workshop Act, 1867, and that officer is directed to take action thereon forthwith, and make his report to the council at their next meeting to be held on the 3rd February next.

"*Dover.*

"At interview (Nov. 24) with town clerk.

"Handbills had been printed, and circulated among the workshops under the Act. An officer under the corporation has been specially instructed to see that the provisions of the Act are attended to.

"*Folkstone.*

"At interview with town clerk (Nov. 21).

"Should at once be referred to the local commissioners.

"By letters (Dec. 10, 21, 22, and 28) further information, &c. was requested, and it was stated that—

"The town clerk brought the subject of the Workshops Act before corporation on Dec. 2, and it was resolved that the necessary steps be taken and notices published.

"By letter (Jan. 2/69).

"The town clerk has, according to the instructions of the corporation, caused the copies of the abstract of the Act to be distributed amongst the workshops in the town, and has instructed the superintendent of police to make a list of the shops, and to investigate any complaints of infringements.

"*Gravesend.*

"At interview with town clerk (Dec. 23).

"His attention had not hitherto been given to the subject, but now that it was so no time should be lost in taking effective measures.

"By letter (Dec. 29).

"Will without delay bring the matter under the consideration of the local authority.

"*Hythe and Sandgate.*

"At interview (Nov. 21) with the town clerk.

"Would, on receipt of a supply of abstracts, &c., at once look into the matter.

"By letter (Jan. 1/69).

"There will be a meeting of the town council of Hythe in February, when I will bring the matter before them. I will also bring the matter before the Sandgate local board at their meeting on Thursday next.

"*Maidstone.*

"At interview with town clerk (Oct. 30).

"Attention had been drawn to the Act, and very systematic steps were about to be taken.

"At interview (Dec. 22).

"The matter had been unavoidably postponed, but the Act of Parliament should be brought before town council on January 1, and orders given that it be effectively administered.

"By letter (5 January 1869).

"At a special meeting of the town council of the borough of Maidstone, held at the town hall on Friday 1st day of January 1869, Charles Arcoll, esq., mayor, in the chair :

"It was ordered, that Robert Golding Hills, the senior inspector of police, be appointed an inspector to carry out the provisions of the Workshop Act, 1867, during the pleasure of the council, and to report thereon to the watch committee.

"*Margate.*

"At interview (Dec. 4).

"The town clerk expressed himself quite prepared to bring the Act before the local authority.

"By letter (Jan. 2/69.)

"The Act, and Mr. Redgrave's letters, have been laid before our town council, and the matter has been referred to a committee to report upon. As soon as the council take further action I will write again.

"*Sandwich.*

"At interview (Dec. 10) with town clerk I explained the bearing of the Act, and that gentlemen undertook to enter into the matter at once.

"By letter (Dec. 14).

"Since your interview with me, I have considered the subject, and brought its requirements under the notice

of the mayor, who will take an early opportunity of calling the attention of the town council to the duties required of them.

"*Rochester.*

"At interview (Dec. 23) the clerk declared his willingness to take prompt steps.

"By letter (Jan. 28).

"At a meeting of the estate committee of the corporation of the city, held on Wednesday last, it was resolved that an epitome of the above Act be published, and distributed throughout this city, with the view to its provisions becoming more generally known.

"*Tenterden.*

"By letter (Dec. 24) from mayor.

"Had written to Mr. Redgrave, that he would take care the subject should be brought before the council at their next quarterly meeting, which had not then sat, the time of writing' taken place.

"*Tonbridge.*

"By letters from clerk to local authority (Nov. 14).

"Will draw the attention of the authorities to the matter.

"(Dec. 26.)

"Has been in communication with the parish officers on the subject, who propose to convene a vestry meeting in the course of a few days, for the purpose of putting into operation the Act in this jurisdiction.

"*Tonbridge Wells.*

"At interview (Dec. 30) with chairman of local board, and again (Dec. 31) with watch committee of board, readiness was expressed to attend at once to the Act.

"By letter (Jan. 6/69.)

"The Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, was considered by the local board, at their meeting here this day, and a proper officer will be forthwith appointed to carry into effect its provisions.

"*Brighton.*

"At interviews with town clerk (May 6th, October 6th, October 20th) assurances were given that the Act should be at once brought before the council, and I was consulted as to the best way of carrying it out, &c.

"From minutes of the proceedings of Pavilion committee (Oct. 5), the mayor in the chair, it appears that a report on the subject was presented by the head inspector of nuisances, and that a resolution was passed to apply to the Factory Inspector's Office for abstracts of the Act. These were sent.

"By letter (Dec 24.) from town clerk.

"The town council of this borough have sent prints of an abstract of the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, to the persons within their district likely to be affected by it as employers, and they have also inquired into all complaints which have reached them, but hitherto they have not found it necessary to take any legal proceedings under it.

"I may add, that I have myself forwarded several of these complaints to the council, and they have been investigated.

"*Cuckfield.*

"By letters (Oct. 26 and Dec. 24) from clerk.

"In such a purely country district as this, the Act has scarcely any application. There has been no meeting of the local board since you were down here. They will, however, meet soon, and I will then get them to do something."

"*Hastings and St. Leonards.*

"At interviews (Aug. 1, Nov. 19) with town clerk.

"Explanations were given, and the town clerk undertook that the Act should be administered at once.

"By letters (24 Nov., 30 Nov., 24 Dec.)

"I (the town clerk) have forwarded the abstracts of the Act to all places in this borough employing young persons, and I know of no case of infringement of the Act here. (Dec. 24.)

"The two former letters asked for papers, &c., and expressed readiness to act.

"*Lewes.*

"At interview with clerk to commissioners (Oct. 22), I received copy of the following extracts from the proceedings of the committee at meeting of Oct. 7, 1868, and of commissioners, Oct. 14, 1868.

"The clerks produced handbill containing an abstract of the principal provisions of the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, and called the attention of the committee to the chief points under the Act. Resolved, that the committee recommend to the next quarterly meeting that the abstract produced by the clerks be reprinted, with a notice at the foot to the effect that all complaints of contravention of the Act be made to Mr. Frank Davy, the inspector of nuisances to the said commissioners, and that such bills, when printed, be distributed in the town.

"Extract from the minutes of a general meeting of commissioners, held 14 Oct. 1868.

"Resolved, that the recommendations passed at the committee meeting on 7th October instant, relative to

the reprint of the handbills containing an abstract of the Workshops Regulation Act, be adopted, and the bills printed and circulated. This has been done.

"*Lindfield.*

"At interview (Oct. 23), in the absence of clerk to local authorities, I explained the matter to his predecessor.

"By letter (Dec. 26).

"Fresh assistance and instructions are asked for, in order to enable the local board to comply with the law.

"*New Shoreham.*

"At interview with clerk to local board (Oct. 20.) the clerk undertook at once to refer the matter to his board.

"By letter (Dec. 28.)

"The chairman of local board is not aware of any instance within this district in which a violation of the Workshop Act, 1867, has occurred. Should such a case occur, the local board will proceed to avail itself of the powers given by that Act.

"*Rye.*

"At interview (Nov. 19) with mayor and town clerk, the Act was referred to, and a system of inspection suggested and approved.

"By letter (Dec. 28) from town clerk.

"Very soon after your visit to Rye, I called the attention of the local authority to the subject of it, and by their direction I was about to issue some printed notices when I received a packet of abstracts of the Act, which I have substituted in circulation.

"*Worthing.*

"At interview (Oct. 13) with clerk to local board, the usual willingness to administer the Act was expressed.

"By letter (Jan. 1.)

"The local board appointed a special committee to perform the duties devolving upon it under the Workshop Act.

"That committee have visited every person in the town employing young people and women, and left with them an abstract of the Act, at the same time cautioning them as to the consequences of its infringement.

"*Croydon.*

"By letter (Sept. 26) from clerk to Board of Health.

"Will lay the matter before his board on the following Tuesday ; and asks for advice as to the form in which an inspector should be appointed.

"At interview (Dec. 24.)

"I saw the clerk to the board, who referred and introduced me to Mr. Mitchell, the sanitary inspector of the board, in whose hands the administration of the Act had been placed.

"Mr. Mitchell went carefully through the Act with me, and explained that he had made inquiries by a visitation conducted from house to house, with the view of compiling a complete list of the 'workshops' affected. When he should have finished this, he proposed to make a report to his board, and to take fresh instructions as to the details of his further proceedings.

"Both he and the clerk assured me that the matter should be effectively looked into; and the inspector further proposes to watch over and inform me of any infringements of the educational clauses.

"*Reigate.*

"At interview with the mayor (Dec. 24).

"The mayor at once recognised it as his duty to see that the Act did not remain inoperative.

"By letter from mayor (Dec. 26).

"The clauses of this Act have been brought before our town council, and the matter has been referred to one of our committees, to report thereon as to the best mode of carrying out the working of the Act in this borough, under the supervision of our police or sanitary inspection."

I have a vivid recollection of the difficulties experienced in administering the Factory Act of 1833, of the opposition to the regulations, to the Inspectors and to their visits; but whatever imperfections there may be in the Workshops Act,—and this Act came like a thunderclap upon hundreds of employers and employed,—it has not failed yet from its inherent imperfections, if such exist; for, so far as I know, no one has taken advantage of them. I receive daily applications from the masters of workshops to know what is required; they are desirous of being acquainted with the regulations, which they all wish to observe.

The Factory Act, 1833, was evaded and infringed for years, even though Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were active, vigilant, and zealous as men could be. The Workshop Act has been the law of the land for one year only; and it is obeyed cheerfully and willingly, so far as its provisions are known, throughout a large part of my district, even with the limited amount of supervision which is given to it in many places. I have found through the whole of my experience that formal periodical inspection of Factories is daily less and less necessary. The number of those who

scrupulously observe the regular hours, the tendency towards the employment of older hands, the great improvements in machinery, have all assisted the Inspectors in administering the law. Under the Acts of 1867 an immense number of Factories and Workshops have been placed under restrictions, in which young children are not employed, and in which the number of working hours do not reach the Factory limit of 60 per week. In most works where adult men form the bulk of the persons employed, the hours of work are not long; the men are able to protect their own interests. In these places little inspection is required. The employments which require more supervision are those in which children and females are the bulk of the persons employed; and those are to be found only in particular trades and in particular localities, and it requires some time to ascertain these specialities and the hours worked in them. For instance, in the tobacco factories in Scotland it was the custom for very young children to be employed, but the tobacco factories work less than 10 hours per day. In the tobacco factories in the Metropolis boys, girls, and women are largely employed, and the hours do not exceed nine per day. In the artificial flower trade only girls and women are employed; and, this being what is called a fancy trade, there was a tendency to work long hours in the season. In Nottingham and the neighbourhood it has been the practice to employ very young children in lace clipping. By noting these variations we can arrive at a fair opinion as to where inspection is needful, and where it is less important; and it will not be difficult for me, in the course of some little time, to know in what localities supervision is particularly necessary. There are hundreds of localities where an organized system of inspecting workshops under the Workshop Regulation Act is altogether unnecessary, where there are perhaps half a dozen tradesmen, as bootmakers, farriers, tailors, &c., but in which there is no local industry, and in which long hours are unknown. There are other places, in the Metropolis, the large towns, and towns and parishes, in which some special occupation is carried on, where some superintending authority is requisite to explain, to advise, and probably on some occasions to enforce.

I am satisfied that when the subject has been again brought before the local authorities of my district, those who have not yet accepted the duty of enforcing the Act in places where handicrafts are common, will look upon the question hopefully, in its broad and true sense. Feeling that they have the power of shielding the young, of keeping open

for them the opportunities of attending school, of preventing the injurious employment of females, they will leave all minor questions to be met and overcome as such may arise in the course of time, and will grasp earnestly and with purpose the real core of an Act of Parliament so great in its objects, and so pregnant with good to the whole of the operative classes.

In Appendix No. 4 I have added, as required by the Workshops Act, the names of the persons whose workshops have been inspected during the half year.

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER REDGRAVE.

Appendix No. 1.

Half-yearly Report of Daniel Walker, Esq., Assistant Inspector of Factories, for the half-year ended 31st Oct. 1868.

Broughty Ferry,
15th November 1868.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that, during the last six months, I have been engaged in visiting factories and other works under inspection, and in carrying on the correspondence incidental to the district placed under my inspection.

I am glad to be able to report to you that, in the course of my inspection, I have experienced very little difficulty in enforcing the provisions of the Factory Acts and of "the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867." No doubt instances of irregularities have occurred, but not more than might have been expected, taking into consideration the number of works brought by the last-named Act under supervision, and especially in districts where, previously, there were few works under the Factory Acts, and where consequently the purport of these Acts was comparatively little known or understood.

In those cases, in which I was satisfied the errors arose from ignorance or inadvertence on the part of clerks or overseers, and not from any intention of their employers to disregard or set the law at defiance, for their own pecuniary advantage or other cause, I have refrained from recommending proceedings for the purpose of recovering penalties. In the few instances in which prosecutions have been resorted to, there appeared to have been culpable neglect, or an evident intention to evade the law; and in every case convictions were obtained, and penalties imposed with costs.

Perhaps a more stringent course might have been adopted, but not, I think, with advantage, or as being calculated to lead to a more cheerful and strict observance of the law. It has always been my opinion that it is not advisable to have recourse to legal proceedings for offences which may arise from clerical errors or omissions.

I have been desirous of ascertaining the state of education in my district, and, with this view, have directed the several sub-inspectors, and in one instance a certifying surgeon, to examine a per-centage of the young persons, at least thirteen years of age, employed in the principal branches of trade carried on in their respective localities. The towns selected were Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds,

Rochdale and Blackburn, in each of which there is a resident sub-inspector.

Being fully aware, from my own personal knowledge, that in many localities the education of the young persons employed in factories and other works under inspection has been neglected to a far greater extent than is generally believed, I carefully avoided adopting, in this investigation, too high a standard. The requirements as to reading being the mere ability to read and comprehend the meaning of an easy sentence; and and as to writing, a little beyond signing the name.

I subjoin the following lists and summary.

EDINBURGH.

Works.	Read and Write.	Can only Read.	Neither Read nor Write.	Totals.
Letter-press printing - - -	9	8	3	20
Book-binding - - -	13	7	—	20
Tobacco manufacturing - -	4	8	8	20
Iron founding - - -	12	6	2	20
Vulcanite and india-rubber - -	8	8	4	20
Totals - - -	46	37	17	100

GLASGOW.

Works.	Read and Write.	Can only Read.	Neither Read nor Write.	Totals.
Cotton spinning and weaving - -	2	8	10	20
Tobacco manufacturing - -	—	11	9	20
Iron ship building - - - -	14	4	2	20
Calendering, finishing, sewing, and employing 50 persons.	13	5	2	20
Pottery manufacturing - - -	4	—	16	20
Totals - - -	33	28	39	100

DUNDEE.

Works.	Read and Write.	Can only Read.	Neither Read nor Write.	Totals.
Flax and jute spinning and weaving	24	9	27	60
Tobacco manufacturing - -	5	4	11	20
Metal works, including iron ship building.	16	2	2	20
Totals - - -	45	15	40	100

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Works.	Read and Write.	Can only Read.	Neither Read nor Write.	Totals.
Engineers	14	—	6	20
Iron-rolling mills	6	2	12	20
Potteries	6	1	13	20
Tobacco manufactories	6	1	13	20
Glass works	8	2	10	20
Totals	40	6	54	100

LEEDS.

Works.	Read and Write.	Can only Read.	Neither Read nor Write.	Totals.
Worsted	17	—	3	20
Woollen	15	3	2	20
Flax	13	—	7	20
Iron-rolling	5	1	14	20
Machinery	17	—	3	20
Totals	67	4	29	100

ROCHDALE.

Works.	Read and Write.	Can only Read.	Neither Read nor Write.	Totals.
Cotton spinning and weaving	22	5	13	40
Mat spinning and weaving	26	5	9	40
Iron founding	18	—	2	20
Totals	66	10	24	100

BLACKBURN.

Works.	Read and Write.	Can only Read.	Neither Read nor Write.	Totals.
Cotton spinners	34	—	6	40
Cotton weavers	38	—	2	40
Metal trades	4	—	16	20
Totals	76	—	24	100

SUMMARY.

Towns.	Read and Write.	Can only Read.	Neither Read nor Write.	Totals.
Edinburgh - - - -	46	37	17	100
Glasgow - - - -	33	28	39	100
Dundee - - - -	45	15	40	100
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	40	6	54	100
Leeds - - - -	67	4	29	100
Rochdale - - - -	66	10	24	100
Blackburn - - - -	76	—	24	100
Totals - - -	373	100	227	700

I subjoin a Memorandum of the results of a similar investigation at Dundee, voluntarily made by Dr. Greig, a most active and intelligent certifying surgeon, as to the state of education of 200 young persons recently submitted to him for examination in that town, which gives additional corroboration to the fact that a very low standard of education unfortunately prevails in that part of my district.

" Did not know any of the letters - - -	40
" Knew some of the letters - - - -	31
" Knew all the letters - - - - -	20
" Knew all the letters, and could read short words-	46
" Could read well - - - - - -	24
" Could read well and write a little - - -	34
" Could read and write well - - - -	5
	200 "

I think the above lists, which I have no doubt have been prepared with great accuracy, and summary, may be assumed as affording a reliable estimate of the state of education in the important towns referred to, and it must be admitted that the result is by no means satisfactory. It tends very much to strengthen the opinion I have for many years entertained that in the factories and other works in the United Kingdom education should be made a condition of employment. As a step towards this I would suggest that, without interfering with those employed at present, the legislature should enact that, after the expiry of a given time, say two years, young persons applying for employment in factories and other works should be required to enter, in their own handwriting, in a book to be kept at each work for the purpose, their name, age, residence, and date of employment; and, in addition, that they should be able to read, intelligibly, a passage in some simple elementary book, also to be kept at each work for that purpose.

Those young persons failing to satisfy these requirements should, I would venture to suggest, be only allowed to work as half-timers, and be compelled to attend school for the same number of hours as children until they should have acquired the necessary amount of education to entitle them to be employed as young persons.

Were some such plan as this adopted I believe that the most reckless parents, who have no consideration for their children except as mere machines to add to the family earnings, would be the most ready to send their children to school, when made aware they could not otherwise obtain for them employment; and also that the parochial authorities would see it to be their duty, as well as interest, to provide for the education of orphans and children of indigent parents, in order that they might thereby be enabled the sooner to earn their own maintenance.

I may add that I have discussed this question with a great number of persons connected with factories in Scotland, mill owners, managers, &c. I have also conversed upon the subject with clergymen and others who take an interest in the welfare of the working classes, and there appears to be but one opinion as to the advantage that would result from such a measure.

I think it right to state that in visiting, in the course of last autumn, some of the flax wet spinning mills in the valleys in the north of England, it occurred to me that sufficient means had not been adopted for protecting the workpeople from the escape of steam and water, as required by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 15. s. 19; and I propose, with your approval, to pay another visit to the above works, and others of the same class, with the view of enforcing a more rigid observance of the above most important provision of the statute, so essential, in my opinion, to the health and comfort of the workpeople.

I may mention that in other districts with which I am acquainted the floors in flax wet spinning mills are kept completely dry by the means which have been taken to prevent the escape of steam and water; and I have been assured by several mechanics of great skill and intelligence, whom I have consulted upon the subject, that they are not aware of any practical difficulties in the way of adopting and carrying out these necessary precautions.

I have the honour, &c.

DANIEL WALKER.

Alexander Redgrave, Esq.,
Inspector of Factories.

Appendix No. 2.

Return of Informations under the Factories Regulation Acts, &c., in the District of Alexander Redgrave, Esq., for the Six Months ended 31st October 1868.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1868.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Coles.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 29	James Foran, Monton, Eccles, cotton manufacturer.	H. L. Trafford, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, County Police Court, Salford.	Employing one Thomas Wood, a child under the age of 13 years, without having obtained a certificate from a schoolmaster that the said child had attended school as required by the Statute.	1 10 0	1 19 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child before 12 o'clock noon and after 1 o'clock p.m. on the same day.	1 10 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	1 0 0		One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Thomas Wood, Parent, Eccles.	" "	Neglecting to cause his child, Thomas Wood, the younger, to attend school, whilst employed in a cotton factory.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
Oct. 1	James Holt, woollen printer, Barlow Street, Bury, Lancashire.	Rich. Kay, J. Mellor, and John Scholes Walker, Esqrs., Court House, Bury.	Not producing when required to the Sub-Inspector of the district the school certificates of five children employed by him in his print works.	6 0 0	3 1 6	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Rickards.			
" 3	John Botterill, Leeds -	J. D. Lucock and T. Tennant, Esqrs., at the Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing seven women after 6 p.m. - -	1 0 0	- -	Six cases withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Rickards*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 3	John Botterill, Leeds -	J. D. Lucock and T. Tennant, Esqrs., at the Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing four women in the night, viz., until 2 o'clock in the morning.	8 0 0	3 5 0	
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Oram.			
May 8	The executors of Mr. William Hargraves, Manchester.	Matthew Curtis, Benjamin Nicholls, and S. P. Callender, Esqrs.	Employing five females and young persons after 6 p.m.	5 0 0	3 3 6	
Sept. 4	George Heath, Manchester	R. Fowler, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, and B. Nicholls, Esq.	Employing five females during the night - -	6 0 0	2 2 6	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Lakeman.			
June 20	Balmforth, William, Marshall Hall Mill, Elland, woollen manufacturer.	Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., John Waterhouse, Wm. Hy. Rawson, Esqrs., Major Stansfield, Samuel Shaw, Esq., West Riding Court House, Halifax.	Having employed a child before noon and after 1 o'clock on the same day, viz., 11th June 1868.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	" "	" "	Having neglected to procure a school certificate for the foregone week, showing that the same child had attended school.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	Denham, Thos., operative spinner, Marshall Hall Hill, Elland.	" "	Having obstructed me in the execution of my duty by sending the child out of the factory, and for having refused to be examined by me.	3 0 0	0 14 0	

RETURN OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Lakeman*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 20	Holroyd, Samuel, operative spinner, Marshall Hall Mill, Elland.	Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., John Waterhouse, Wm. Hy. Rawson, Esqrs., Major Stansfield, Samuel Shaw, Esq., West Riding Court House, Halifax.	Having obstructed me in the execution of my duty by sending a child, Hart Craven, out of the factory, and for having refused to be examined by me.	3 0 0	0 14 0	
"	Tiffany, John, overlooker of looms, Marshall Hall Mill, Elland.	" "	Having obstructed me in the execution of my duty by sending a child out of the factory, by name Mary Ann Haigh.	- -	- -	Dismissed because I had spoken to the child, and because defendant offered no obstruction in getting her back.
Oct. 31	Messrs. Horsfall and Co., Delph Mill, Luddenden Foot, cotton spinners.	John Waterhouse, Wm. Hy. Rawson, Joshua Appleyard, Esqrs. Captain Rothwell, West Riding Court House, Halifax.	Having employed two females after 6 o'clock in the evening of the 25th September.	2 0 0	1 6 0	Several persons were found at work, but two cases were deemed to be sufficient for a prosecution.
"	Thomas Bates, blacksmith, Clough June, Mixenden.	" "	For having permitted the illegal employment of his child in a factory, at the age of seven years and five months.	- -	0 12 6	Penalty not pressed for, on account of the poverty of defendant.
"	Thornton, Henry, Albert Mill, Rastrick, worsted spinner.	" "	For having employed 10 females, young persons and children after 6 o'clock at night, to wit, till seven minutes after 6.	- -	- -	Dismissed, because the time was checked by the office clock at the Railway Station, and not by the outside clock, and on account of conflicting evidence.

RETURN OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Chaytor.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 19	Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Limited and Reduced, Jarrow on Tyne.	W. Anderson, T. Drewett Drewett, D. O. Drewett, Esqrs.	Employing a child more than 6 hours and thirty minutes or 7 hours per day.	1 0 0	1 19 0	Appealed to a Superior Court.
Aug. 31	Messrs. Lishman and Co., Lustrum Iron Works, Stockton on Tees.	Dr. Richardson, Benington.	Employing a child without a surgical certificate -	2 0 0	1 16 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child more than 6 hours and 30 minutes.	1 0 0		
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Cullen.			
Aug. 3	Alexander Gilchrist, flax and tow spinner, Rowes Mill, Leslie.	Court House, Kirkcaldy, before Henry Burridge and John Neill M'Leod, Esqrs.	Employing a woman after 6 p.m. - - -	1 0 0	2 8 10	
"	" "	" "	Employing a woman after 6 p.m. - - -	1 0 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing a woman after 6 p.m. - -	1 0 0		
" 19	James Morrice, wool spinner, Blairgowrie.	Blairgowrie, before Alex. Buchan and Thos. Mitchell, Esqrs.	Employing a child for more than 6½ hours a day -	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child without certificate of attendance at school.	1 0 0		

RETURN OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Osborn.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 9	John Smith and Co., cotton manufacturers, Albert Mill, Nelson.	Thomas Thornber England and William Farrer Ecroyd, Esqrs., Colne.	Employing 12 women and young persons after 6 o'clock p.m.	18 0 0	7 10 0	
„ 24	James Hindle, cotton manufacturer, Victoria Mill, Clayton-le-Moors.	J. Grimshaw and J. Ingram, Esqrs., Accrington.	Employing 12 women, young persons and a child during the dinner-hour.	4 0 0	3 18 0	Eight cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
Oct. 1	John Walsh, cotton manufacturer, Atlas Mill, Over Darwen.	Richard Eccles, Esq., and the Rev. Messrs. Graham and Greenway, Over Darwen.	Employing 11 women, young persons and children during the dinner-hour.	2 0 0	6 6 0	Nine cases withdrawn on payment of costs.

Appendix No. 3.

Accidents in Factories, Bleachworks, &c., and Works under the Provisions of the Acts of 1864 and 1867.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death - - -	10	1	8	–	–	2	18	3	21
Amputation of right hand or arm	5	5	1	1	1	–	7	6	13
Amputation of part of right hand	38	19	28	21	6	9	72	49	121
Amputation of left hand or arm	8	2	7	1	–	–	15	3	18
Amputation of part of left hand	30	10	21	12	8	6	59	28	87
Amputation of leg - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk - - - -	17	7	28	3	4	2	49	12	61
Fracture of hand or foot -	25	12	6	23	8	4	39	39	78
Injuries to head and face -	15	20	24	3	5	1	44	24	68
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - - -	260	127	263	160	69	29	592	316	908
Total -	409	203	387	224	101	53	897	480	1377

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death - - -	19	1	10	1	2	–	31	2	33
Amputation of right hand or arm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amputation of part of right hand	23	–	4	–	–	–	27	–	27
Amputation of left hand or arm	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
Amputation of part of left hand	7	–	3	1	–	–	10	1	11
Amputation of leg - -	3	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	5
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk - - - -	70	2	19	1	4	2	93	5	98
Fracture of fingers - -	29	–	5	–	–	–	34	–	34
Injuries to head and face -	60	6	50	3	12	2	122	11	133
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - - -	826	15	192	18	13	3	1031	36	1067
Total -	1041	24	285	24	31	7	1357	55	1412
Total number of acidents reported - -	1450	227	672	248	132	60	2254	535	2789

Appendix No 4.

List of the Workshops under the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, visited by the Sub-Inspectors of Factories in the district of Mr. A. Redgrave, during the six months ended the 31st October 1868.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Coles.

Millinery, &c., Establishments.

June 11. James Rodgers, Dacre Bridge, Manchester.
M. M. Smith and Son, Strangeways, Manchester.
Smith and Hair, Strangeways, Manchester.
H. Bowen, Oxford Street, Manchester.
J. Owen, Oxford Street, Manchester.
J. Robinson and Son, Oxford Street, Manchester.
Mrs. Bartleet, Oxford Street, Manchester.

Brickfields.

July 8. Howe and Lee, Cheetham, Manchester.
H. Pimlott, Cheetham, Manchester.
G. Bradbury, Cheetham, Manchester.
J. Mycocks, Elizabeth Street, Manchester.
G. Tronter, Red Bank, Manchester.
M. Mulley, Red Bank, Manchester.
W. Robinson, Waterloo Road, Manchester.
G. Warmishaw, Waterloo, Road Manchester.
S. Irlam, Waterloo Road, Manchester.
W. Higgins and Son, Cheetham, Manchester.
W. Rowbottom, Queen's Road, Manchester.
G. Ollier, Cheetham, Manchester.
M. Beaumont, Higher Broughton, Manchester.

July 17. William Whitley, Pendleton, Manchester.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Rickards.

June 16. S. Stell, Paper Tube Maker, Bingley.
July 24. Mrs. Ambler, Paper Tube Maker, Keighley.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Henderson.

Mr. F. Fisher, Trimming Manufacturer, Hoxton.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Lakeman.

May 1. Messrs. Blagborough and Co., Crown Street, Halifax.

Messrs. Nicholson and Co., Crown Street, Halifax.
Miss Hull, Old Market, Halifax.
Miss Nelson, Trinity Road, Halifax.

May 6. Messrs. Pemson and Co., Crown Street, Halifax.
Messrs. Hinchliffe and Co., Silver Street, Halifax.
Messrs. Foster and Co., Crown Street, Halifax.
Messrs. Pigg and Co., Old Market, Halifax.
These are the principal drapers, dressmakers, and milliners, in the town; there are 32 smaller ones.

May 14. Messrs. Barker and Co., Wood Top, Hebden Bridge.
Mr. Joseph Crowther, Hebden Bridge.
Mr. Thomas Sutcliffe, Hebden Bridge.
These are wholesale clothiers of fustian.

June 18. Two Ropemakers near Todmorden, names not entered, and forgotten; but abstracts were given to them.

August 12. Mr. James Nutton, West Vale, Greetland;
Mr. Thomas Whiteley, West Vale, Greetland;
Cotton Warp Winders.

August 17. Mr. Lightowler, Carpet Maker, Wade Street, Halifax.
Miss Vernon, Milliner, Wade Street, Halifax.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Paget.

May 27. A. C. Denison, Dressmaker, Bradford.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Osborn.

July 24. J. Myers, Ropemaker, Haslingden.
July 31. — Myers, Ropemaker, Padiham.
August 7. H. Myers, Ropemaker, Clitheroe.
August 21. James Gott, Ropemaker, Nelson.
September 28. J. Hurt, Ropemaker, Blackburn.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Oswald.

May 1. Mr. Walker, Little Toll Street, Nottingham. Lace clipping.
Mrs. Holmes, Alfreton Road, Radford. Lace clipping.
Mr. Hackett, Alfreton Road, Radford. Lace clipping.

John Key, Alfreton Road, Radford. Guide maker.
Louisa Sinkins, Alfreton Road, Radford. Lace clipping.
Mrs. Davis, Forest Side, Radford. Lace clipping.
Mrs. Goodall, Mitchell Street, Radford. Lace clipping.
Mrs. Pollard, Bloomsgrove Street, Radford. Lace clipping.
Mrs. Turner, Bloomsgrove Street, Radford. Lace clipping.
Mrs. Lynch, London Road, Nottingham. Lace clipping.
Mrs. Eaton, Leen Side, Nottingham. Lace clipping.
James Rowell, Harrington Street, Nottingham. Lace clipping.
Leopold Hamel, Stoney Street, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.
William Lockwood, Saint Mary's Gate, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.
Jones and Woolley, Saint Mary's Gate, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.

May 5. Unsworth and Thacker, Siddall's Road, Derby. Gymp warehouse.
John Leavesley, Normanton Street, Nottingham. Lace dresser.
Edwin Meats, Isabella Street, Nottingham. Lace dresser.

May 6. Alexander Onion, Sherwood Street, Notingham. Lace clipping.
Samuel Smith, Clumber Street, Nottingham. Lace clipping.
Mrs. Wilson, Woodhouse Yard, Notingham. Lace clipping.
Mrs. Stevenson, Woodhouse Yard, Notingham. Lace clipping.
J. Pinner and Co., Woodhouse Yard, Nottingham. Box makers.
S. I. King, Riste's Place, Nottingham. Box maker.
W. J. Hopcroft, Walker Street, Sneinton. Frame smith.
Mrs. Wheatley, West Street, Sneinton. Lace clipping.
Mrs. Giles, West Street, Sneinton. Lace clipping.

F. H. Webster, George Street, Sneinton. Lace dresser.
Wright and Mulholland, George Street, Sneinton. Lace dresser.
James Kirkham, George Street, Sneinton. Lace dresser.
William Howitt, Dakeyne Street, Sneinton. Lace dresser.
John Blasdale, Dakeyne Street, Sneinton. Machinist.

May 12. Mrs. Bradbury, Old Street, Nottingham. Lace clipping.
Mrs. Watson, Union Road, Nottingham. Lace clipping.
Mrs. Brown, Pelham Street, Nottingham. Milliner, &c.
Leeson and Lacey, Pelham Street, Nottingham. Milliners, &c.

May 13. Fernyhough, Sen., Wardwick, Derby. Tailors.
G. R. Barber, Eagle Works, Derby. Paper bags.
C. J. Storey, Green Lanes, Derby. Candles.

May 14. Taylor and Whitchurch, Warser Gate, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.
Clubley and Brown, Clumber Street, Nottingham. Milliners, &c.
R. Barrett, Pelham Street, Nottingham. Milliners, &c.
Jones, Wooley and Co., Marygate, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.
Charles Redfern, Broadway, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.
William and Marr, Broadway, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.
H. Carey, Stoney Street, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.
Geo. Liberty, Stoney Street, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.

May 15. Mrs Jenkins, Brown's Croft, Barford. Lace drawing.

May 19. Mrs. Topham, Hollow Stone, Nottingham. Lace clipping.

May 29. Mr. Kirk, South Parade, Nottingham. Milliner, &c.
Thomas Marshall, Poplar, Nottingham. Lace clipping.

May	29.	William Marshall, Poplar, Nottingham, Lace clipping.
		Mrs. Stones, Poplar Court, Nottingham. Lace clipping.
June	8.	William Terry, Carlton Hill, Nottingham. Bricks.
		William James, Carlton Hill, Nottingham. Bricks.
		Nottingham Patent Brick Co., Carlton Hill, Nottingham. Bricks.
June	10.	Mr. Hill, Woodborough, Nottingham. Bricks.
June	11.	John Sutton, City Road Mill, Derby. Saw mill.
		Norton and Co., Babington House, Derby. Drapers, &c.
June	12.	C. Yates, Marygate, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.
		Bradbury, Bros., Marygate, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.
		Leopold Hamel, Stoney Street, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.
		Barnett and Richards, Marygate, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.
		W. J. Clarke, Marygate, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.
		R. H. Hopcroft, Marygate, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.
		J. Spray and Co., Marygate, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.
July	30.	Miss Richardson, North Street, Sneinton. Hosiery.
July	4.	Jefferson and Farmer, Corn Market, Derby. Milliner, &c.
		Lesson and Lacey, High Street, Nottingham. Milliners, &c.
		Mr. Sporton, Rigley's Yard, Nottingham. Lace clipping.
		Daft and Jessop, Long Row, Nottingham. Milliners, &c.
July	17.	William Marshall, Queen Street, Basford. Lace clipping.
July	25.	Samuel Lowe, Agard Street, Derby. Gymp.
July	29.	Mr. Jackson, Bargate, Boston. Ladies' clothing.
August	5.	Sowerby and Co., Victoria Street, Grimsby. Oil cake.

August	7.	Mr. Welch, Nun Street, Derby. Boot laces.
		Saml. Lowe, Nun Street, Derby. Gymp.
August	8.	W. Bancroft, Depot Mill, Derby. Gymp.
		Smith and Harper, Depot Mill, Derby. Gymp.
August	14.	Thomas Stenson, Stockbrook Street, Derby. Gymp.
September	30.	Brown, Whitney, and Co., Pavement, Nottingham. Boxmakers.

REPORT of ROBERT BAKER, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the six months ended the 31st of October 1868.

Factory Inspectors' Office, Whitehall,
31st October 1868.

SIR,

I have now the honour to report to you on the operation of the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, which, though found to be very extensive, is not beyond, if it is equal to, what was anticipated.

This Act became law on the 15th of August 1867, and I at once proceeded to re-arrange my division, in order to ascertain as soon as possible, how many new sub-inspectors would be required for the increased work which it would throw upon it.

And I must say it was a most perplexing task to answer offhand what assistance might be needed, when there had been very insufficient details (almost none in fact) collected, even for the evidence to be the basis of the law, either of the number of factories to be visited in future, or of the persons employed in them.

The newest directories offer apparently the readiest sources of information, but these are rarely published annually; and, whether they are or not, they only show how ephemeral trade is, and how expectantly vast numbers of people begin business only to disappear before a fresh edition is called for. Thus hundreds of circulars may be needlessly sent to firms that exist no longer; dozens are thrown aside as impertinent and troublesome, and have again to be renewed. Many are returned from the Post Office endorsed, "Gone; left no address."

It was only, however, by the help of such directories as could be obtained, and by the kind assistance of my old staff, and that of the certifying surgeons already appointed to different districts, that I was enabled at all to estimate my necessities in this respect. The response, however, with which you kindly met my estimate, has supplied my sub-divisions fairly and well. And that has followed which I had anticipated, namely, by reducing the travelling of each gentleman, his ability to visit more works has been greatly increased. I had formerly eleven sub-inspectors; with the

addition of nine others my staff has been completed; so that as yet there has not fallen on the Treasury from the Factory Act Extension Act, such an enormous amount of additional expense, as was previously anticipated, nor has there been such an army of inspectors needed, as was thought probable.

The appointment of an assistant-inspector to superintend, in aid of the inspector-in-chief, such districts as it would have been impossible for him to have visited, from their distance only, as well as from his increased duties generally, was a happy idea in more ways than one. It relieved the inspector-in-chief of an amount of work under which the former system of personal inspection by him must have broken down; and it gave promotion to two gentlemen, who had deserved it by long and effective services. I do not desire to exaggerate my own labours during the seven months between August and the end of March. Questions came at the rate of 100 a day for several weeks; questions of trade, of policy, of doubt, of anxiety,—which had then to be answered by my own hand, as I had no sub-clerk. The new law, more difficult than all the other factory laws we have had to administer, had to be learnt, and communicated to the sub-inspectors and the manufacturers. The old works had also to be kept duly visited and kept in order, and certifying surgeons had to be appointed to new districts, and to be informed of their duties. In the midst of all this a half-yearly report had to be written, and facts gathered and collected for another. Mr. Baines's Return of textile works was added to this multitudinous labour. Finally, a certain amount of travelling had to be performed to explain the law to manufacturers at public meetings, to the occupiers of new works also who were lost in the intricacies of sections and modifications, and to factories and workshops, and particularly to works where, orders having been taken, they had to be executed by a given time. The labour of one head and one pair of hands cannot even be imagined; but the anxiety and responsibility may in some degree.

The Act has of course greatly increased the numbers of workers under supervision; and this increase would have been much greater if the "bad state of trade" in all branches of industry, had not enabled the employers in the beginning of the year, temporarily to dismiss from their service nearly all children under eleven years of age, to turn them adrift in fact,—and thus to repudiate the duty of educating the younger hands, which, though it really belongs to the parent, is still in a great measure under the influence

of the employers, if it is not their proper office in a public sense. Nevertheless, the Act has shown itself, as initiating a moral obligation at least upon the employers of juvenile and female labour, in rendering it uniform in its hours; and thus bringing within the ordinary reach of those who have already made some advances in elementary knowledge either independently of factory labour or in connexion with it, various institutions for intellectual purposes, hitherto languishing for want of pupils, in consequence of their hours of work preventing them from, or unfitting them for, enjoying the privileges such institutions were intended to afford.

Undoubtedly, the Textile Factory Acts embodied in the Act of 1867, notwithstanding their previous success in the fictile districts, have been put upon their trial; nor can we be surprised that a question should have arisen in many minds whether Acts originally for textile works only, would be found adequate for every trade, so as to bring all under one form of discipline. Faith in a universal law of this kind would have been great indeed if it could have been supposed to be thus perfect. The modifications which the Act contains, both permanent and temporary, show that contingent exigencies had been foreseen and provided for; since it was scarcely possible but that fictile and metallurgic trades should possess constitutional elements widely differing from those of textile trades; the habits of the people being also different, their indulgences different, their expenditure different, themselves not yet accustomed to compulsion of any kind, and open only to the slowest and most careful approaches.

That it has met and conquered most of these and many such obstacles so remarkably as probably to require but few of its modifications to be retained hereafter, is a sufficient proof of the soundness of this kind of legislation; the danger from which lay, not only in the number of these modifications, but in the desires which they naturally evoked amongst so many kinds of employers to evade the restrictions of the Act without a trial. Relaxations of any restrictions granted to a class of trades could not fail of producing a host of claimants for the same privileges from other classes of trades, very difficult to be denied them on manipulative arguments based on official experience; and with a conviction throughout that, if the law was to be relaxed for all, any hopes of the advantages to be gained by a general restriction of the hours of labour, would have to be abandoned.

Take for example the thousand and one trades carried on in such a place as Birmingham, where the domestic habits of

the workers in respect of their employments, their general arrangements and associations, their laissez aller, had all been uncontrolled by any legal discipline down to the 1st of January 1868,—where, from six to six, seven to seven, eight to eight, nine to nine, or even 10 and later, had been the hours of labour, varying by half hours and quarters as trade vacillated with the execution of orders instantly or otherwise,—where perhaps as much midnight toil by employers as well as workers went on, especially among the smaller workshops, and in the houses of the workers, as human nature could well sustain,—where so many married women were and are yet employed away from their homes and families, and where the custom of leaving all social comforts to chance or opportunity had become perpetual rather than accidental, and the difficulty of entering on a contest with such habits, or of attempting to persuade all the persons whose feelings and interests were to be affected by that change, that it would be far better for their physical and moral health than heretofore, and that their longevity, as well as their social comforts, depended on a regard to sanitary laws which had never hitherto been respected by them, may be imagined. What prejudices to overcome!—what a rearrangement of plans and propositions to effect. And yet, I have little doubt but time will show, (judging by past experience, partial as it may have yet been in these new fields of labour, but fully borne out in the old,) that, the former results will follow the trial, viz., masters as well as workers wondering how they ever formerly submitted to long hours, now that they can rejoice in earlier ones which have given them the glorious fresh air in the summer evenings, and the additional glory of intellect advanced, in the scientific institutions of the winter.

After the passing of the Act, my first effort was to learn it thoroughly myself, and then, to draw out special provisions for different trades containing the points affecting such trades individually, without the occupiers having to refer continually to the abstract which it was legally necessary should be distributed to each of them, in conformity with the 27th section, 3 and 4 W. IV. c. 103. I then summoned all my old staff to a conference at Leamington, in order that we might carefully go through each provision separately; and thus, understanding each others' minds, might act in unison, when it became our duty to put the Act in force. A copy of one of these special provisions relating to letter-press printing is here given.

No. 11.—Special Provisions of the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, applicable to any Premises in which Letter-Press Printing is carried on.

1.—*Children's work—children over eleven years of age.*

Till the 1st of July 1868, children of eleven years of age may be employed from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. on every working day in the week but Saturday, less an hour and a half for meals.—F.A.E.A. 1867, Sched. s. 1., 7 Vict. c. 15. s. 36.

2.—*Children over twelve years of age.*

Till the 1st day of July 1870, children of twelve years of age may be employed from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. on every working day but Saturday, less an hour and a half for meals.—F.A.E.A., 1867, Sched. s. 2., 7 Vict. c. 15. s. 36.

3.—*Saturday work of children, young persons, and women.*

Till the 1st day of January 1869, children, young persons, and women may be employed till half past 4 p.m.—F.A.E.A., 1867, Tem. Mod., s. 3.

4.—*Saturday afternoon.*

The clauses of the Factories Acts which forbid the employment of women and young persons on any Saturday after 2 p.m. do not apply to any woman or female young person whose hours of work have not exceeded eight in any day of that week.—F.A.E.A., 1867, Per. Mod., s. 23.

5.—*Night work.*

Male young persons may be employed in the night, subject to the same intervals of rest which they are allowed during the day but not on any day preceding or succeeding such night work, nor for more than 6 nights in a fortnight.—F.A.E.A., 1867, Per. Mod., s. 17.

6. *Register of overwork to be kept.*

When any child, young person, or woman is employed on any day for a longer period than is allowed by the Factory Acts (*i.e.*, for more than 10½ hours on five days and for more than 7½ hours on Saturday), the day on which and the period during which he or she is so employed shall be entered by the occupier of a Factory in a Register in such Form as the Inspector of Factories shall direct.—F.A.E.A., 1867, Per. Mod. s. 15., 7 Vict. c. 15., s. 27.

7.—*Employment of male young persons above sixteen years of age, alternate days, or during the night, or on alternate weeks.*

Male young persons of 16 years of age and upwards may be employed fifteen hours a day, between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m., or if the ordinary hours of work have been altered to between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. or 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., then they may be employed those fifteen hours, less meal times, between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m., or 8 a.m. and

11 p.m., but they must be allowed an additional half hour for meals after 6 p.m., and they can only be employed fifteen hours a day on alternate days; and in the weeks in which they are employed on such alternate days they must be allowed one whole holiday or two half holidays of half a day each. Such young persons may work during the night on alternate weeks, *i.e.*, between the hours of 1 a.m. on Monday and 11 p.m. on the following Saturday, but they must not work more than 11½ hours at any one time, less meal times of an hour and a half, and there must be twelve hours interval between each employment, and the total number of hours of work in any one week must not exceed 60.—F.A.E.A., 1867, Per. Mod. s. 13.

Till the 1st of July 1870 male young persons of sixteen years of age may be employed as men.—F.A.E.A., 1867, Sched., s. 6.—The occupier is liable to proof of their being 16.—7 Vict. c. 15., s. 94.

8.—*Sunday work.*

No child, young person, or woman shall be employed on any Sunday.—F.A.E.A., 1867, s. 7.

9.—*Meals.*

Workers may take their meals in any room, notwithstanding a manufacturing process be then going on; and whether or not at the same time as other workers.—F.A.E.A., 1867, Per. Mod., s. 16, 7 Vict. s. 36.

10.—*Holidays.*

The Holiday clauses of the Factory Acts, so far as they apply to male young persons, and all the clauses which forbid their employment after 2 p.m. on Saturday, do not apply to male young persons employed in day and night turns, changing every alternate week.—F.A.E.A., 1867, Per. Mod., s. 23.

11.—*Fencing dangerous machinery.*

The Secretary of State may modify the clauses of the Factory Acts with reference to the fencing off of dangerous machinery in such manner as he may think fit.—F.A.E.A., 1867, Per. Mod., s. 24.

12.—*Lime-washing.*

The lime-washing and washing of factories clauses of the Factories Acts are not enforceable in factories for letter-press printing; but due cleanliness and ventilation must be maintained; and special rules may be made by the occupier, as to the due performance of his instructions to his workpeople in this respect.—7 Vict. c. 15. s. 18, F.A. E.A., 1864, ss. 4, 5; F.A.E.A., 1867, ss. 9, 10.

The number of these "special provisions" amounted to 16, and were printed and sent out with the books and abstracts, having been provided at the outset by the office.

It thus became much less difficult for each occupier to ascertain his own share in the law than, if he had had to travel over a huge abstract four feet by two or thereabouts in size, to find it. Then followed the framing other notices and books, required to be kept and hung up under certain conditions of employment; the organization of the districts; the settlement of new boundaries; the removal of such Sub-Inspectors to new locations as had a desire to change; and, eventually, after some weeks of travelling with the old ones, to place the new appointees in their districts also. This task of organization, of maintaining the old visitations intact, of instructing new men, unaccustomed either to the law or to such duties as they had at once to perform, of issuing from four to five thousand sets of books and abstracts, of inventing, printing, and distributing notices and directions, and of answering the correspondence of a district as large as mine without residential assistance, of going here and there at a moment's notice to explain the law, and returning to the piles of letters of inquiry which had accumulated during my absence, and of being for many weeks both Inspector and Sub-Inspector for some of the new districts, was laborious enough: and I owe to Mr. Stepney, the clerk of the London office, and to the messenger also, many thanks for their unflagging assistance in issuing the books, abstracts, and provisions, and especially to the former, in obtaining for me the necessary printed matter which I required, amongst all his other duties.

My division consists of the following sub-divisions, all which are under my exclusive care with the exception of those of North and South Ireland, Preston, Liverpool, and South Wales, which are allotted under my sanction to Mr. Ewings, who resides at Preston with my approval.

Mr. Baker's Division and Sub-Divisions.

Assistant-Inspector Jos. Ewings, Esq., Preston.

Mr. Ewings has personal charge over the districts with an asterisk.

District.	Sub-Inspector.	Residence.	Counties under his Charge.	No. of Works.	Average Annual Mileage.	Average Annual Cost of Visitation. £ s. d.
North Wales	S. S. Kent -	Llangollen -	Anglesea, Cardigan, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery, Radnor.	370	7,200	210 0 0
Bolton - -	D. Jones -	Bolton - -	Parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire.	653	5,325	163 16 0
Stockport -	T. Steen - -	Stockport -	Cheshire - - -	750	6,179	161 13 10
Devon - -	G. F. Buller -	Frome - -	Somerset, Cornwall, and part of Devon.	489	10,800	209 6 8
North Stafford	Capt. May, R.N.	Stoke-upon-Trent.	Part of Stafford - -	563	2,360	45 18 6
Leicester -	C. N. Girardot	Leicester -	Bedford, Leicester, Northampton, and Rutland.	624	7,500	90 0 0
Worcester -	E. B. Fitton -	Worcester -	Worcester, Hereford, part of Salop, and Monmouth.	467	8,646	160 4 5
Gloucester -	H. G. Earnshaw	Berkeley -	Gloucester, Wilts - -	597	10,093	276 13 7
Hants - -	W. H. Beadon	Axminster -	Part of Devon, Hants, and Dorset.	508	5,511	52 13 9
*Preston - -	G. T. Faussett	Preston - -	Westmoreland, Cumberland, and part of Lancashire.	500	4,200	110 0 0
West Bromwich.	G. I. S. Blenkinsopp.	WestBromwich	Part of South Stafford - -	309	2,702	101 10 7
South Birmingham.	W. H. Johnston	Birmingham -	Part of Warwick - -	485	644	57 4 3
*North Irish -	W. D. Cramp	Belfast - -	North of Galway & Drogheda	600	4,830	101 19 6
North Birmingham.	Thurlow Astley	Birmingham -	Part of Warwick - -	698	634	22 18 2
*South Irish -	J. H. Bignold	Dublin - -	South of Drogheda & Galway	536	6,045	138 13 4
*South Wales -	T. P. Mostyn -	Swansea -	Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, and Brecknock.	379	6,082	147 2 0
Coventry -	Otto Striedinger.	Coventry -	Part of Warwick and Oxford.	700	4,500	135 0 0
*Liverpool -	C. R. Bowling	Liverpool -	Part of Lancashire - -	605	3,536	76 0 0
Wolverhampton.	G. Hudson -	Wolverhampton.	Part of South Stafford - -	450	2,500	80 0 0
Berks - -	Vacant - -	Reading -	Berks, Bucks, Herts, and part of Salop.	200	4,000	90 0 0
				10,483	103,287	

The two last districts are estimates as to mileages and costs, Mr. Darkin having been compelled to resign Wolverhampton from ill health, without having travelled over it; and the Reading Sub-Inspector having the additional duty of inspecting other districts when temporarily vacant.

The number of factories in each district is also greater than is shown in the following tables, 183 returns having come in since the tables were completed.

The following tables give the industries of my division under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, exclusively, to the 31st October 1868.

First, in the form of a general summary of works.

Second, in a summary of works in counties in my division of England, and in Wales.

Third, a detail of trades in all the counties.

Fourth, a detail of works in each of the counties separately.

Fifth, sixth, and seventh, the same information for Ireland.

SUMMARY OF WORKS known to be up to the date of this Report, under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, in the Western Division of England, in Wales, and in Ireland.

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL SUMMARY of WORKS in the Western Division of England and Wales, and Ireland.

—	Number of Firms.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
England & Wales	5,084	103,573	8,577	211,625	31,158	48,846	13,683	11,170	2,775	271,641	47,616	319,257
Ireland - -	494	3,051	716	16,175	4,783	4,251	1,684	416	70	20,842	6,537	27,379
Total - -	5,578	106,624	9,283	227,800	35,941	53,097	15,367	11,586	2,845	292,483	54,153	346,636

TABLE No. 2.

SUMMARY of COUNTIES in the Western Division of England and Wales.

Counties.	Number of Firms.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons emyloyed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Anglesea - -	10	81	6	311	—	51	—	1	—	363	—	363
Bedford - -	50	378	—	1,116	1,627	212	304	17	—	1,345	1,931	3,276
Berks - - -	57	494	262	1,340	345	252	102	30	6	1,622	453	2,075
Brecon - -	9	108	121	143	15	32	9	9	—	184	24	208
Bucks - -	53	616	386	1,826	448	367	221	85	34	2,278	703	2,981
Cardigan - -	9	18	—	50	—	11	—	—	—	61	—	61
Carmarthen -	40	2,325	1,214	7,530	671	1,787	670	656	96	9,973	1,437	11,410
Carnarvon -	19	393	188	1,188	3	217	1	71	—	1,476	4	1,480
Chester - -	237	3,774	195	14,389	936	2,447	389	602	162	17,438	1,487	18,925
Cornwall - -	120	602	243	1,574	82	501	38	17	10	2,092	130	2,222
Cumberland -	66	2,430	111	2,830	108	647	105	59	26	3,536	239	3,775
Denbigh - -	33	1,391	133	1,106	56	301	20	98	—	1,505	76	1,581
Derby (part of) -	2	7	—	31	3	10	1	3	—	44	4	48
Devon - -	240	1,720	467	2,595	525	741	136	78	19	3,414	680	4,094
Dorset - -	44	268	27	643	42	199	8	26	8	868	58	926

SUMMARY OF COUNTIES—*continued.*

Counties.	Number of Firms.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Flint - -	35	945	312	2,239	76	322	20	33	19	2,594	115	2,709
Glamorgan - -	147	12,328	526	13,501	897	2,776	857	800	105	17,077	1,859	18,936
Gloster - -	182	3,326	401	7,034	1,885	1,773	753	302	147	9,109	2,785	11,894
Hants - -	130	394	144	1,746	136	469	51	38	—	2,253	187	2,440
Hereford - -	17	62	4	184	4	42	1	6	3	232	8	240
Herts - -	49	259	55	646	642	216	93	65	7	927	742	1,669
Lancaster -	705	18,341	368	40,236	3,651	7,579	1,638	1,659	240	49,474	5,529	55,003
Leicester - -	107	430	38	2,356	1,087	761	488	164	136	3,281	1,711	4,992
Merioneth -	13	188	355	2,103	—	282	—	110	—	2,495	—	2,495
Monmouth - -	61	4,777	565	8,300	517	1,515	329	498	30	10,313	876	11,189
Montgomery -	11	158	258	485	54	95	33	28	10	608	97	705
Northampton -	64	597	25	2,811	558	659	354	99	96	3,569	1,008	4,577
Oxford - -	54	314	221	832	154	305	11	48	2	1,185	167	1,352
Pembroke - -	7	114	—	244	1	45	—	1	—	290	1	291
Rutland - -	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
Salop - -	44	1,098	76	3,356	255	670	46	218	55	4,244	356	4,600
Somerset - -	168	757	521	4,100	1,324	833	363	198	177	5,131	1,864	6,995
Stafford - -	799	28,981	346	44,611	3,741	10,923	1,763	2,523	249	58,057	5,753	63,810
Warwick - -	1,177	10,210	156	26,639	9,380	8,516	4,125	1,893	911	37,048	14,416	51,464
Westmoreland -	28	287	238	757	303	150	101	100	44	1,007	448	1,455
Wilts - -	50	773	83	2,380	91	523	47	26	11	2,929	149	3,078
Worcester -	238	4,596	468	10,306	1,534	2,599	606	594	171	13,499	2,311	15,810
Yorks (part of) -	8	33	64	85	7	17	—	15	1	117	8	125
Total - -	5,084	103,573	8,577	211,625	31,158	48,846	13,683	11,170	2,775	271,641	47,616	319,257

Table No. 3.

Summary of Trades.

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
4	Ammunition -	94	75	268	288	12	136	4	—	284	424	708
5	Anchors - -	109	—	100	—	47	—	2	—	149	—	149
10	Anvils and vices	168	12	331	—	87	—	1	—	419	—	419
12	Awl-blades -	34	—	105	5	17	6	6	—	128	11	139
18	Axles - -	212	10	419	3	66	2	12	—	497	5	502
25	Bedsteads -	236	—	1,021	335	379	62	80	3	1,480	400	1,880
1	Bellows - -	8	—	6	2	12	—	—	—	18	2	20
1	Bells - -	20	—	99	9	46	7	10	—	155	16	171
	Birdcages - -	3	—	10	4	8	1	—	—	18	5	23
1	Blacking -	—	—	11	13	2	13	—	5	13	31	44
11	Bobbins - -	265	218	566	44	159	30	112	5	837	79	916
45	Boilers - -	391	—	1,397	4	359	1	198	—	1,954	5	1,959
104	Bolts, rivets, &c.	1,517	—	2,528	1,270	949	427	576	70	4,053	1,767	5,820
108	Bookbinders -	1	—	318	171	181	116	20	27	519	314	833
4	Book-clasps -	11	—	71	93	23	18	9	5	103	116	219
89	Boots and shoes	171	—	4,272	2,812	1,355	1,111	242	274	5,869	4,197	10,066
5	Brass finishing -	3	—	30	6	16	2	5	—	51	8	59
2	Do. ornaments	—	—	15	—	3	—	2	—	20	—	20
1	Do. plating -	—	—	2	2	4	6	—	—	6	8	14
2	Do. taps - -	20	—	136	18	47	9	22	3	205	30	235
6	Braziers - -	20	—	225	38	85	5	12	1	322	44	366
1	Breakwater builder.	—	—	150	—	12	—	—	—	162	—	162
7	Brewers - -	121	—	411	—	32	—	2	—	445	—	445
52	Bricks and tiles	1,334	—	1,876	455	523	428	186	25	2,585	908	3,493
1	Bridge builder -	20	—	250	—	20	—	30	—	300	—	300
5	Britannia metal	24	—	53	29	22	21	3	—	78	50	128
5	Brushes - -	16	—	151	21	40	12	13	1	204	34	238
	Buckles - -	35	—	103	63	114	52	19	10	236	125	361
	Builders - -	20	—	166	5	26	1	4	1	196	7	203
41	Buttons - -	171	—	710	1,668	207	662	180	460	1,097	2,790	3,887
1	Candles - -	32	—	197	—	100	—	—	—	297	—	297
5	Candlesticks -	42	—	31	8	9	8	—	—	40	16	56

SUMMARY OF TRADES—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
3	Carpets - -	2	—	265	108	43	70	73	28	381	206	587
31	Carriages and wagons.	1,222	—	5,522	11	1,142	5	50	—	6,714	16	6,730
1	Cart-arms - -	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
1	Castors - -	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
4	Cement - -	164	25	355	11	30	5	—	—	385	16	401
29	Chains - -	658	43	1,229	72	316	61	147	13	1,692	146	1,838
15	Chandeliers -	75	—	592	180	286	50	79	4	957	234	1,191
1	Charcoal - -	40	—	25	—	2	—	—	—	27	—	27
45	Chemicals -	1,244	38	6,769	54	844	69	132	7	7,745	130	7,875
1	Cisterns - -	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	4
1	Clocks - -	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	3	2	5
1	Clog-irons -	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	7	—	7
28	Clothing - -	72	15	495	1,439	121	503	7	32	623	1,974	2,597
2	Cocoa - -	125	—	73	96	28	85	5	6	106	187	293
2	Coffin furniture	—	—	21	29	10	4	1	—	32	33	65
4	Collars - -	—	—	6	256	7	149	1	74	14	479	493
2	Colours - -	96	—	104	—	6	—	—	—	110	—	110
1	Confectioner -	4	—	12	1	6	—	—	—	18	1	19
2	Coopers - -	53	—	88	—	12	—	—	—	100	—	100
1	Copper caps -	10	—	45	100	10	50	—	—	55	150	205
10	Do. mills -	2,256	400	1,726	102	400	90	69	5	2,195	197	2,392
1	Do. smith -	5	—	29	14	20	5	—	—	49	19	68
1	Copying-presses	4	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	8
6	Corkscrews -	23	—	36	17	12	9	2	3	50	29	79
2	Cornices - -	3	—	12	3	2	—	—	1	14	4	18
1	Cotton winder -	—	—	—	30	—	8	—	5	—	43	43
1	Cutler - -	3	—	16	—	3	—	—	—	19	—	19
1	Decorator -	12	—	170	—	55	—	—	—	225	—	225
6	Die-sinkers -	11	—	60	48	38	53	8	13	106	114	220
1	Dog-collars -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
1	Draper - -	—	—	19	39	10	6	—	—	29	45	74
34	Electro platers -	275	—	1,356	448	327	232	31	17	1,714	697	2,411
567	Engineers -	9,783	285	39,040	95	7,376	62	605	37	47,021	194	47,215

SUMMARY OF TRADES—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
17	Fenders and fire-irons.	104	—	252	49	59	7	8	1	319	57	376
1	Ferrules - -	12	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15
4	Fishing-tackle -	7	—	68	24	23	30	10	10	101	64	165
6	Fitters - -	26	—	63	7	19	—	1	—	83	7	90
2	Flour mills -	430	—	237	6	69	—	—	—	306	6	312
10	Forks and spoons	154	15	242	182	112	44	36	4	390	230	620
663	Founders - -	4,498	165	14,584	961	4,853	499	928	66	20,365	1,526	21,891
1	Frames - -	4	—	3	4	1	4	1	4	5	12	17
2	Fuel - -	177	—	160	—	50	—	—	—	210	—	210
20	Furniture -	75	50	917	303	194	140	39	30	1,150	473	1,623
9	Galvanizers -	161	—	615	4	84	2	4	—	703	6	709
9	Gas - -	229	—	1,398	1	38	—	2	—	1,438	1	1,439
2	Do. nipples -	18	—	57	7	40	5	—	—	97	12	109
7	Gates & hurdles	40	—	243	1	120	—	7	—	370	1	371
1	Gelatine - -	46	—	55	4	23	12	14	—	92	16	108
4	German-silver -	196	—	257	—	26	1	12	—	295	1	296
37	Glass cutting -	457	—	171	26	136	10	16	—	323	36	359
92	Do. manufacturers.	2,205	—	6,669	1,046	1,862	383	406	7	8,937	1,436	10,373
18	Gloves - -	3	—	966	877	264	186	94	47	1,324	1,110	2,434
2	Gold-thread -	12	—	16	27	1	59	1	18	18	104	122
12	Grates - -	92	1	298	14	62	2	45	—	405	16	421
1	Gridirons - -	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
70	Grinders and polishers.	386	—	205	62	87	12	13	—	305	74	379
3	Grist grinders -	—	6	127	—	26	1	—	—	153	1	154
46	Guns and pistols	703	107	2,410	66	366	12	52	8	2,828	86	2,914
19	Do. locks - -	94	—	236	34	91	14	26	—	353	48	401
1	Handcuffs -	4	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	9	—	9
15	Harness - -	21	—	552	152	139	35	25	2	716	189	905
36	Hats and caps -	481	12	1,853	894	367	481	95	128	2,315	1,503	3,818
7	Hinges - -	59	—	125	51	38	6	13	3	176	60	236
10	Hollow-ware -	63	—	275	69	127	26	48	7	450	102	552
5	Hooks and eyes	33	—	56	58	38	70	12	14	106	142	248
7	Horsehair - -	13	—	50	248	23	100	48	119	121	467	588

SUMMARY OF TRADES—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
5	Horse-shoes and tips.	115	—	135	69	34	57	9	6	178	132	310
3	Hosiers - -	—	—	75	50	26	27	10	1	111	78	189
12	India-rubber -	306	45	313	227	85	96	13	17	411	340	751
240	Iron manufacturers.	36,239	2,486	44,458	2,293	9,459	1,857	2,678	242	56,595	4,392	60,987
1	Do. kegs -	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	7	—	7
3	Do. platers -	8	—	23	1	5	—	—	—	28	1	29
6	Do. washer -	51	—	34	62	2	32	6	5	42	99	141
31	Japanners, &c. -	174	—	1,221	768	325	332	53	35	1,599	1,135	2,734
5	Jet ornaments -	31	—	79	110	45	83	2	6	126	199	325
27	Jewellers - -	37	—	690	303	325	106	50	15	1,065	424	1,489
1	Jews' harps -	—	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	10	—	10
1	Lapidary - -	—	—	20	—	30	—	—	—	50	—	50
4	Lead - -	187	110	456	117	47	19	11	3	514	139	653
16	Leather - -	232	8	1,041	21	115	11	21	5	1,177	37	1,214
19	Locks and keys	50	—	571	58	168	37	53	1	792	96	888
3	Manure - -	115	—	216	45	13	7	—	—	229	52	281
5	Metal mounting	24	—	55	23	12	15	—	6	67	44	111
3	Do. refining -	18	—	49	11	1	2	—	—	50	13	63
7	Do. rolling -	107	4	150	20	94	—	4	—	248	20	268
6	Do. spinning -	113	—	23	—	6	—	—	—	29	—	29
1	Milliner - -	—	—	—	43	—	14	—	—	—	57	57
35	Nails - -	784	—	1,386	560	583	282	223	39	2,192	881	3,073
58	Needles - -	237	88	967	551	262	242	155	84	1,384	877	2,261
2	Oil - -	80	—	84	41	7	5	—	—	91	46	137
1	Oiled baize -	4	—	60	—	7	—	—	—	67	—	67
1	Ornamental metal work	—	—	31	3	14	—	1	—	46	3	49
157	Paper - -	6,207	2,610	3,620	2,947	882	694	361	127	4,863	3,768	8,631
2	Do. bags -	—	—	4	26	2	36	—	—	6	62	68
1	Penholders -	12	—	11	23	5	15	—	2	16	40	56
11	Pens - -	239	—	218	1,236	59	450	36	38	313	1,724	2,037
2	Pewterers - -	4	—	29	1	9	—	—	—	38	1	39
25	Pins - -	178	28	313	225	103	171	28	56	444	452	896
	Plumber - -	4	—	15	—	8	—	—	—	23	—	23

SUMMARY OF TRADES—*continued.*

Number of Firm	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
5	Potters - -	166	—	330	1	85	—	14	—	429	1	430
840	Printers - -	1,090	5	4,055	247	2,171	228	312	36	6,538	511	7,049
301	Do. and binders.	201	12	1,706	357	819	356	116	40	2,641	753	3,394
1	Pumps - -	—	—	29	3	12	2	3	1	44	6	50
1	Purses - -	—	—	39	11	29	—	2	—	70	11	81
30	Quarries -	699	631	4,146	1	620	—	218	—	4,984	1	4,985
4	Rails - -	452	—	529	—	91	8	6	—	626	8	634
1	Railway chairs -	7	—	16	9	—	—	—	—	16	9	25
1	Rifle sights -	4	—	40	—	13	—	—	—	53	—	53
1	Rings - -	3	—	3	4	6	—	—	—	9	4	13
4	Roller manufacturers.	32	52	173	—	55	—	17	—	245	—	245
10	Rope - -	144	—	1,335	121	159	57	138	18	1,632	196	1,828
1	Rugs - -	4	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	3	1	4
1	Rulers - -	3	—	19	11	3	7	2	1	24	19	43
4	Safes - -	100	—	423	—	17	—	5	—	445	—	445
1	Safety fuses -	10	—	6	54	—	25	—	5	6	84	90
27	Salt - -	620	5	2,158	56	316	26	43	1	2,517	83	2,600
2	Sash Pullies -	2	—	6	3	4	2	1	—	11	5	16
10	Saw-mills - -	251	—	369	9	60	9	13	1	442	19	461
2	Scientific apparatus.	6	—	8	1	4	1	—	—	12	2	14
1	Screw propeller manufacturer.	3	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
5	Scythes - -	38	60	57	3	12	2	4	—	73	5	78
1	Seed crusher -	100	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	85
27	Ships and boats	640	—	3,527	399	428	—	8	—	3,963	399	4,362
1	Ships' logs -	4	—	24	1	3	—	—	—	27	1	28
2	Ship sheathing -	380	—	295	13	57	—	2	—	354	13	367
1	Shot - -	40	—	18	—	5	—	1	—	24	—	24
4	Silk - -	—	—	54	165	16	49	27	103	97	317	414
1	Slate-dresser -	95	—	52	—	2	—	—	—	54	—	54
133	Smelters - -	12,740	211	15,208	523	2,079	151	578	24	17,865	698	18,563
39	Smiths - -	287	—	854	12	214	—	22	—	1,090	12	1,102
2	Soda water -	12	—	78	—	26	—	4	—	108	—	108
27	Spades - -	428	177	633	24	248	11	37	—	918	35	953

SUMMARY OF TRADES—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	Spectacle frames	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
1	Spindles - -	1	—	1	2	3	4	3	—	7	6	13
2	Spirits - -	128	—	125	—	10	—	—	—	135	—	135
10	Springs - -	119	—	351	55	92	13	21	4	464	72	536
1	Stair-rods -	4	—	7	2	1	—	—	—	8	2	10
12	Stampers and piercers.	62	—	104	44	39	43	21	2	164	89	253
1	Starch - -	23	—	21	21	5	37	3	10	29	68	97
1	Stoppers -	14	—	6	17	—	5	—	3	6	25	31
32	Straw bonnets, &c.	12	—	222	2,001	37	367	10	3	269	2,371	2,640
11	Sugar refiners -	1,613	—	1,193	—	70	—	11	—	1,274	—	1,274
9	Swords - -	68	—	105	7	16	—	—	—	121	7	128
1	Table covers -	9	—	22	12	6	—	—	—	28	12	40
4	Thimbles -	12	—	33	61	14	30	10	8	57	99	156
69	Tobacco - -	269	34	602	684	324	531	223	91	1,149	1,306	2,455
57	Tools - -	970	285	1,921	71	406	11	95	9	2,422	91	2,513
15	Toys - -	69	—	315	82	66	78	22	7	403	167	570
1	Traps - -	6	—	8	—	3	—	4	—	15	—	15
5	Trays - -	24	—	79	17	21	14	5	1	105	32	137
52	Tubes - -	1,524	25	2,957	126	1,104	54	293	11	4,354	191	4,545
10	Turners - -	82	—	276	29	74	21	13	1	363	51	414
1	Turn-tables -	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
6	Umbrellas, &c. -	22	28	248	194	89	82	77	101	414	377	791
1	Varnish - -	12	—	33	16	1	1	—	—	34	17	51
4	Watches -	10	—	272	1	71	3	—	—	343	4	347
4	Wheels - -	130	—	408	—	78	—	17	—	503	—	503
52	Wire - -	2,207	186	2,243	116	566	55	134	3	2,943	174	3,117
1	Woollen - -	—	—	30	40	6	16	—	—	36	56	92
4	Zinc rolling -	2	10	102	—	26	—	—	—	128	—	128
5,084	Total - -	103,573	8,577	211,625	31,158	48,846	13,683	11,170	2,775	271,641	47,616	319,257

SHOWING th ounties in which fewer than 100 are employed in rough the whole Division.

TRADES.	Salop.	Somerset.	Stafford.	Warwick.	Westmoreland.	Wilts.	Worcester.	TRADES.
Ammunition	..	..	..	297	351	..	..	Ammunition.
Anchors	..	..	127	..	..	..	..	Anchors.
Anvils and vices	..	..	..	..	..	..	409	Anvils and vices.
Awl-blades	..	..	115	..	..	..	..	Awl-blades.
Axles	..	..	276	155	..	..	..	Axles.
Bedsteads	..	..	..	1,759	..	..	..	Bedsteads.
Bell-founders	..	..	..	171	..	..	..	Bell-founders.
Pin makers	..	..	..	744	389	..	..	Pin makers.
Pottery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pottery.
Printers	..	205	415	1,247	..	127	173	Printers.
„ and bin	..	293	..	400	..	..	..	„ and binders.
Quarries	..	..	..	175	..	..	..	Quarries.
Rail makers	..	..	210	..	..	..	..	Rail makers.
Roller makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Roller makers.
Rope	..	..	..	167	..	..	..	Rope.
Safe makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Safe makers.
Salt makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	436	Salt makers.
Saw-mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Saw-mills.
Ship builders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ship builders.
Ship sheathers	..	..	367	..	..	..	..	Ship sheathers.
Silk manufactu	..	..	..	224	..	..	..	Silk manufacturers.
Smelters	2,014	136	3,708	..	..	..	1,235	Smelters.
Smiths	..	..	182	..	..	..	..	Smiths.
Spade makers	..	..	102	..	..	..	537	Spade makers.
Spring makers	..	..	368	168	..	..	..	Spring makers.
Stampers and p	..	..	..	191	..	..	..	Stampers and piercers.
Straw bonnets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Straw bonnets.
Sugar refiners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sugar refiners.
Thimbles	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	Thimbles.
Tobacco	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	Tobacco.
Tools	..	164	680	1,003	..	..	..	Tools.
Toys	..	..	..	473	..	..	..	Toys.
Trays	..	..	137	..	..	..	..	Trays.
Tubes	..	..	2,135	1,816	..	..	258	Tubes.
Turners	..	..	..	143	..	..	..	Turners.
Umbrellas	..	..	..	398	..	..	..	Umbrellas.
Watches	..	..	..	302	..	..	..	Watches.
Wheels	..	..	395	..	..	..	..	Wheels.
Wire	..	..	..	1,721	..	..	215	Wire.

Table No. 1.

Showing the Trades in which 100 Persons and upwards are employed in different Counties side by side, omitting the Counties in which fewer than 100 are employed in the same Trades, so that the Track, and the commercial Value of the Trade itself, may be traced through the whole Division.

Trades	Anglesea.	Beds.	Berks	Bucks	Carmarthen.	Carnarvon.	Chester.	Cornwall.	Cumberland.	Denbigh.	Devon	Dorset.	Flint.	Glamorgan.	Gloucester.	Hants.	Herts.	Lancaster	Leicester.	Merioneth.	Monmouth.	Montgomery.	Northampton.	Oxford.	Pembroke.	Salop.	Somerset.	Stafford.	Warwick.	Westmoreland.	Wilts.	Worcester.	Trades.
Ammunition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	351	..	..	Ammunition.
Anchors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	..	..	..	..	Anchors.
Anvils and vices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	Anvils and vices.
Awl-blades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	..	..	..	..	Awl-blades
Axles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276	155	..	..	..	Axles
Bedsteads	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,750	..	..	..	Bedsteads.
Bell-founders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	..	..	..	Bell-founders.
Bobbins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	389	..	..	Bobbins.
Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	698	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	622	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	..	..	..	203	Boilers
Bolts, rivets, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	579	..	..	470	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,189	1,329	..	..	..	Bolts, rivets, &c.
Bookbinders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	..	..	..	Bookbinders
Book-clasps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	..	..	..	Book-clasps.
Boots and shoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	618	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,355	..	..	..	2,720	..	..	..	2,503	..	..	..	317	1,736	253	240	..	262	Boots and shoes
Brass taps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	..	..	..	Brass taps
Braziers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	156	..	..	..	Braziers
Brewers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Brewers
Bricks and tiles	..	310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	227	1,474	252	..	..	359	Bricks and tiles
Bridge builders	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bridge builders.
Britannia metal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	..	..	Britannia metal.
Buckles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	..	..	..	..	Buckles
Builders	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Builders.
Button makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,847	..	..	..	Button makers
Candles	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Candles.
Carpets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	205	220	Carpets
Carriage makers	..	..	210	843	..	..	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	388	933	..	..	1,379	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	232	1,580	..	..	542	Carriage makers.
Cement makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	..	..	..	Cement makers.
Chains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	394	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	851	189	..	..	134	Chains.
Chandeliers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,105	..	..	..	Chandeliers.
Chemicals	..	..	..	..	..	..	805	..	..	..	..	..	1,077	640	570	..	..	3,425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	403	..	..	..	802	Chemicals.
Clothing	..	..	392	..	..	..	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,060	..	..	380	..	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	120	..	144	..	..	..	Clothing.
Cocoa manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	Cocoa manufacturers.
Collars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373	..	..	..	..	120	Collars.
Copper caps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	..	..	..	Copper caps.
,, mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	1,773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	266	,, mills.
Decorators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	..	..	..	Decorators.
Die-sinkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	Die-sinkers.
Electro-platers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	2,253	..	..	..	Electro-platers.
Engineers	..	567	650	143	422	..	7,563	1,014	1,038	..	1,028	216	219	1,401	1,035	946	165	13,609	184	..	806	..	1,373	495	..	805	1,127	4,817	1,685	..	2,279	2,218	Engineers.
Fenders and fire-irons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	..	..	147	Fenders and fire-irons.
Fishing tackle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	Fishing tackle.
Flour mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Flour mills.
Forks and spoons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	630	..	..	..	Forks and spoons.
Founders	..	..	..	..	..	..	485	332	191	..	463	133	..	638	462	155	..	4,374	271	..	..	..	161	105	..	779	744	5,309	6,345	..	115	510	Founders.
Fuel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fuel.
Furniture	..	..	..	728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	598	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Furniture.
Galvanizers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305	302	..	..	..	Galvanizers.
Gas makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	704	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	142	..	..	..	Gas makers.
Gas nipple makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	Gas nipple makers.
Gates and hurdles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	..	..	..	171	Gates and hurdles.
Gelatine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	Gelatine.
German silver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	296	..	..	..	German silver.
Glass cutters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	100	..	..	..	Glass cutters.
,, manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	..	..	4,723	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	3,298	1,513	..	..	17[illegible]	,, manufacturers
Gloves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,529	..	..	..	..	800	Gloves
Gold-thread	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gold-thread
Grate makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225	..	..	1[illegible]8	Grate makers.
Grinders and polishers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	..	..	..	Grinders and polishers.
Grist grinders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Grist grinders.
Gun-locks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	..	..	..	..	Gun-locks.
Guns and pistols	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	2,619	..	..	..	Guns and pistols.
Harness makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336	569	..	..	..	Harness makers.
Hats and caps	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,639	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,381	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	421	..	..	..	Hats and caps.
Hinges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	135	..	..	..	Hinges.
Hollow-ware	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	265	Hollow-ware.
Hooks and eyes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	248	..	..	..	Hooks and eyes.
Horsehair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	342	..	..	..	..	..	Horsehair.
Horse-shoes and tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	..	..	..	..	Horse-shoes and tips.
Hosiers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hosiers
India-rubber	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	411	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	India-rubber.
Iron manufacturers	..	..	..	..	9,033	..	222	..	705	374	..	..	..	10,945	858	..	..	4,669	..	..	5,452	..	138	..	..	515	..	25,828	411	..	172	1,711	Iron manufacturers.
,, washer do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	..	..	..	,, washer do.
Japanners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,668	1,006	..	..	..	Japanners
Jet ornaments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	..	..	..	Jet ornaments.
Jewellery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,480	..	..	..	Jewellery.
Lead	..	..	..	..	..	..	386	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lead
Leather	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	..	..	310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	..	..	..	..	Leather.
Locks and keys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	729	..	..	..	..	Locks and keys.
Manure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	..	..	..	..	Manure.
Metal mounters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	Metal mounters.
,, rollers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	..	..	..	,, rollers.
Nail makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	..	..	..	..	..	767	..	..	..	..	..	..	438	1,382	..	..	299	Nail makers.
Needle makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	357	..	..	1,904	Needle makers.
Paper makers	..	..	338	1,005	..	..	153	..	106	126	1,080	..	186	..	658	302	625	2,153	..	..	..	..	..	242	..	..	208	..	480	..	..	230	Paper makers.
Pen makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,037	..	..	..	Pen makers
Pin makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	744	..	..	..	Pin makers.
Pottery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pottery.
Printers	..	..	135	..	..	..	242	106	211	..	580	..	..	147	280	323	..	1,568	106	..	..	..	..	267	..	..	205	415	1,217	..	127	173	Printers.
,, and binders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	101	374	..	101	1,013	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	..	400	..	..	..	,, and binders.
Quarries	..	..	..	..	..	1,378	337	..	..	907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	..	..	..	Quarries.
Rail makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	..	..	..	..	Rail makers.
Roller makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Roller makers.
Rope	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	Rope.
Safe makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	412	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Safe makers.
Salt makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236	Salt makers
Saw-mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Saw-mills.
Ship builders	..	..	..	..	..	..	808	100	302	..	100	..	..	172	253	..	..	2,178	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ship builders.
Ship sheathers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	..	..	..	..	Ship sheathers.
Silk manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	..	..	..	Silk manufacturers.
Smelters	..	..	..	..	1,494	..	149	237	670	187	..	..	624	1,602	313	..	..	2,591	..	..	2,802	375	..	..	..	2,014	130	3,708	..	..	..	1,235	Smelters
Smiths	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	..	..	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	..	..	..	..	Smiths.
Spade makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	537	Spade makers
Spring makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	368	168	..	..	..	Spring makers.
Stampers and piercers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	..	..	..	Stampers and piercers.
Straw bonnets	..	2,311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	529	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Straw bonnets.
Sugar refiners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	609	..	..	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sugar refiners.
Thimbles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	Thimbles.
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	..	..	1,355	248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	Tobacco.
Tools	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	680	1,003	..	..	..	Tools
Toys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	573	..	..	..	Toys.
Trays	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	..	..	..	Trays.
Tubes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	..	..	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,135	1,816	..	..	258	Tubes
Turners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	..	..	..	Turners.
Umbrellas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	398	..	..	..	Umbrellas.
Watches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	502	..	..	..	Watches.
Wheels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	..	..	..	..	Wheels
Wire	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	513	..	..	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,721	..	..	215	Wire

Table No. 5.

Works under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, in the Western Division of England and Wales, *October* 1868.

ANGLESEA.

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	Breakwater builder.	—	—	150	—	12	—	—	—	162	—	162
1	Chemicals -	12	—	52	—	5	—	—	—	57	—	57
1	Engineer -	5	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	10
3	Founders -	13	—	16	—	8	—	—	—	24	—	24
1	Ships and boats	30	—	55	—	14	—	—	—	69	—	69
1	Smelter - -	15	6	25	—	3	—	—	—	28	—	28
2	Tobacco manufacturers.	6	—	5	—	7	—	1	—	13	—	13
10	Total - -	81	6	311	—	51	—	1	—	363	—	363

BEDFORD.

1	Bookbinder -	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	3	3	6
3	Bricks and tiles	270	—	422	—	74	—	14	—	510	—	510
7	Engineers -	94	—	476	—	91	—	—	—	567	—	567
1	Founder -	2	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	15	—	15
12	Printers - -	—	—	32	—	26	—	3	—	61	—	61
2	Do. and binders	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
24	Straw bonnets -	12	—	166	1,626	17	302	—	—	183	1,928	2,111
50	Total - -	378	—	1,116	1,627	212	304	17	—	1,345	1,931	3,276

BERKS.

3	Binders - -	—	—	8	5	2	—	—	—	10	5	15
1	Brewer - -	10	—	65	—	2	—	—	—	67	—	67
1	Bricks and tiles	—	—	29	3	7	—	12	—	48	3	51
1	Carriages and wagons.	20	—	200	—	19	—	—	—	219	—	219
2	Clothiers -	16	—	69	219	21	78	—	5	90	302	392
10	Engineers -	116	—	558	—	84	—	8	—	650	—	650
3	Founders -	4	2	35	—	10	—	—	—	45	—	45

BERKS—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
7	Paper - -	209	260	165	118	28	23	3	1	196	142	338
21	Printers - -	3	—	92	—	42	—	1	—	135	—	135
3	Do. and binders	—	—	7	—	4	1	—	—	11	1	12
4	Smiths - -	111	—	105	—	29	—	6	—	140	—	140
1	Tobacco - -	5	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	11	—	11
57	Total - -	494	262	1,340	345	252	102	30	6	1,622	453	2,075

BRECON.

1	Ammunition -	—	75	47	1	8	—	4	—	59	1	60
2	Bookbinders -	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
1	Bricks and tiles	20	—	27	9	7	9	5	—	39	18	57
1	Paper - -	—	45	10	4	2	—	—	—	12	4	16
3	Printers - -	—	1	12	—	4	—	—	—	16	—	16
1	Smelter - -	88	—	45	—	11	—	—	—	56	—	56
9	Total - -	108	121	143	15	32	9	9	—	184	24	208

BUCKS.

1	Bookbinders -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1	Boots and shoes	—	—	27	6	18	4	1	—	46	10	56
1	Brushes - -	4	—	18	13	12	10	6	1	36	24	60
1	Carriages and wagons.	60	—	756	6	79	1	1	—	836	7	843
1	Clothier - -	—	—	2	20	—	30	—	—	2	50	52
6	Engineers -	31	—	86	—	27	—	—	—	113	—	113
3	Founders -	18	—	45	—	6	—	—	—	51	—	51
8	Furniture -	14	—	378	89	92	100	37	30	507	219	726
19	Paper - -	484	386	477	306	110	70	39	3	626	379	1,005
12	Printers - -	3	—	34	7	20	6	—	—	54	13	67
1	Do. and binders	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	4
1	Smith - -	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3
53	Total - -	616	386	1,826	448	367	221	85	34	2,278	703	2,98[illegible]

CARDIGAN.

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	Engineer - -	12	—	18	—	1	—	—	—	19	—	19
1	Founder - -	6	—	17	—	5	—	—	—	22	—	22
6	Printers - -	—	—	13	—	4	—	—	—	17	—	17
1	Do. and binder -	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
9	Total - -	18	—	50	—	11	—	—	—	61	—	61

CARMARTHEN.

1	Bookbinder -	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
2	Bricks and tiles	24	—	21	17	12	11	7	1	40	29	69
1	Chemicals -	4	4	63	10	—	—	3	—	66	10	76
4	Engineers -	66	—	361	—	52	—	9	—	422	—	422
2	Founders -	15	—	49	—	20	—	—	—	69	—	69
9	Iron manufacturers.	1,315	1,210	3,623	635	1,463	652	565	95	7,651	1,382	9,033
11	Printers - -	—	—	54	1	23	1	3	—	80	2	82
3	Do. and binders	4	—	20	1	6	—	—	—	26	1	27
1	Saw-mill - -	25	—	34	—	4	—	3	—	41	—	41
1	Ships - -	12	—	72	—	22	—	3	—	97	—	97
5	Smelters - -	860	—	1,232	7	184	6	63	—	1,479	13	1,492
40	Total - -	2,325	1,214	7,530	671	1,787	670	656	96	9,973	1,437	11,410

CARNARVON.

5	Printers - -	8	—	56	—	23	—	—	—	79	—	79
2	Do. and binders	4	—	16	3	2	1	1	—	19	4	23
12	Quarries - -	381	188	1,116	—	192	—	70	—	1,378	—	1,378
19	Total - -	393	188	1,188	3	217	1	71	—	1,476	4	1,480

CHESTER.

4	Boilers - -	45	—	421	—	125	—	152	—	698	—	698
1	Bolts, rivets, &c.	20	—	33	4	13	1	1	—	47	5	52
1	Bookbinders -	—	—	8	4	8	5	—	—	16	9	25

CHESTER—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
7	Boots and shoes	5	—	273	136	127	75	4	3	404	214	618
1	Brewer - -	16	—	55	—	1	—	—	—	56	—	56
1	Bridge builder -	20	—	250	—	20	—	30	—	300	—	300
1	Candles - -	32	—	197	—	100	—	—	—	297	—	297
2	Carriages and wagons.	36	—	279	—	18	—	—	—	297	—	297
3	Chemicals -	121	—	600	—	157	—	48	—	805	—	805
2	Clothiers -	—	—	30	77	5	50	—	—	35	127	162
1	Colours - -	71	—	53	—	2	—	—	—	55	—	55
1	Confectioner -	4	—	12	1	6	—	—	—	18	1	19
2	Copper mills -	80	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40
54	Engineers -	1,178	8	6,649	56	789	12	45	12	7,483	80	7,563
24	Founders -	130	1	384	2	87	—	12	—	483	2	485
1	Furniture -	3	—	54	11	9	1	—	—	63	12	75
1	Gas - -	—	—	67	—	2	—	1	—	70	—	70
1	Guns and pistols	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
10	Hats and caps -	286	12	766	331	185	183	58	116	1,009	630	1,639
3	Iron manufacturers.	210	16	174	—	25	—	23	—	222	—	222
1	Lead - -	91	—	271	95	16	4	—	—	287	99	386
1	Leather - -	20	—	85	8	14	—	—	—	99	8	107
1	Manure - -	35	—	85	—	5	—	—	—	90	—	90
1	Milliner - -	—	—	—	43	—	14	—	—	—	57	57
3	Paper - -	161	116	89	39	16	3	4	2	109	44	153
43	Printers - -	16	—	137	4	91	1	9	—	237	5	242
9	Do. and binders	2	—	33	1	15	—	3	1	51	2	53
1	Quarries - -	—	—	265	—	44	—	24	—	333	—	333
1	Rails - -	270	—	218	—	42	—	6	—	266	—	266
2	Rope - -	20	—	50	24	52	—	80	18	182	42	224
24	Salt - -	516	5	1,809	56	200	26	29	1	2,038	83	2,121
5	Ships and boats	101	—	652	—	156	—	—	—	808	—	808
3	Smelters - -	117	—	119	—	22	—	8	—	149	—	149
2	Smiths - -	4	—	17	—	9	—	—	—	26	—	26
2	Spades - -	40	13	22	—	4	—	—	—	26	—	26
1	Tobacco - -	88	24	66	17	55	—	39	—	160	17	177

CHESTER—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
3	Tools - -	22	—	50	6	13	3	24	9	87	18	105
2	Wire - -	18	—	52	21	21	11	2	—	75	32	107
1	Zinc rolling -	—	—	12	—	3	—	—	—	15	—	15
237	Total - -	3,774	195	14,389	936	2,447	389	602	162	17,438	1,487	18,925

CORNWALL.

2	Bookbinders -	—	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	6	2	8
13	Engineers -	380	68	793	—	209	—	12	—	1,014	—	1,014
24	Founders -	132	76	242	—	89	—	1	—	332	—	332
1	Grates - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1	Leather - -	—	—	17	6	3	11	—	5	20	22	42
3	Paper - -	48	73	44	15	11	—	—	—	55	15	70
31	Printers - -	—	—	57	—	48	1	—	—	105	1	106
26	Do. and binders	4	—	47	2	43	—	1	—	91	2	93
1	Quarries - -	—	—	40	—	50	—	—	—	90	—	90
1	Safety fuses -	10	—	6	54	—	25	—	5	6	84	90
1	Ships and boats	—	—	80	—	20	—	—	—	100	—	100
13	Smelters - -	46	2	223	5	8	1	—	—	231	6	237
1	Smith - -	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	4
3	Spades - -	—	23	21	—	18	—	3	—	42	—	42
120	Total - -	602	243	1,574	82	501	38	17	10	2,092	130	2,222

CUMBERLAND.

1	Bobbins - -	28	—	70	—	32	—	4	—	106	—	106
1	Bolts, rivets, &c.	7	—	7	1	5	—	2	—	14	1	15
1	Bookbinders -	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	6
12	Engineers -	210	—	832	—	189	—	12	—	1,033	—	1,033
10	Founders - -	97	8	140	6	45	—	—	—	185	6	191
1	Hats and caps -	16	—	46	19	17	16	—	—	63	35	98
7	Iron manufacturers.	576	36	556	14	94	11	27	3	677	28	705
1	Leather - -	12	—	55	—	8	—	—	—	63	—	63

CUMBERLAND—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
3	Paper - -	174	20	20	43	26	9	6	2	52	54	106
10	Printers - -	20	—	116	5	54	29	1	6	171	40	211
5	Do. and binders	2	—	33	5	25	4	—	—	58	9	67
1	Quarries - -	30	—	50	—	12	—	—	—	62	—	62
4	Ships and boats	95	—	210	—	92	—	—	—	302	—	302
4	Smelters - -	1,125	—	627	3	36	—	4	—	667	3	670
2	Spades - -	30	47	43	2	6	—	—	—	49	2	51
3	Tobacco - -	8	—	21	10	4	36	3	15	28	61	89
66	Total - -	2,430	111	2,830	108	647	105	59	26	3,536	239	3,775

DENBIGH.

1	Bricks and tiles	36	—	53	—	31	—	2	—	86	—	86
5	Engineers -	39	15	56	—	9	—	—	—	65	—	65
3	Founders -	17	—	16	—	6	—	—	—	22	—	22
4	Iron manufacturers.	1,029	20	186	3	132	—	53	—	371	3	374
1	Leather - -	30	—	59	—	9	—	1	—	69	—	69
2	Paper - -	45	40	53	45	5	7	16	—	74	52	126
1	Pottery - -	14	—	48	—	16	—	4	—	68	—	68
7	Printers - -	2	—	21	—	9	—	—	—	30	—	30
3	Do. and binders	13	—	42	5	36	13	1	—	79	18	97
2	Quarries - -	14	58	365	—	28	—	14	—	407	—	407
3	Smelters	144	—	173	3	8	—	3	—	184	3	187
1	Soda water -	8	—	34	—	12	—	4	—	50	—	50
33	Total - -	1,391	133	1,106	56	301	20	98	—	1,505	76	1,581

DERBY (part of).

2	Glass - -	7	—	31	3	10	1	3	—	44	4	48

DEVON.

1	Axles - -	2	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	6
14	Bookbinders -	—	—	34	14	16	10	—	—	50	24	74
1	Chemicals -	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20

DEVON—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
18	Engineers -	246	10	835	—	186	—	7	—	1,028	—	1,028
30	Founders -	84	20	391	—	71	—	1	—	463	—	463
1	Furniture -	—	50	75	—	19	—	2	—	96	—	96
1	Gloves - -	—	—	6	23	6	16	1	3	13	42	55
1	Grates - -	2	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	5
3	Grist grinders -	—	6	127	—	26	1	—	—	153	1	154
1	Lead - -	25	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
19	Paper - -	720	343	445	450	93	62	24	6	562	518	1,080
95	Printers -	521	—	350	10	193	9	18	—	561	19	580
41	Do. and binders	1	—	95	7	51	1	—	—	146	8	154
2	Ships and boats	—	—	60	—	40	—	—	—	100	—	100
1	Smith - -	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
1	Starch - -	23	—	21	21	5	37	3	10	29	68	97
1	Sugar refiner -	70	—	65	—	3	—	11	—	79	—	79
4	Tobacco - -	14	—	31	—	24	—	11	—	66	—	66
5	Tools - -	—	38	25	—	3	—	—	—	28	—	28
240	Total - -	1,720	467	2,595	525	741	136	78	19	3,414	680	4,094

DORSET.

1	Bricks and tiles	30	—	43	—	17	—	5	—	65	—	65
1	Carriages and wagons.	4	—	7	—	9	—	1	—	17	—	17
14	Engineers -	58	11	169	—	45	—	2	—	216	—	216
7	Founders - -	18	—	99	—	34	—	—	—	133	—	133
1	Paper - -	16	16	20	20	3	—	3	—	26	20	46
3	Pottery - -	127	—	227	1	43	—	7	—	277	1	278
8	Printers - -	5	—	51	—	31	—	3	—	85	—	85
8	Do. and binders	—	—	19	3	15	2	—	—	34	5	39
1	Silk - -	—	—	8	18	2	6	5	8	15	32	47
44	Total - -	268	27	643	42	199	8	26	8	868	58	926

FLINT.

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	Chains - -	160	—	170	—	50	—	—	—	220	—	220
3	Chemicals -	186	14	967	—	100	—	10	—	1,077	—	1,077
1	Copper mills -	30	180	100	1	14	—	6	—	120	1	121
4	Engineers -	115	—	163	—	54	—	2	—	219	—	219
3	Founders - -	20	—	9	—	3	—	1	—	13	—	13
2	Iron manufacturers.	—	40	12	—	3	—	—	—	15	—	15
1	Manure - -	20	—	60	—	5	—	—	—	65	—	65
1	Oil - -	74	—	70	—	5	—	—	—	75	—	75
4	Paper - -	105	78	77	62	11	18	7	11	95	91	186
6	Printers - -	5	—	26	6	13	2	—	8	39	16	55
2	Do. and binders	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	7
6	Smelters - -	214	—	560	7	53	—	4	—	617	7	624
1	Wire - -	16	—	21	—	8	—	3	—	32	—	32
35	Total - -	945	312	2,239	76	322	20	33	19	2,594	115	2,709

GLAMORGAN.

1	Anchors - -	40	—	16	—	6	—	—	—	22	—	22
1	Boilers - -	10	—	23	—	8	—	3	—	34	—	34
1	Bolts, rivets, &c.	12	—	14	—	3	—	—	—	17	—	17
1	Bookbinders -	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
1	Brewer - -	24	—	103	—	8	—	1	—	112	—	112
1	Bricks and tiles	37	—	80	10	23	12	8	2	111	24	135
4	Carriages and wagons.	126	—	346	—	42	—	—	—	388	—	388
4	Chains - -	188	43	295	—	66	—	33	—	394	—	394
5	Chemicals -	134	—	595	4	32	—	9	—	636	4	640
2	Copper mills -	1,365	220	1,256	99	271	90	52	5	1,579	194	1,773
23	Engineers -	328	35	1,174	—	199	—	28	—	1,401	—	1,401
17	Founders - -	380	8	455	1	78	—	4	—	537	1	538
2	Fuel manufacturers.	177	—	160	—	50	—	—	—	210	—	210
24	Iron do. - -	7,632	129	7,104	753	1,644	746	600	98	9,348	1,597	10,945
1	Paper - -	75	—	30	23	8	4	1	—	39	27	66
23	Printers - -	12	—	93	—	52	—	2	—	147	—	147

GLAMORGAN—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
14	Do. and binders	—	—	49	2	43	3	7	—	99	5	104
1	Quarries - -	—	30	55	—	6	—	—	—	61	—	61
2	Ships and boats	32	—	164	—	8	—	—	—	172	—	172
14	Smelters - -	528	53	1,400	4	205	1	52	—	1,657	5	1,662
1	Smith - -	7	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
1	Tobacco - -	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	4
1	Wheels - -	8	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
1	Wire - -	40	—	23	—	16	—	—	—	39	—	39
1	Zinc rolling -	—	8	60	—	4	—	—	—	64	—	64
147	Total - -	12,328	526	13,501	897	2,776	857	800	105	17,077	1,859	18,936

GLOSTER.

1	Axles - -	12	10	3	2	2	2	—	—	5	4	9
2	Bookbinders -	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	7	—	7
9	Boots and shoes	18	—	590	342	264	116	39	4	893	462	1,355
1	Brushes - -	—	—	56	—	5	—	—	—	61	—	61
1	Builder -	—	—	11	5	5	1	3	1	19	7	26
5	Carriages and wagons.	119	—	761	—	159	—	13	—	933	—	933
1	Chains - -	10	—	40	—	10	—	—	—	50	—	50
4	Chemicals -	156	20	460	—	103	—	7	—	570	—	570
8	Clothing -	25	15	117	720	29	189	4	1	150	910	1,060
1	Cocoa - -	100	—	50	70	21	46	3	3	74	119	193
1	Colours - -	25	—	51	—	4	—	—	—	55	—	55
1	Cotton winding	—	—	—	30	—	8	—	5	—	43	43
26	Engineers -	245	—	1,268	1	384	—	2	—	1,654	1	1,655
20	Founders -	110	16	332	—	112	—	18	—	462	—	462
1	Furniture -	30	—	40	—	10	—	—	—	50	—	50
4	Glass - - -	14	—	104	1	63	—	20	—	187	1	188
1	Hats and caps -	—	—	24	36	6	14	1	—	31	47	78
10	Iron manufacturers,	587	192	568	39	151	41	46	13	765	93	858
3	Leather - -	47	8	181	7	6	—	3	—	190	7	197
1	Nails - -	34	—	41	—	41	—	33	—	115	—	115

GLOSTER—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
5	Paper - -	392	84	175	265	22	157	15	24	212	446	658
1	do. bags -	—	—	2	10	—	3	—	—	2	13	15
4	Pins - -	22	28	42	51	13	27	15	4	70	82	152
35	Printers - -	32	—	211	17	36	7	9	—	256	24	280
7	Do. and binders	30	—	125	66	122	49	9	3	256	118	374
3	Saw-mills -	62	—	121	9	18	9	8	1	147	19	166
3	Ships and boats	84	—	216	—	32	—	5	—	253	—	253
1	Shot - -	40	—	18	—	5	—	1	—	24	—	24
1	Slate dresser -	95	—	52	—	2	—	—	—	54	—	54
5	Smelters -	346	—	265	—	30	—	18	—	313	—	313
2	Smiths - -	5	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	11	—	11
1	Spirits - -	48	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	60
1	Sugar refining -	448	—	588	—	21	—	—	—	609	—	609
3	Tobacco - -	37	—	56	91	2	48	—	18	58	157	215
1	Tubes - -	3	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	12
4	Turners -	16	—	131	—	25	—	2	—	158	—	158
2	Umbrellas -	14	28	130	86	43	20	24	70	197	176	373
1	Wire - -	120	—	96	—	10	—	4	—	110	—	110
1	Woollen - -	—	—	30	40	6	16	—	—	36	56	92
182	Total - -	3,326	401	7,034	1,885	1,773	753	302	147	9,109	2,785	11,894

HANTS.

13	Bookbinders -	—	—	14	1	14	1	—	—	28	2	30
1	Bricks and tiles	4	—	16	—	2	—	—	—	18	—	18
1	Brushes -	9	—	32	8	8	2	1	—	41	10	51
1	Carriages and wagons.	—	—	75	1	15	—	—	—	90	1	91
1	Cement - -	56	25	120	—	16	—	—	—	136	—	136
17	Engineers -	134	10	796	—	139	—	11	—	946	—	946
15	Founders -	36	—	121	—	34	—	—	—	155	—	155
1	Galvanizer -	—	—	22	—	20	—	—	—	42	—	42
1	Gas - -	8	—	93	—	4	—	1	—	98	—	98
7	Paper - -	36	109	95	123	26	44	14	—	135	167	302

HANTS—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
52	Printers - -	20	—	190	—	132	—	1	—	323	—	323
14	Do. and binders	1	—	33	—	38	—	—	—	71	—	71
3	Saw-mills -	78	—	80	—	1	—	1	—	82	—	82
1	Soda Water -	4	—	44	—	14	—	—	—	58	—	58
1	Tobacco - -	4	—	13	3	6	4	9	—	28	7	35
1	Tubes - -	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
130	Total - -	394	144	1,746	136	469	51	38	—	2,253	187	2,440

HEREFORD.

4	Engineers -	30	4	67	1	16	—	4	3	87	4	91
2	Founders - -	16	—	47	—	4	—	—	—	51	—	51
10	Printers - -	16	—	66	3	15	—	2	—	83	3	86
1	Do. and binders	—	—	4	—	7	1	—	—	11	1	12
17	Total - -	62	4	184	4	42	1	6	3	232	8	240

HERTS.

1	Bricks and tiles	—	—	13	—	7	—	7	—	27	—	27
3	Engineers -	18	—	145	—	17	—	3	—	165	—	165
9	Founders -	18	—	44	—	13	—	1	—	58	—	58
7	Paper - -	288	55	218	264	79	28	32	4	329	296	625
12	Printers -	15	—	42	2	42	—	10	—	94	2	96
7	Do. and binders	5	—	78	1	22	—	—	—	100	1	101
8	Straw bonnets -	—	—	56	375	20	65	10	3	86	443	529
1	Turner - -	12	—	45	—	14	—	2	—	61	—	61
1	Wire - -	3	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	7
49	Total - -	259	55	646	642	216	93	65	7	927	742	1,669

LANCASTER.

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	Anchors - -	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Bedsteads -	11	—	22	—	17	—	1	—	40	—	40
1	Bobbins - -	60	20	179	2	31	—	34	—	244	2	246
14	Boilers - -	105	—	507	—	105	—	10	—	622	—	622
24	Bolts, rivets, &c.	128	—	298	11	129	2	137	2	564	15	579
20	Bookbinders -	—	—	90	60	50	40	7	4	147	104	251
2	Brewers - -	12	—	64	—	15	—	1	—	80	—	80
2	Bricks and tiles	24	—	73	—	6	—	1	—	80	—	80
1	Builder -	20	—	135	—	20	—	1	—	156	—	156
6	Carriages and wagons.	538	—	1,177	—	175	—	27	—	1,379	—	1,379
21	Chemicals -	375	—	3,065	6	314	—	40	—	3,419	6	3,425
1	Clog-irons -	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	7	—	7
9	Clothing -	8	—	12	231	7	123	1	6	20	360	380
2	Copper mills -	280	—	58	—	23	—	1	—	82	—	82
1	Draper - -	—	—	19	39	10	6	—	—	29	45	74
139	Engineers -	2,432	3	10,995	5	2,312	7	287	3	13,594	15	13,609
2	Flour mills -	430	—	237	6	69	—	—	—	306	6	312
97	Founders - -	849	12	3,147	17	1,092	3	115	—	4,354	20	4,374
8	Furniture -	20	—	302	201	56	39	—	—	358	240	598
2	Gas - -	137	—	673	1	30	—	—	—	703	1	704
1	Gates & hurdles	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	20	—	20
23	Glass - -	1,187	—	2,838	639	700	279	262	5	3,800	923	4,723
1	Do. cutting -	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	4
2	Gold-thread -	12	—	16	27	1	59	1	18	18	104	122
2	Grinders and polishers.	6	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5
1	Guns and pistols	16	—	100	—	5	—	—	—	105	—	105
19	Hats and caps -	121	—	733	350	111	148	29	10	873	508	1,381
3	India-rubber -	181	—	191	125	30	65	—	—	221	190	411
12	Iron manufacturers.	5,213	—	4,054	—	505	—	110	—	4,669	—	4,669
1	Do. kegs -	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	—	7	—	7
1	Do. washers	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2
3	Leather - -	71	—	249	—	46	—	15	—	310	—	310

LANCASTER—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	Locks and keys	12	—	50	—	14	—	10	—	74	—	74
1	Nails - -	8	—	10	—	4	—	14	—	28	—	28
1	Oil - -	6	—	14	41	2	5	—	—	16	46	62
1	Oiled baize -	4	—	60	—	7	—	—	—	67	—	67
28	Paper - -	2,229	280	1,083	511	248	129	135	47	1,466	687	2,153
1	Pottery - -	25	—	55	—	26	—	3	—	84	—	84
105	Printers - -	175	1	914	109	358	95	87	5	1,359	209	1,568
38	Do. and binders	102	—	559	136	57	183	55	23	671	342	1,013
1	Rails - -	20	—	53	—	5	—	—	—	58	—	58
4	Roller manufacturers.	32	52	173	—	55	—	17	—	245	—	245
4	Rope - -	104	—	1,219	79	83	49	7	—	1,309	128	1,437
2	Safes - -	90	—	398	—	13	—	1	—	412	—	412
1	Salt - -	4	—	40	—	3	—	—	—	43	—	43
1	Saw-mill -	50	—	65	—	6	—	1	—	72	—	72
1	Seed crusher -	100	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	85
5	Ships and boats	239	—	1,779	399	—	—	—	—	1,779	399	2,178
2	Silk - -	—	—	6	7	—	13	22	95	28	115	143
12	Smelters - -	1,104	—	2,090	139	241	48	72	2	2,403	189	2,592
11	Smiths - -	76	—	371	—	75	—	2	—	448	—	448
2	Spades - -	21	—	80	—	35	—	1	—	116	—	116
1	Spirits - -	80	—	65	—	10	—	—	—	75	—	75
9	Sugar refining -	1,095	—	540	—	46	—	—	—	586	—	586
23	Tobacco - -	95	—	265	495	122	341	112	20	499	856	1,355
11	Tools - -	81	—	375	14	101	—	10	—	486	14	500
3	Tubes - -	53	—	129	—	46	—	14	—	189	—	189
1	Watches -	4	—	38	1	3	3	—	—	41	4	45
2	Wheels - -	52	—	86	—	11	—	8	—	105	—	105
8	Wire - -	216	—	379	—	130	1	3	—	512	1	513
705	Total - -	18,341	368	40,236	3,651	7,579	1,638	1,659	240	49,474	5,529	55,003

LEICESTER.

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
2	Bobbins - -	36	—	68	4	25	13	25	1	118	18	136
2	Bookbinders -	—	—	5	1	1	—	1	—	7	1	8
24	Boots and shoes	89	—	1,099	844	310	295	68	104	1,477	1,243	2,720
1	Bricks and tiles	38	—	77	1	35	5	29	3	141	9	150
1	Carriages and wagons.	8	—	48	—	14	—	—	—	62	—	62
1	Clothing - -	—	—	21	47	—	11	—	—	21	58	79
1	Cutler - -	3	—	16	—	3	—	—	—	19	—	19
12	Engineers -	100	—	380	—	98	—	6	—	484	—	484
14	Founders -	56	—	212	1	56	—	2	—	270	1	271
2	Hats and caps -	4	—	57	69	13	60	1	1	71	130	201
3	Hosiers - -	—	—	75	50	26	27	10	1	111	78	189
1	India-rubber -	50	12	22	—	11	—	—	—	33	—	33
1	Leather - -	8	—	43	—	10	—	—	—	53	—	53
1	Nails - -	4	—	25	7	6	5	1	—	32	12	44
1	Paper - -	18	26	20	21	4	4	1	—	25	25	50
26	Printers - -	12	—	55	—	42	2	7	—	104	2	106
10	Do. and binders	—	—	72	7	38	16	3	1	113	24	137
1	Smith - -	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	4
3	Tobacco - -	—	—	59	35	67	50	10	25	136	110	246
107	Total - -	430	38	2,356	1,087	761	488	164	136	3,281	1,711	4,992

MERIONETH.

2	Printers - -	—	—	8	—	6	—	2	—	16	—	16
11	Quarries - -	188	355	2,095	—	276	—	108	—	2,479	—	2,479
13	Total - -	188	355	2,103	—	282	—	110	—	2,495	—	2,495

MONMOUTH.

1	Bobbins - -	25	—	15	—	16	—	8	—	39	—	39
1	Bolts, rivets, &c.	150	—	287	30	92	17	42	2	421	49	470
1	Charcoal - -	40	—	25	—	2	—	—	—	27	—	27
10	Engineers -	177	—	668	1	102	—	35	—	805	1	806

MONMOUTH—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
4	Founders - -	20	—	22	—	10	—	—	—	32	—	32
13	Iron manufacturers.	1,586	495	3,987	271	662	263	243	26	4,892	560	5,452
1	Nails - -	150	—	430	—	232	—	105	—	767	—	767
2	Paper - -	162	60	50	35	5	—	2	—	57	35	92
10	Printers -	—	—	29	14	20	—	2	—	51	14	65
5	Do. and binders	—	—	13	—	16	—	1	—	30	—	30
1	Rails - - -	40	—	88	—	12	—	—	—	100	—	100
6	Smelters - -	2,200	—	2,300	164	256	48	32	2	2,588	214	2,802
2	Smiths - -	13	—	161	—	30	—	2	—	193	—	193
1	Tobacco - -	6	—	5	2	6	1	3	—	14	3	17
1	Tubes - -	30	—	100	—	15	—	14	—	129	—	129
2	Wire - -	178	10	120	—	39	—	9	—	168	—	168
61	Total - -	4,777	565	8,300	517	1,515	329	498	30	10,313	876	11,189

MONTGOMERY.

2	Engineers -	16	8	30	—	3	—	—	—	33	—	33
1	Founder - -	20	—	25	—	10	—	—	—	35	—	35
1	Lead - -	45	110	158	22	31	15	11	3	200	40	240
3	Printers - -	—	—	8	—	6	—	2	—	16	—	16
2	Do. and binders	2	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	6
2	Smelters - -	75	140	260	32	43	18	15	7	318	57	375
11	Total - -	158	258	485	54	95	33	28	10	608	97	705

NORTHAMPTON.

1	Bookbinder -	1	—	12	3	12	2	10	4	34	9	43
26	Boots and shoes	40	—	1,205	468	354	329	64	83	1,623	880	2,503
1	Brewer - -	40	—	34	—	3	—	—	—	37	—	37
1	Clothing -	—	—	29	54	2	17	—	5	31	76	107
14	Engineers -	175	—	1,155	—	208	—	10	—	1,373	—	1,373
2	Founders	17	—	89	—	12	—	—	—	101	—	101

NORTHAMPTON—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
2	Iron manufacturers.	170	—	103	—	29	—	6	—	138	—	138
1	Leather - -	12	—	60	—	6	—	—	—	66	—	66
2	Paper - -	64	25	33	24	5	4	5	3	43	31	74
12	Printers -	11	—	45	—	26	2	4	1	75	3	78
1	Railway Chairs	7	—	16	9	—	—	—	—	16	9	25
1	Smelter -	50	—	30	—	2	—	—	—	32	—	32
64	Total - -	597	25	2,811	558	659	354	99	96	3,569	1,008	4,577

OXFORD.

9	Bookbinders -	—	—	36	12	17	3	—	—	53	15	68
1	Bricks and tiles	—	—	17	1	7	1	4	—	28	2	30
1	Clothing - -	12	—	60	—	20	—	—	—	80	—	80
3	Engineers -	60	—	382	—	101	—	12	—	495	—	495
5	Founders -	16	—	98	—	7	—	—	—	105	—	105
1	Gloves - -	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	50
7	Paper - -	197	221	108	91	27	6	8	2	143	99	242
24	Printers -	29	—	122	—	120	1	24	—	266	1	267
3	Do. and binders	—	—	9	—	6	—	—	—	15	—	15
54	Total - -	314	221	832	154	305	11	48	2	1,185	167	1,352

PEMBROKE.

1	Founder - -	4	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	6
3	Printers -	—	—	9	—	4	—	1	—	14	—	14
1	Do. and binder	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5
1	Smelter - -	70	—	23	1	2	—	—	—	25	1	26
1	Ships and boats	40	—	204	—	36	—	—	—	240	—	240
7	Total - -	114	—	244	1	45	—	1	—	290	1	291

RUTLAND.

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	Printer - -	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3

SALOP.

10	Engineers -	149	40	684	—	109	—	12	—	805	—	805
8	Founders -	36	16	569	—	165	—	45	—	779	—	779
3	Horsehair -	10	—	11	87	2	18	17	37	30	142	172
2	Iron manufacturers.	70	—	379	35	78	4	14	5	471	44	515
1	Paper - -	17	20	4	3	1	1	2	—	7	4	11
4	Printers - -	5	—	12	—	13	—	—	—	25	—	25
5	Do. and binders	6	—	33	3	17	2	3	1	53	6	59
1	Saw-mill - -	35	—	69	—	29	—	—	—	98	—	98
8	Smelters -	700	—	1,516	126	224	21	115	12	1,855	159	2,014
1	Turner - -	10	—	28	—	6	—	4	—	38	—	38
1	Wire - -	60	—	51	1	26	—	6	—	83	1	84
44	Total - -	1,098	76	3,356	255	670	46	218	55	4,244	356	4,600

SOMERSET.

7	Bookbinders -	—	—	18	1	12	3	—	—	30	4	34
1	Boots and shoes	8	—	104	142	30	28	8	5	142	175	317
3	Bricks and tiles	62	—	136	31	40	3	16	1	192	35	227
1	Brushes -	—	—	33	—	12	—	6	—	51	—	51
2	Carriages and wagons.	6	—	133	—	14	—	—	—	147	—	147
1	Clothing - -	—	—	80	5	20	—	—	15	100	20	120
3	Collars - -	—	—	6	186	7	119	1	54	14	359	373
12	Engineers -	155	40	1,346	—	72	—	9	—	1,427	—	1,427
24	Founders - -	131	6	640	—	101	—	3	—	744	—	744
1	Furniture -	8	—	68	2	8	—	—	—	76	2	78
1	Glass - -	75	—	250	5	100	10	35	—	385	15	400
11	Gloves - -	—	—	598	618	141	79	65	28	804	725	1,529
1	Hollow-ware -	—	—	6	—	4	—	1	—	11	—	11
3	Horsehair	3	—	32	128	17	69	24	72	73	269	342

SOMERSET—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
9	Paper - -	189	217	109	151	16	14	6	2	131	167	298
50	Printers - -	16	3	87	2	110	—	6	—	203	2	205
27	Do. and binders.	—	12	96	53	92	38	14	—	202	91	293
1	Ships and boats	4	—	33	—	4	—	—	—	37	—	37
3	Smelters - -	90	—	136	—	—	—	—	—	136	—	136
5	Tools - -	—	143	137	—	23	—	4	—	164	—	164
1	Tubes - -	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	4
1	Wire - -	10	100	50	—	8	—	—	—	58	—	58
168	Total - -	757	521	4,100	1,324	833	363	198	177	5,131	1,864	6,995

STAFFORD.

3	Anchors - -	49	—	84	—	41	—	2	—	127	—	127
11	Awl blades -	31	—	88	5	15	1	6	—	109	6	115
11	Axles - -	142	—	232	1	39	—	4	—	275	1	276
2	Bedsteads - -	12	—	19	4	10	3	4	—	33	7	40
19	Boilers - -	138	—	262	—	74	—	25	—	361	—	361
43	Bolts, rivets, &c.	737	—	1,528	544	432	296	335	54	2,295	894	3,189
5	Bookbinders -	—	—	6	12	3	13	2	6	11	31	42
17	Boots and shoes	5	—	817	547	206	57	53	56	1,076	660	1,736
4	Braziers - -	6	—	105	28	59	5	12	1	176	34	210
24	Bricks and tiles	654	—	648	282	183	302	41	18	872	602	1,474
1	Brushes - -	3	—	12	—	3	—	—	—	15	—	15
8	Buckles - -	35	—	103	63	114	52	19	10	236	125	361
1	Carriages and wagons.	45	—	204	—	28	—	—	—	232	—	232
13	Chains - -	249	—	587	15	159	9	81	—	827	24	851
1	Chandeliers -	20	—	27	7	10	1	—	1	37	9	46
4	Chemicals -	76	—	280	12	30	63	11	7	321	82	403
1	Cooper - -	50	—	74	—	11	—	—	—	85	—	85
1	Copper mill -	6	—	19	—	5	—	—	—	24	—	24
1	Cornices - -	3	—	8	1	2	—	—	—	10	1	11
2	Electro platers -	10	—	82	18	36	14	8	—	126	32	158
44	Engineers -	1,106	—	3,922	26	803	16	46	4	4,771	46	4,817

STAFFORD—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
2	Fitters - -	10	—	12	3	6	—	1	—	19	3	22
124	Founders -	1,274	—	3,510	270	1,095	107	318	9	4,923	386	5,309
4	Galvanizers -	82	—	316	4	40	2	3	—	359	6	365
1	Gas - -	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	125
4	Gates & hurdles	37	—	97	1	70	—	7	—	174	1	175
17	Glass manufacturers.	732	—	2,334	225	668	41	30	—	3,032	266	3,298
12	Do. cutters -	108	—	105	17	57	9	13	—	175	26	201
1	Grates - -	12	—	33	5	1	1	12	—	46	6	52
	Gridirons - -	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
2	Grinders and polishers.	20	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	7	—	7
5	Guns and pistols	69	35	80	3	13	1	5	1	98	5	103
11	Gun-locks -	78	—	191	33	67	13	17	—	275	46	321
9	Harness - -	21	—	215	54	41	15	9	2	265	71	336
3	Hinges - -	19	—	62	12	16	—	11	—	89	12	101
3	Hollow-ware -	24	—	50	1	26	4	—	—	76	5	81
4	Horse-shoes and tips.	109	—	117	69	31	57	7	6	155	132	287
131	Iron manufacturers.	15,224	206	19,869	466	4,368	163	946	16	25,183	645	25,828
5	Do. washer manufacturers.	45	—	33	62	2	32	5	5	40	99	139
20	Japanners -	92	—	675	474	209	236	42	32	926	742	1,668
3	Leather - -	24	—	232	—	12	—	2	—	246	—	246
16	Locks and keys	28	—	457	57	138	36	40	1	635	94	729
1	Manure - -	60	—	71	45	3	7	—	—	74	52	126
4	Metal mounters	21	—	49	22	11	15	—	6	60	43	103
4	Nails - -	189	—	164	123	67	61	17	6	248	190	438
3	Paper - -	134	—	33	40	7	9	9	—	49	49	98
74	Printers - -	32	—	239	3	143	6	24	—	406	9	415
9	Do. and binders.	8	—	40	2	29	8	11	—	80	10	90
1	Rails - -	122	—	170	—	32	8	—	—	202	8	210
1	Rugs - -	4	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	3	1	4
2	Sash pullies -	2	—	6	3	4	2	1	—	11	5	16
1	Screw propeller manufacturer.	3	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
1	Scythes - -	2	—	1	3	7	2	1	—	9	5	14
1	Ships and boats	3	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	6

STAFFORD—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
2	Ship sheathing manufacturers	380	—	295	13	57	—	2	—	354	13	367
34	Smelters - -	4,230	—	3,036	26	487	8	150	1	3,673	35	3,708
6	Smiths - -	47	—	140	—	30	—	12	—	182	—	182
2	Spades - -	32	—	53	19	21	9	—	—	74	28	102
6	Springs - -	81	—	249	17	71	9	18	4	338	30	368
2	Stampers and piercers.	16	—	31	8	9	10	3	1	43	19	62
1	Swords - -	8	—	10	3	3	—	—	—	13	3	16
2	Tobacco - -	8	—	7	2	2	3	—	—	9	5	14
8	Tools - -	371	89	521	9	121	4	25	—	667	13	680
3	Toys - -	8	—	32	30	7	26	2	—	41	56	97
1	Traps - -	6	—	8	—	3	—	4	—	15	—	15
5	Trays - -	24	—	79	17	21	14	5	1	105	32	137
22	Tubes - -	713	—	1,416	19	579	11	109	1	2,104	31	2,135
1	Turner - -	16	—	12	—	2	—	—	—	14	—	14
1	Turn-tables -	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
1	Varnish - -	12	—	33	16	1	1	—	—	34	17	51
1	Wheels - -	70	—	320	—	66	—	9	—	395	—	395
5	Wire - -	25	16	50	—	10	—	3	—	63	—	63
799	Total -	28,981	346	44,611	3,741	10,923	1,763	2,523	249	58,057	5,753	63,810

WARWICK.

1	Ammunition -	18	—	21	152	2	122	—	—	23	274	297
1	Anvils and vices	4	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	10	—	10
1	Awl-blades -	3	—	17	—	2	5	—	—	19	5	24
4	Axles - -	44	—	135	—	15	—	5	—	155	—	155
19	Bedsteads - -	205	—	960	321	343	59	73	3	1,376	383	1,759
1	Bells - -	20	—	99	9	46	7	10	—	155	16	171
1	Bellows - -	8	—	6	2	12	—	—	—	18	2	20
1	Birdcages -	3	—	10	4	8	1	—	—	18	5	23
1	Blacking - -	—	—	11	13	2	13	—	5	13	31	44
4	Boilers - -	11	—	26	—	15	—	—	—	41	—	41
30	Bolts, rivets, &c,	401	—	331	663	262	109	52	12	645	784	1,429

WARWICK—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
15	Bookbinders -	—	—	52	46	23	36	—	13	75	95	170
4	Book-clasps -	11	—	71	93	23	18	9	5	103	116	219
	Boots and shoes	—	—	55	117	10	71	—	—	65	188	253
5	Brass finishing -	3	—	30	6	16	2	5	—	51	8	59
2	Do. ornaments	—	—	15	—	3	—	2	—	20	—	20
1	Do. plating -	—	—	2	2	4	6	—	—	6	8	14
2	Do. taps - -	20	—	136	18	47	9	22	3	205	30	235
2	Braziers - -	14	—	120	10	26	—	—	—	146	10	156
1	Brewer - -	19	—	90	—	3	—	—	—	93	—	93
6	Bricks and tiles	55	—	157	—	60	—	35	—	252	—	252
5	Britannia metal	24	—	53	29	22	21	3	—	78	50	128
1	Builder - -	—	—	20	—	1	—	—	—	21	—	21
40	Buttons - -	171	—	696	1,655	202	662	172	460	1,070	2,777	3,847
5	Candlesticks -	42	—	31	8	9	8	—	—	40	16	56
4	Carriages and wagons.	164	—	1,092	2	482	4	—	—	1,574	6	1,580
1	Cart-arms -	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
1	Castors - -	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
3	Cement - -	108	—	235	11	14	5	—	—	249	16	265
6	Chains - -	12	—	37	57	25	52	6	12	68	121	189
13	Chandeliers -	55	—	550	169	258	46	79	3	887	218	1,105
1	Cisterns - -	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	4
1	Clocks - -	2	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	2	3	5
1	Clothing - -	1	—	64	66	9	5	—	—	73	71	144
1	Cocoa - -	25	—	23	26	7	39	2	3	32	68	100
2	Coffin furniture	—	—	21	29	10	4	1	—	32	33	65
1	Cooper - -	3	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	15	—	15
1	Copper caps -	10	—	45	100	10	50	—	—	55	150	205
1	Do. mill -	160	—	58	—	28	—	—	—	86	—	86
1	Do. smith -	5	—	29	14	20	5	—	—	49	19	68
1	Copying presses	4	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	8
6	Cork screws -	23	—	36	17	12	9	2	3	50	29	79
1	Cornices - -	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	1	4	3	7
1	Decorator -	12	—	170	—	55	—	—	—	25	—	225

WARWICK—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
6	Die-sinkers -	11	—	60	48	38	53	8	13	106	114	220
1	Dog-collars -	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
32	Electro-platers -	265	—	1,274	430	291	218	23	17	1,588	665	2,253
65	Engineers - -	443	—	1,299	2	329	25	16	14	1,644	41	1,685
11	Fenders and fire-irons.	48	—	158	38	19	7	6	1	183	46	229
1	Ferrules - -	12	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15
4	Fitters - -	16	—	51	4	13	—	—	—	64	4	68
10	Forks and spoons	154	15	242	182	112	44	36	4	390	230	620
186	Founders - -	561	—	3,381	632	1,503	386	387	56	5,271	1,074	6,345
1	Frames - -	4	—	3	4	1	4	1	4	5	12	17
4	Galvanizers -	79	—	277	—	24	—	1	—	302	—	302
4	Gas - -	84	—	440	—	2	—	—	—	442	—	442
2	Gas nipples -	18	—	57	7	40	5	—	—	97	12	109
1	Gates & hurdles	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5
1	Gelatine - -	46	—	55	4	23	12	14	—	92	16	108
4	German silver -	196	—	257	—	26	1	12	—	295	1	296
43	Glass - -	172	—	1,004	167	267	52	51	2	1,322	221	1,543
21	Do. cutting -	325	—	41	8	47	1	3	—	91	9	100
7	Grates - -	44	—	168	4	42	—	11	—	221	4	225
66	Grinders and polishers.	360	—	196	62	85	12	12	—	293	74	367
8	Gun-locks - -	16	—	45	1	24	1	9	—	78	2	80
36	Guns and pistols	536	38	2,178	49	332	10	43	7	2,553	66	2,619
1	Handcuffs - -	4	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	9	—	9
6	Harness - -	—	—	337	98	98	20	16	—	451	118	569
3	Hats and caps -	54	—	227	92	35	60	6	1	268	153	421
4	Hinges - -	40	—	63	39	22	6	2	3	87	48	135
4	Hollow-ware -	11	—	74	61	24	21	8	7	106	89	195
5	Hooks and eyes	33	—	56	58	38	70	12	14	106	142	248
5	India-rubber -	33	—	14	26	21	19	3	10	38	55	93
8	Iron manufacturers.	288	—	294	33	53	5	20	6	367	44	411
3	Do. platers -	8	—	23	1	5	—	—	—	28	1	29
11	Japanners - -	82	—	546	294	116	96	11	3	673	393	1,066
5	Jet ornaments -	31	—	79	110	45	83	2	6	126	199	325

WARWICK—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
27	Jewellers - -	37	—	690	303	325	106	50	15	1,065	424	1,489
1	Lapidary -	—	—	20	—	30	—	—	—	50	—	50
1	Lead - -	26	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	22
2	Locks and keys -	10	—	64	1	16	1	3	—	83	2	85
1	Metal mounting	3	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	7	1	8
3	Do. refiner -	18	—	49	11	1	2	—	—	50	13	63
6	Do. rolling -	95	—	147	20	94	—	1	—	242	20	262
6	Do. spinning -	113	—	23	—	6	—	—	—	29	—	29
24	Nails - -	374	—	580	319	222	191	49	23	849	533	1,382
18	Needles - -	67	31	176	48	46	58	18	11	240	117	357
1	Ornamental metal work.	—	—	31	3	14	—	1	—	46	3	49
13	Paper - -	221	—	145	176	97	50	14	4	256	230	486
1	Paper Bags -	—	—	2	16	2	33	—	—	4	49	53
11	Pens - -	239	—	218	1,236	59	450	36	38	313	1,724	2,037
1	Penholders -	12	—	11	23	5	15	—	2	16	40	56
2	Pewterers -	4	—	29	1	9	—	—	—	38	1	39
21	Pins - -	156	—	271	174	90	144	13	52	374	370	744
1	Plumber -	4	—	15	—	8	—	—	—	23	—	23
79	Printers - -	98	—	657	63	360	66	85	16	1,102	145	1,247
38	Do. and binders	17	—	209	54	88	32	6	11	303	97	400
1	Pumps - -	—	—	29	3	12	2	3	1	44	6	50
1	Purses - -	—	—	39	11	29	—	2	—	70	11	81
1	Quarries -	86	—	160	1	12	—	2	—	174	1	175
1	Rifle sights -	4	—	40	—	13	—	—	—	53	—	53
1	Rings - -	3	—	3	4	6	—	—	—	9	4	13
4	Rope - -	20	—	66	18	24	8	51	—	141	26	167
1	Rulers - -	3	—	19	11	3	7	2	1	24	19	43
2	Safes - -	10	—	25	—	4	—	4	—	33	—	33
1	Saw-mill -	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
2	Scientific apparatus.	6	—	8	1	4	1	—	—	12	2	14
1	Ships' logs -	4	—	24	1	3	—	—	—	27	1	28
1	Silk - -	—	—	40	140	14	30	—	—	54	170	224
5	Smiths - -	6	—	32	12	28	—	—	—	60	12	72

WARWICK—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
2	Spades - -	100	—	42	1	32	2	2	—	76	3	79
1	Spectacle frames	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
1	Spindles - -	1	—	1	2	3	4	3	—	7	6	13
4	Springs - -	38	—	102	38	21	4	3	—	126	42	168
1	Stair-rods -	4	—	7	2	1	—	—	—	8	2	10
10	Stampers and piercers.	46	—	73	36	30	33	18	1	121	70	191
1	Stoppers -	14	—	6	17	—	5	—	3	6	25	31
2	Swords - -	59	—	85	1	8	—	—	—	93	1	94
1	Table covers -	9	—	22	12	6	—	—	—	28	12	40
4	Thimbles - -	12	—	33	61	14	30	10	8	57	99	156
7	Tobacco -	23	—	39	30	15	46	2	2	56	78	134
23	Tools - -	474	15	789	42	138	4	30	—	957	46	1,003
12	Toys - -	61	—	283	52	59	52	20	7	362	111	473
21	Tubes - -	671	25	1,178	107	358	43	120	10	1,656	160	1,816
3	Turners - -	28	—	60	29	27	21	5	1	92	51	143
4	Umbrellas -	8	—	118	108	46	62	53	11	217	181	398
3	Watches -	6	—	234	—	68	—	—	—	302	—	302
25	Wire - -	1,377	30	1,213	94	271	43	97	3	1,581	140	1,721
2	Zinc rolling -	2	2	30	—	19	—	—	—	49	—	49
1,177	Total - -	10,210	156	26,639	9,380	8,516	4,125	1,893	911	37,048	14,416	51,464

WESTMORELAND.

2	Ammunition -	76	—	200	135	2	14	—	—	202	149	351
6	Bobbins - -	116	198	234	38	55	17	41	4	330	59	389
1	Bookbinder -	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	4
1	Boots and shoes	—	—	38	109	24	51	5	19	67	179	246
1	Carpet - -	—	—	103	12	13	9	15	10	131	31	162
1	Clothing -	10	—	11	—	8	—	2	—	21	—	21
2	Engineers -	10	6	76	—	16	—	—	—	92	—	92
1	Founder - -	4	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
1	Paper - -	54	30	22	6	8	4	3	—	33	10	43

WESTMORELAND—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
3	Printers -	—	—	15	—	8	—	—	—	23	—	23
3	Do. and binders	—	—	21	1	9	1	—	—	30	2	32
6	Tobacco - -	17	4	24	1	6	5	34	11	64	17	81
28	Total - -	287	238	757	303	150	101	100	44	1,007	448	1,455

WILTS.

1	Bookbinder -	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	—	10	—	10
1	Carpet - -	2	—	58	54	21	43	19	10	98	107	205
12	Engineers -	479	—	1,902	—	374	—	3	—	2,279	—	2,279
6	Founders - -	28	—	94	—	20	—	1	—	115	—	115
1	Guns and pistols	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
1	India-rubber -	30	15	39	12	2	—	—	—	41	12	53
1	Iron manufacturer.	200	20	154	—	18	—	—	—	172	—	172
4	Paper - -	—	42	17	24	4	4	2	1	23	29	52
16	Printers -	19	—	78	—	48	—	1	—	127	—	127
4	Do. and binders	—	—	10	1	8	—	—	—	18	1	19
1	Smith - -	4	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	9	—	9
2	Tobacco - -	10	6	16	—	19	—	—	—	35	—	35
50	Total - -	773	83	2,380	91	523	47	26	11	2,929	149	3,078

WORCESTER.

9	Anvils and vices	164	12	322	—	86	—	1	—	409	—	409
1	Axles - -	12	—	46	—	7	—	3	—	56	—	56
1	Bedsteads -	8	—	20	10	9	—	2	—	31	10	41
3	Boilers - -	83	—	158	4	32	1	8	—	198	5	203
3	Bolts, rivets, &c.	62	—	30	17	13	2	7	—	50	19	69
5	Bookbinders -	—	—	12	7	4	1	—	—	16	8	24
1	Boots and shoes	6	—	64	101	12	85	—	—	6	186	

WORCESTER—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
3	Bricks and tiles	80	—	191	99	30	39	—	—	221	138	359
1	Buttons - -	—	—	14	13	5	—	8	—	27	13	40
1	Carpet - -	—	—	104	42	9	18	39	8	152	68	220
2	Carriages and wagons.	96	—	444	2	88	—	8	—	540	2	542
4	Chains - -	39	—	100	—	6	—	27	1	133	1	134
1	Chandeliers -	—	—	15	4	18	3	—	—	33	7	40
2	Chemicals -	180	—	667	22	103	6	4	—	774	28	802
1	Collars - -	—	—	—	70	—	30	—	20	—	120	120
1	Copper mill -	335	—	195	2	59	—	10	—	264	2	266
18	Engineers -	316	—	1,843	3	356	2	13	1	2,212	6	2,218
6	Fenders and fire-irons.	56	—	94	11	40	—	2	—	136	11	147
4	Fishing-tackle -	7	—	68	24	23	30	10	10	101	64	165
12	Founders - -	90	—	306	32	149	3	19	1	474	36	510
1	Gates and hurdles.	—	—	132	—	39	—	—	—	171	—	171
2	Glass - -	18	—	108	6	54	—	5	—	167	6	173
3	Do. cutters -	22	—	23	1	30	—	—	—	53	1	54
5	Gloves - -	3	—	362	186	117	91	28	16	507	293	800
2	Grates - -	34	—	93	5	17	1	22	—	132	6	138
2	Guns and pistols	80	34	49	14	15	1	4	—	68	15	83
2	Hollow-ware -	28	—	145	7	73	1	39	—	257	8	265
1	Horsehair -	—	—	7	33	4	13	7	10	18	56	74
1	Horse-shoes and tips.	6	—	18	—	3	—	2	—	23	—	23
2	India-rubber -	12	18	47	64	21	12	10	7	78	83	161
12	Iron manufacturers.	1,139	122	1,395	44	234	13	25	—	1,654	57	1,711
1	Jews-harps -	—	—	3	—	7	—	—	—	10	—	10
1	Leather - -	8	—	60	—	1	—	—	—	61	—	61
1	Metal rolling -	12	4	3	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	6
3	Nails - -	25	—	136	111	13	25	4	10	153	146	299
40	Needles - -	170	57	791	503	216	184	137	73	1,144	760	1,904
3	Paper - -	161	37	66	81	18	44	7	14	91	139	230
26	Printers -	14	—	120	1	48	—	4	—	172	1	173
7	Do. and binders	—	—	21	3	22	1	1	—	44	4	48
2	Salt - -	100	—	309	—	113	—	14	—	436	—	436

WORCESTER—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
4	Scythes - -	36	60	56	—	5	—	3	—	64	—	64
9	Smelters -	768	—	956	7	230	—	42	—	1,228	7	1,235
1	Smith - -	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3
14	Spades - -	205	94	372	2	132	—	31	—	535	2	537
6	Swords - -	1	—	10	3	5	—	—	—	15	3	18
2	Tools - -	22	—	24	—	7	—	2	—	33	—	33
2	Tubes - -	50	—	122	—	100	—	36	—	258	—	258
4	Wire - -	144	30	183	—	25	—	7	—	215	—	215
238	Total - -	4,596	468	10,306	1,534	2,599	606	594	171	13,499	2,311	15,810

YORKSHIRE (PART OF).

2	Engineers -	16	27	38	—	10	—	11	—	59	—	59
2	Founders -	8	—	20	—	5	—	—	—	25	—	25
1	Paper - -	8	27	12	7	2	—	3	1	17	8	25
1	Printers - -	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	5
2	Smelters - -	—	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
8	Total - -	33	64	85	7	17	—	15	1	117	8	125

Works known to be under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, in Ireland.

Table No. 6.

Summary of Counties in Ireland.

Counties.	Number of Firms.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Antrim - -	119	790	146	3,919	633	1,187	349	55	35	5,161	1,017	6,178
Armagh - -	13	58	60	291	31	73	2	13	—	377	33	410
Cavan - -	5	—	—	76	—	54	—	33	—	163	—	163
Clare - -	1	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	6
Cork - -	60	573	234	2,520	389	525	87	51	—	3,096	476	3,572
Down - -	24	263	—	1,444	147	207	51	25	3	1,675	201	1,876
Dublin - -	157	946	236	5,721	1,577	1,602	669	167	30	7,490	2,276	9,766
Fermanagh -	4	—	—	12	—	14	—	1	—	27	—	27
Galway - -	2	32	—	105	—	33	—	1	—	139	—	139
Kerry - -	2	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4
Kilkenny - -	6	2	—	49	3	23	—	2	—	74	3	77
Limerick -	22	67	—	521	611	86	141	14	—	621	752	1,373
Londonderry -	24	143	—	454	1,362	167	348	25	2	646	1,712	2,358
Louth - -	11	129	10	521	3	96	—	7	—	624	3	627
Monaghan - -	3	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	8
Queen's County -	3	8	—	18	—	15	—	—	—	33	—	33
Tipperary - -	9	—	—	38	1	26	2	4	—	68	3	71
Tyrone - -	13	12	30	113	24	36	34	9	—	158	58	216
Waterford - -	16	28	—	363	2	99	1	9	—	471	3	474
Total - -	494	3,051	716	16,175	4,783	4,251	1,684	416	70	20,842	6,537	27,379

Table No. 7.

Summary of Trades.

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	Axles - -	4	—	17	—	1	—	—	—	18	—	18
3	Bacon curing -	4	—	174	25	20	—	—	—	194	25	219
1	Bells - -	4	—	33	—	16	—	—	—	49	—	49
2	Boilers - -	17	—	35	—	6	—	1	—	42	—	42
16	Bookbinders -	—	—	68	60	48	44	2	1	118	105	223
1	Boots and shoes	—	—	60	54	—	15	—	—	60	69	129
1	Boxes - -	—	—	11	58	8	26	—	—	19	84	103
9	Brewers - -	307	—	1,172	9	97	—	—	—	1,269	9	1,278
2	Bricks and tiles	20	—	97	9	22	8	—	—	119	17	136
1	Brushes - -	—	—	20	15	—	1	—	—	20	16	36
1	Candles - -	10	—	35	1	4	—	—	—	39	1	40
3	Carriages and wagons.	42	—	264	5	33	—	3	—	300	5	305
1	Chains - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
2	Chemicals -	25	—	139	42	10	4	—	—	149	46	195
1	Clog-soles -	32	—	102	—	30	—	—	—	132	—	132
21	Clothing - -	75	—	378	3,039	106	1,045	1	24	485	4,108	4,593
1	Collars - -	—	—	—	30	—	30	—	—	—	60	60
1	Damask -	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	68
2	Embroidery -	—	—	6	79	—	10	—	—	6	89	95
65	Engineers -	948	28	6,736	33	1,324	10	65	—	8,125	46	8,171
1	Envelopes -	—	—	2	12	1	34	—	—	3	54	57
1	Fitter - -	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	3
3	Flour mills -	119	50	322	—	11	—	—	—	333	—	333
39	Founders -	207	—	754	—	226	—	12	—	992	—	992
2	Furniture -	26	—	14	194	1	15	—	—	15	209	224
2	Gas - -	48	—	154	2	2	—	—	—	156	2	158
1	Gates & hurdles	5	—	20	—	1	—	—	—	21	—	21
3	Glass - -	—	—	136	5	51	—	10	—	197	5	202
1	Handkerchiefs -	4	—	6	46	2	28	—	1	8	75	83

SUMMARY OF TRADES—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
2	Harness - -	—	—	71	6	8	1	—	—	79	7	86
2	Hats and caps -	2	—	64	44	8	11	—	—	72	55	127
1	Iron manufacturer.	—	—	50	—	5	—	—	—	55	—	55
1	Japanner -	—	—	22	—	15	—	—	—	37	—	37
2	Lace - -	—	—	5	81	5	17	—	—	10	98	108
1	Leather - -	8	—	89	30	12	5	1	—	102	35	137
4	Linen - -	—	—	132	79	19	40	2	3	153	122	275
1	Manure - -	35	—	150	—	2	—	—	—	152	—	152
1	Oil - -	25	—	63	14	—	—	—	—	63	14	77
20	Paper - -	198	429	314	326	54	100	5	3	373	429	802
1	Pickles - -	—	—	19	9	19	—	—	—	38	9	47
1	Pins - -	—	10	5	10	4	—	—	—	9	10	19
1	Plumber - -	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	9
150	Printers -	191	18	1,411	157	780	73	26	1	2,217	231	2,448
25	Do. and binders	77	—	597	282	347	159	22	26	966	467	1,433
2	Rope - -	24	—	67	6	56	4	—	—	123	10	133
1	Saw-mill - -	60	—	62	—	17	—	1	—	80	—	80
2	Ships and boats	20	—	448	—	56	—	5	—	509	—	509
1	Smelter - -	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	8
5	Smiths - -	12	—	90	—	17	—	1	—	108	—	108
2	Soda water -	10	—	52	—	84	—	—	—	136		136
7	Spades - -	19	56	89	—	26	—	—	—	115	—	115
10	Spirits - -	431	125	875	7	20	—	—	—	895	7	902
61	Tobacco - -	35	—	616	6	659	4	256	—	1,531	10	1,541
2	Wire - - -	5	—	43	8	16	—	1	—	60	8	68
494	Total - -	3,051	716	16,175	4,783	4,251	1,684	416	70	20,842	6,537	27,379

Table No. 8.

Works under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, in Ireland, *October* 1868.

ANTRIM.

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	Bells - -	4	—	33	—	16	—	—	—	49	—	49
1	Boilers - -	7	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	12	—	12
6	Bookbinders -	—	—	20	16	16	16	2	—	38	32	70
1	Boxes - -	—	—	11	58	8	26	—	—	19	84	103
1	Carriages and wagons.	10	—	29	—	—	—	3	—	32	—	32
6	Clothing -	3	—	85	186	19	108	—	13	104	307	411
1	Collars - -	—	—	—	30	—	30	—	—	—	60	60
1	Damask - -	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	68
1	Embroidery -	—	—	6	29	—	10	—	—	6	39	45
22	Engineers -	372	—	2,010	—	508	—	15	—	2,533	—	2,533
1	Fitter - -	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	3
1	Flour mill -	25	—	37	—	2	—	—	—	39	—	39
15	Founders - -	66	—	182	—	75	—	—	—	257	—	257
1	Gas - -	40	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	100
1	Handkerchiefs -	4	—	6	46	2	28	—	1	8	75	83
1	Japanner -	—	—	22	—	15	—	—	—	37	—	37
4	Linen - -	—	—	132	79	19	40	2	3	153	122	275
4	Paper - -	100	130	63	88	15	35	3	3	81	126	207
26	Printers - -	38	—	268	15	186	12	4	—	458	27	485
6	Do. and binders	9	—	237	77	153	44	6	15	396	136	532
1	Saw-mill - -	60	—	62	—	17	—	1	—	8	—	80
1	Ships and boats	10	—	280	—	4	—	—	—	284	—	284
3	Smiths - -	9	—	81	—	14	—	—	—	95	—	95
2	Spades - -	—	16	16	—	5	—	—	—	21	—	21
1	Spirits - -	20	—	84	—	10	—	—	—	94	—	94
9	Tobacco - -	8	—	58	1	88	—	18	—	164	1	165
1	Wire - -	5	—	18	8	12	—	—	—	30	8	38
119	Total - -	790	146	3,919	633	1,187	349	55	35	5,161	1,017	6,178

ARMAGH.

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
4	Engineers -	26	—	227	—	47	—	13	—	287	—	287
1	Paper - -	18	60	30	30	2	2	—	—	32	32	64
6	Printers -	4	—	17	1	17	—	—	—	34	1	35
1	Spades - -	10	—	15	—	2	—	—	—	17	—	17
1	Tobacco - -	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	7	—	7
13	Total - -	58	60	291	31	73	2	13	—	377	33	410

CAVAN.

3	Printers -	—	—	7	—	3	—	—	—	10	—	10
2	Tobacco - -	—	—	69	—	51	—	33	—	153	—	153
5	Total - -	—	—	76	—	54	—	33	—	163	—	163

CLARE.

1	Printer - -	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	6

CORK.

1	Bacon curing -	—	—	80	5	5	—	—	—	85	5	90
2	Bookbinders -	—	—	15	14	14	7	—	—	29	21	50
2	Brewers - -	104	—	331	4	11	—	—	—	342	4	346
1	Chemicals -	15	—	9	42	4	4	—	—	13	46	59
2	Clothing - -	—	—	11	48	—	37	—	—	11	85	96
9	Engineers -	116	20	976	—	142	—	—	—	1,118	—	1,118
2	Flour mills -	94	50	285	—	9	—	—	—	294	—	294
2	Founders -	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
2	Furniture -	26	—	14	194	1	15	—	—	15	209	224
1	Leather - -	8	—	89	30	12	5	1	—	102	35	137
2	Paper - -	—	39	21	19	5	2	2	—	28	21	49
1	Pickles - -	—	—	19	9	19	—	—	—	38	9	47
15	Printers -	6	—	123	15	44	16	—	—	167	31	198
3	Do. and binders	—	—	17	4	8	1	—	—	25	5	30

CORK—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	Spades - -	1	—	7	—	5	—	—	—	12	—	12
5	Spirits - -	182	125	399	5	5	—	—	—	404	5	409
9	Tobacco - -	21	—	121	—	241	—	48	—	410	—	410
60	Total - -	573	234	2,520	389	525	87	51	—	3,096	476	3,572

DOWN.

1	Bricks and tiles	16	—	60	—	6	—	—	—	66	—	66
3	Clothing - -	8	—	7	107	1	38	—	—	8	145	153
6	Engineers -	138	—	1,034	26	116	10	17	3	1,167	39	1,206
2	Founders - -	20	—	53	—	15	—	5	—	73	—	73
1	Glass - -	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	5
1	Manure - -	35	—	150	—	2	—	—	—	152	—	152
1	Oil - -	25	—	63	14	—	—	—	—	63	14	77
4	Printers - -	—	—	22	—	15	—	—	—		—	37
1	Do. and binders	—	—	4	—	4	1	2	—	10	1	11
1	Rope - -	10	—	28	—	38	—	—	—	66	—	66
1	Smith - -	3	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	5
1	Spades - -	8	—	16	—	6	—	—	—	22	—	22
1	Tobacco - -	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	3
24	Total - -	263	—	1,444	147	207	51	25	3	1,675	201	1,876

DUBLIN.

1	Axles - -	4	—	17	—	1	—	—	—	18	—	18
1	Boilers - -	10	—	25	—	4	—	1	—	30	—	30
5	Bookbinders -	—	—	28	29	17	21	—	1	45	51	96
1	Boots and shoes	—	—	60	54	—	15	—	—	60	69	129
5	Brewers - -	191	—	716	5	73	—	—	—	789	5	794
1	Brushes - -	—	—	20	15	—	1	—	—	20	16	36
1	Candles - -	10	—	35	1	4	—	—	—	39	1	40
1	Carriages and wagons.	8	—	84	4	21	—	—	—	105	4	109

DUBLIN—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	Chains - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
1	Chemicals -	10	—	130	—	6	—	—	—	136	—	136
6	Clothing - -	6	—	85	841	34	365	—	9	119	1,215	1,334
18	Engineers -	222	8	2,039	4	419	—	19	—	2,477	4	2,481
1	Envelopes -	—	—	2	12	1	34	—	8	3	54	57
13	Founders - -	73	—	315	—	84	—	7	—	406	—	406
1	Gates and hurdles.	5	—	20	—	1	—	—	—	21	—	21
2	Glass - -	—	—	132	5	51	—	9	—	192	5	197
2	Harness - -	—	—	71	6	8	1	—	—	79	7	86
2	Hats and caps -	2	—	64	44	8	11	—	—	72	55	127
1	Iron manufacturer.	—	—	50	—	5	—	—	—	55	—	55
1	Lace - -	—	—	5	26	5	1	—	—	10	27	37
11	Paper - -	80	200	190	189	28	61	—	—	218	250	468
1	Pins - -	—	10	5	10	4	—	—	—	9	10	19
53	Printers - -	141	18	793	121	408	41	19	1	1,220	163	1,383
11	Do. and binders	65	—	308	200	167	112	14	11	489	323	812
1	Rope - -	14	—	39	6	18	4	—	—	57	10	67
2	Soda water -	10	—	52	—	84	—	—	—	136	—	136
2	Spirits - -	87	—	196	2	5	—	—	—	201	2	203
10	Tobacco - -	6	—	213	3	142	2	97	—	452	5	457
1	Wire - -	—	—	25	—	4	—	1	—	30	—	30
157	Total - -	946	236	5,721	1,577	1,602	669	167	30	7,490	2,276	9,766

FERMANAGH.

3	Printers - -	—	—	8	—	5	—	—	—	13	—	13
1	Tobacco - -	—	—	4	—	9	—	1	—	14	—	14
4	Total - -	—	—	12	—	14	—	1	—	27	—	27

GALWAY.

1	Clog-soles -	32	—	102	—	30	—	—	—	132	—	132
1	Printer -	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	7	—	7
2	Total - -	32	—	105	—	33	—	1	—	139	—	139

KERRY.

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
2	Printers - -	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4

KILKENNY.

1	Brewer - -	2	—	24	—	13	—	—	—	37	—	37
3	Printers - -	—	—	19	3	5	—	—	—	24	3	27
2	Tobacco - -	—	—	6	—	5	—	2	—	13	—	13
6	Total - -	2	—	49	3	23	—	2	—	74	3	77

LIMERICK.

2	Bacon curing -	4	—	94	20	15	—	—	—	109	20	129
1	Carriages and wagons.	24	—	151	1	12	—	—	—	163	1	164
1	Clothing - -	24	—	65	483	—	125	—	—	65	608	673
1	Embroidery -	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	50
2	Founders - -	7	—	37	—	8	—	—	—	45	—	45
1	Gas - -	8	—	54	2	2	—	—	—	56	2	58
1	Lace - -	—	—	—	55	—	16	—	—	—	71	71
4	Printers - -	—	—	32	—	7	—	—	—	39	—	39
1	Smelter - -	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	8
1	Smith - -	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	8
7	Tobacco - -	—	—	74	—	42	—	12	—	128	—	128
22	Total - -	67	—	521	611	86	141	14	—	621	752	1,373

LONDONDERRY.

2	Bookbinders -	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	6
2	Clothing - -	34	—	122	1,359	51	346	—	2	173	1,707	1,880
1	Engineers -	8	—	45	—	5	—	—	—	50	—	50
2	Founders - -	25	—	87	—	25	—	—	—	112	—	112
6	Printers - -		—	41	1	30	2	—	—	71	3	74

LONDONDERRY—*continued.*

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
2	Do. and binders	3	—	17	—	9	—	—	—	26	—	26
1	Spirits - -	71	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	98
8	Tobacco - -	—	—	39	2	46	—	25	—	110	2	112
24	Total - -	143	—	454	1,362	167	348	25	2	646	1,712	2,358

LOUTH.

4	Engineers -	58	—	390	3	78	—	1	—	469	3	472
2	Paper - -	—	—	10	—	4	—	—	—	14	—	14
2	Printers - -	—	—	7	—	5	—	—	—	12	—	12
1	Spades - -	—	10	13	—	5	—	—	—	18	—	18
1	Spirits - -	71	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	98
1	Tobacco - -	—	—	3	—	4	—	6	—	13	—	13
11	Total - -	129	10	521	3	96	—	7	—	624	3	627

MONAGHAN.

2	Printers - -	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	4
1	Tobacco - -	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
3	Total - -	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	8

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

1	Engineers -	8	—	15	—	9	—	—	—	24	—	24
1	Printer - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1	Tobacco - -	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	8	—	8
3	Total - -	8	—	18	—	15	—	—	—	33	—	33

TIPPERARY.

4	Printers -	—	—	24	1	14	2	—	—	38	3	41
5	Tobacco - -	—	—	14	—	12	—	4	—	30	—	30
9	Total - -	—	—	38	1	26	2	4	—	68	3	71

TYRONE.

Number of Firms.	Kinds of Trades.	Horse-Power employed.		Persons employed.								Total.
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total of both Sexes.		
		Steam.	Water.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1	Bricks and tiles	4	—	37	9	16	8	—	—	53	17	70
1	Clothing - -	—	—	3	15	1	26	1	—	5	41	46
1	Founder - -	8	—	30	—	4	—	—	—	34	—	34
7	Printers - -	—	—	14	—	8	—	2	—	24	—	24
1	Do. and binders	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	7
1	Spades - -	—	30	22	—	3	—	—	—	25	—	25
1	Tobacco - -	—	—	3	—	1	—	6	—	10	—	10
13	Total - -	12	30	113	24	36	34	9	—	158	58	216

WATERFORD.

1	Bookbinder -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	Brewer - -	10	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	101	—	101
2	Founders -	8	—	47	—	15	—	—	—	62	—	62
1	Plumber - -	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	9
7	Printers - -	—	—	26	—	21	—	—	—	47	—	47
1	Do. and binder -	—	—	10	1	3	1	—	—	13	2	15
1	Ships and boats	10	—	168	—	52	—	5	—	225	—	225
2	Tobacco - -	—	—	3	—	7	—	4	—	14	—	14
16	Total - -	28	—	363	2	99	1	9	—	471	3	474

The object of compiling all these tables was threefold; first, to show the numbers of persons over whom the new Acts were to exercise an influence; secondly, the area over which the works were spread, so that the relative importance of the varied industry of any county might be ascertained; thirdly, the counties which had been considered most favourable for certain kinds of employment, or wherein the great trades were assembled in common. Let me, however, add that, these figures scarcely represent the number of employés that would have been shown had trade been good. Those, idle for want of work, in factories partially or wholly closed, would have materially augmented their number in many of the trades. They are also to be taken, as they have been returned to me: correct, so far as I know to the contrary: deficient in a few firms such as stay-makers located in Bristol, Bath, and Dublin, and a few others, that had not sent the required information in time. Deficient also in the slate quarries, whose right to be exempted from the law, has to be settled by the superior courts.

There are also other values in figures such as these, as I humbly think may be interesting to the statistician and to political economists.

First, we may by them be enabled to estimate the comparative magnitude of our industries in the country everywhere; and with that knowledge, to ascertain the consumption and production of every kind of article used or made, so far as we are inclined to extend our inquiries. For example, the same principle which gives us the fact that, every forty-horse engine, requires on the average five tons of coal a day of 10½ hours, would give us in every case, an approximate idea of every thing it might be useful to know, relative to the work the engine performed, and the proportionate parts of material required for the production, whatever it might be; and indeed the inquiry might be extended to the growth, and means of transit, of all consumptions and of all products with equal facility.

Secondly, we may be enabled to estimate the probable utility of the Factory Acts to the nation, in the liberty which their restriction of the hours of work in places of business of all kinds, gives to the population.

Thirdly, they may afford us an idea of the local energy needed to supply, or render schools and institutes of every kind available for the use of that liberty. And,

Fourthly, in the comparisons which future statisticians may be enabled to make from these data, imperfect though they be, of the development, or, it may be, of the cessation of similar industries, in the same localities, or with

other matters, of historical connexion between their times and those of 1868.

On one point, however, it is necessary I should offer a word of explanation, so far as those tables are concerned; and it is with regard to the enumeration of children. The numbers given, do not represent those compulsorily sent to school by the Factory Act, but only those under 13 years of age in the works when the returns were made, and that probably may have to attend school after the 1st of July 1870.

From these tables also, works under the Textile Acts and the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1864, are excluded.

The basis of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, is, as to hours of work, among other things, that of the Factory Act, 1850; by which, it is not permitted to employ children, young persons, and females, from April 1st to September 30th before 6 a.m. nor after 6 p.m., nor after 2 p.m. on Saturdays; nor from October 1st to the 3rd of March, if the manufacturers desire to change these hours, before 7 a.m. nor after 7 p.m.; nor, again, after 2 p.m. on Saturdays, though on this latter day they may commence work at 6 p.m., in order to obtain the 60 hours a week. On this basis, out of the 5,578 new firms returned in the preceding tables, all are working, excepting, to the best of my knowledge, those to whom relaxations have been granted, and exclusive of those that are permitted to work in the night or in separate turns, &c. Of the exceptions, the largest proportion are printers, or printers and bookbinders. Afterwards follow, the manufacturers of paper, copper, tobacco, collars, bonnets, and salt. But, even of these trades, only small proportions of them under the law have applied for relaxations. For example, out of the total number of printers, and printers and bookbinders, in England and Wales and Ireland, amounting to 1,316, not more than 129 (*a*) have expressed a desire to change these hours for others more suitable to their appliances or conveniences. It is true that, many individual applications have been made by manufacturers in other trades, and in three or four instances they have spoken for their trades collectively, for concessions which have not been granted; but upon the whole, the applicants have been so few as to afford a fair inference that, there has never been any serious objection to factory hours amongst those to whom the restrictions have been applied. On the other hand, I have had several applications made to me to know whether, having fallen in with the hours of six to six, and become used to them, there was any legal necessity imposed

(*a*) *Note.*—This number has been increased since October 1868 to more than 200.

upon the occupiers to change them during the winter months to seven to seven.

On a review of what I consider to be the feeling of the whole body of manufacturers in my division, as I have gathered it from all quarters as best I could, I think I may say that, in as short a space of time, nay, even in a shorter, than it took to reconcile the textile manufacturers to a restriction at all, the industries now introduced to it for the first time will be thankful that at last the master's right in his servant's time and the servant's right in his own time has been legally recognized and settled. All the interests concerned in the energic force of the people, in the relation between masters and servants, in the stand-point from which each shall hereafter look upon their own and each others' welfare, all the successes consequent on an educated people, and not upon accident or chance, the supremacy of competitive progress in the great interchanges of nations, if the real tendency of all thought is towards peace, are more or less dependent on this one axiom.

Nor need we be any longer afraid of foreign competition, nor of the advantages which our continental neighbours are said to possess over us in their unlimited power to work all hours, with children of all ages, in their manufactories. Factory Acts are being deliberated upon in France for example, by the manufacturers, in association with scientific help, with the experience of the past five and thirty years in England and their own before them. On many points, especially educational and moral, they take a far wider view of the duties and responsibilities of employers than we do, and shrink not from demanding their ratification. An examination of the topics of discussion by the Société de protection des apprentis et des enfants des manufactures en Paris in May 1868 affords ample evidence of the earnestness with which the consideration of this great question is undertaken.

The questions presented were as follows:—

1. Limitation of the law.

Age of children; hours of work; night work; rest on Sundays and holidays; primary instruction and religious teaching; hygiene of the workshops; dangers, &c.; police of the workshops; inspection; penalties and relapses; casual measures, such as compensations, exceptions, half-time factory schools, cantines, guarantees to be given to the families, to the children, to the skilled workers for the execution of reciprocal engagements; work in mines; work of women.

In the legislation already effected by our own country, and in such considerations as these, deliberated upon by this

society preparatory to legislation in France, we have at least a time foreshadowed, when labour and education will be universally combined: when the hours of the workers will be everywhere more uniform; and when mind shall be fully recognized as the true source of the common weal of all countries.

I propose, Sir, now, to deal with the question of relaxations, after the 31st of March 1869, to which period nearly all those are limited, that have been sanctioned in my division; and to give you the reasons for and against their discontinuance after that period; that is, as far as possible, and consistently with the abstract interests of trade, to bring all associated labour within the same working hours; and as the requests by the letter-press printers have been the most numerous, their desires the most various, and their expressions the most urgent, I will commence with them.

Letter-Press Printers.

The total number of printers, and printers and bookbinders, known to the law, at present in my division in England and Wales and in Ireland, is as follows:—

———	Firms.	Power employed.		Persons employed.								
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		Grand Total.
		Steam.	Water.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
England and Wales:												
Printers - - -	840	1,090	5	4,055	247	2,171	228	312	36	6,538	511	7,049
Printers and Bookbinders -	301	201	12	1,706	357	819	356	116	40	2,641	753	3,394
Total - - -	1,141	1,291	17	5,761	604	2,990	584	428	76	9,179	1,264	10,443
Ireland:—												
Printers - - -	150	191	18	1,411	157	780	73	26	1	2,217	231	2,448
Printers and Bookbinders -	25	77	—	597	282	347	159	22	26	966	467	1,433
Total - - -	175	268	18	2,008	439	1,127	232	48	27	3,183	698	3,881
Bookbinders in—												
England - - -	108	1	—	318	171	181	116	20	27	519	314	833
Ireland - - -	16	—	—	68	60	48	44	2	1	118	105	223
Total - - -	124	1	—	386	231	229	160	22	28	637	419	1,056
	175	268	18	2,008	439	1,127	232	48	27	3,183	698	3,881
	1,141	1,291	17	5,761	604	2,990	584	428	76	9,179	1,264	10,443
Grand Total - -	1,440	1,560	35	8,155	1,274	4,346	976	498	131	12,999	2,381	15,380

In the fifth report of the Children's Employment Commissioners, 1862, page v., may be found the following expression of their opinion on this trade.

"(5.) The facts of the case of the printers are very simple and undisputed, and show the strongest ground for interference.

"The principal features are the following:

"1st. The considerable numbers that would come within the regulations of the Factory Acts Extension Act.

"2nd. The ordinarily overcrowded, ill-ventilated, dirty, and unhealthy state of the composing rooms, reading closets, and machine rooms, which make up together what is designated a printing office.

"3rd. The excessive amount of overtime and night work, even for boys of between 10 and 13 years of age."

Such were the reasons, supported by evidence, for legislative interference.

The objections to it by the employers are stated to be, that,

"1st. Over-hours and night work are caused almost entirely by circumstances over which they have no control. That editors and writers for magazines, railway officials, solicitors, &c., are the persons responsible for it, because the first two won't write articles till the last moment, and the third, withhold their instructions until the evening before the day on which the printed matter is wanted; the fourth, send matter at 7 p.m. to be printed for use by 9 a.m. the next day."

The Commissioners, however, rightly place the burden of this question on the proper shoulders. They say, "But who ought to pay for this extra strain? Those who impose it, or the boys of 11, 12, and 13 years of age, whose health and strength are undermined by it?"

What I have to report upon the whole question, and especially on the Commissioners' first proposition is that, the case of the "printers," so far from being simple and undisputed, is one of the utmost difficulty: and, though showing "strong grounds for interference," the application of that interference has presented phases of the most chequered character, and required the utmost consideration.

In the first place, the trade of a printer is not uniform but variform. There is the newspaper printer, daily, semi-weekly, or weekly; the general printer, and the jobbing printer, each singly, or with perhaps a combination of all the three; afterwards, the printer and bookbinder, the lithographic printer, copper-plate printer, and a printer of the largest class, and yet none of all these. Then, there is

the Sunday printer with errand boys running all day and all night to meet expresses; printing shops per se with their offices in back parlours, or, on premises with "no road" but through the dwelling houses; on premises subject to the hours of work and regulations of those premises, and they not under the Factory Act; in connexion with other trades and occupations, apprenticeships and trade rules, and other exceptional considerations of various kinds; all these equally loudly demanding a consideration, with which I am very sorry to trouble you, but am compelled to do so, in order to arrive at a correct decision as to what is to be done with them all on the 31st of March 1869, when their present permissive orders for relaxations cease and determine.

From the printing trade I have received more requests for further relaxations of the law than those which the law defines except by permission of the Secretary of State, than from all the other trades put together. Out of 1,316 firms in the trade, about 129 applications have been made to me for relaxations, and those so various that it seems next to impossible to devise a common relaxation which would be acceptable to all.

An analysis of these requests shows that—

For printing, proper, there have been 121 applications for relaxations as follows:—

Desirous of working from 8 to 8	53
8 to 8, with variable holidays	13
8.30 to 6.30	1
8 to 7 p.m.	8
8 to 7, with variable holidays	4
8 to 7.30	1
7 to 7	30
7 to 7, with variable holidays	4
7 to 6.30	1
Variable holidays only	5
Half holidays on Wednesdays	1
	121

Printing and bookbinding:—

8 to 8	2
8.30 to 7.30	1
8 to 7	1
7 to 7	3
Variable holidays	1
	8
Total	129

If we take this analysis as proof that, from six to six in summer, and from seven to seven in winter, the hours of the Factory Act, either best suit the trade as a whole, or that, it is so indifferent to any departure from them, that what are the hours is a matter of no consequence, then, the question appears to be settled on its own merits, since more than $\frac{9}{10}$ths of the trade approve of six to six tacitly, if not openly.

And it must be remarked, too, that these applications have been solely from employers; (I shall bring under your notice presently, one or two replies from the workpeople), and that their very variety, is indicative of personal circumstances requiring relief, rather than those that are general.

Let us glance at a few of them for a moment.

No. 1. Desirous of working from eight to eight, and till 10 on Fridays.

No. 2. Earlier hours than 8 a.m. very unpleasant.

No. 3. Printing-office never opened till eight.

No. 4. Premises are in a yard, which cannot be entered before 8 a.m.

No. 5. The most convenient for the men and boys and their families.

No. 6. Because it has been the custom for 20 years.

No. 7. Could work the whole Act well enough if the married women could be employed all night once a month and the regular hands with them.

The diurnal newspaper printer is very nearly, if not altogether, independent of the law, when his errand boys are exempted from it. His machinery and appliances are so perfect that, little boys are seldom required by him. To do what they have hitherto done, boys of 16 can well be substituted. The condition of apprenticeships is one of some hardship, which I shall by-and-by refer to. There have been no applications for relaxations, that I am aware of, for any daily paper of importance. The "necessities" of the times are fast eradicating insufficient premises; and invention has done and is doing its work, to meet them in other forms more expeditions and controllable, than the past exhibits.

The biweekly or weekly papers have suffered most in the changes which the Factory Act has imposed. In inhibiting an hour or two a week's longer work on one particular night or morning, (the night going to press, for example, or in the distribution of the paper the next day,) or from other causes, many hardships to small capitalists, and to limited roomists, (to coin a word for the occasion,) have certainly arisen; and the means by which they have been attempted to be met

have been most ingenious, and often crucial in small towns, or where other hands have been difficult to obtain, either permanently or for the nonce. I shall be excused describing these means, since I have no desire, and it would be also impolitic, to offer examples which might only lead to complications. In process of time these hardships will, I have no doubt, disappear.

The general printer is distinguished from the jobbing printer (and I shall be excused, I hope, by the trade, attempting the definition,) by the circumstance that he does not print newspapers. Every other kind of work within his typographical means and the hands he can set on, are within his province.

The general and job printer describes the effect of the Act upon his trade as follows:

"The more I see of the working of this Act, the more I feel convinced of the utter impossibility of carrying on the uncertain business of a job printer under such regulations. It would be as reasonable to lay down a law that a medical man's patients should not be ill at unreasonable hours, as to lay down hard and fast rules for the working hours of a job printer, and to insist upon their being reduced to an equal number of hours for each day. In factories, where goods are manufactured for sale, overtime means continuous overtime for weeks together, in order to strain the powers of production beyond what the factory is fairly capable of,* but in job printing-offices overtime is spasmodic, occurring occasionally for a few hours at a time to meet sudden emergencies, and such overtime is not injurious to health, but it is an abstract necessity to meet the requirements of such a business. I wish those who penned this law, and all who are engaged carrying it out, could have passed the last three days in July in my printing-office, and have seen the pressure that was put upon us by our best customers.

"In the first place, we were engaged in printing the list of persons entitled to vote for members for the borough; a heavy job, consisting of 24 large folio pages closely printed. In addition to that, are two large broadside sheets, also closely printed, of the county voters. These have to be done by 31st. of July The effect of being a day too late would be to disfranchise all the electors, and subject the person in fault to a penalty of 500*l.* Secondly, on the evening of the 28th we received orders for 9,000 copies of the list No. 1 to be delivered to our customer on the following day. Messrs. ——— spend about 300*l.* a year with us, and we cannot afford to refuse their orders, and drive them away to other printers. Thirdly, on the 29th, at 1 p.m., we received orders for the list No. 2, the printing and folding and stitching of which had to be completed the same afternoon, then to be put in press, and at 8 a.m. of the 30th to cut the edges and despatch them. I entreated for more time, but it could not be granted, so I and the

* This is a mistake; overtime is not permitted in factories at all.—*R. B.*

members of my own family had to work until 2 o'clock in the morning over this job. Our account against these tradesmen amounts to 500*l.* a year. We must accommodate them; we cannot refuse their orders. No. 3 is a specimen of a local magazine which we print for several parishes; not all from one form, but separate matter for each parish. All of these magazines have to be issued punctually by the 1st day of each month, and we have only a few days allowed for their publication, as some of them contain local news of the previous month, almost up to the day of publication. These magazines, if we do at all, we must do always. We cannot undertake to publish them one month, and refuse them another. All this pressing work happened to fall together, just during the last few days of the month, and of course this is in addition to all the miscellaneous work from various customers which necessarily flows from day to day into the hands of the printer, some of which can be delayed for a day or two, and others requiring immediate attention. We cannot obtain extra hands when we require them in country towns. How is it possible, therefore, to meet extraordinary pressure, except by working occasionally overtime? Last week we could gladly have employed five or six more men if we could get them. This week we have so little to do that we could give half our people a holiday for the whole week, and should be glad to do so if they would take it.

"I know it has been argued that the Act does not limit the hours of men; but men and boys work together, and their labour so dovetails into each other that, if the boys have to be withdrawn in times of most severe pressure it grievously adds to the labour of the men.

"Before this Act came into operation, it very rarely happened that overtime extended later than ten at night in our office; but since that time, as the men have to do the boys' work as well as their own, it has sometimes been as late as twelve. Here again is the objection to commencing at six in the morning. If overtime is needed at all, it is always to get work out on the same day; it is never wanted in the morning; and men who begin work at six are totally unfit for late work at night. I send herewith a copy of the Printers' Register, which contains a well-written article on this subject. If you have not already seen it, I will ask you to do me the honour to peruse it. The early hour on Saturday has several times put us sadly about; it is our market day, and often proves to be a day of more than usual pressure. On the Saturday before Whit Monday we had to get out very heavy jobs at a few hours' notice, for Whit Monday business, and that happened to fall just at the end of the month, when we were pressed with our magazines. Last Saturday our men were employed to work until ten; they might have left two or three hours earlier if the boys had not been taken off so early."

I have given this letter in extenso, because it appears to embrace all the interferences by the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, with the labour and comforts of the general and job printers. I will add, however, the "well-written article" of which this gentleman speaks, in order that

nothing may be omitted tending to elucidate the above question.

"Job Printers and the Factory Acts.

"*To the Editor of the Printers' Register.*

"The application of the Factory Acts to job printing estalishments affords another illustration of the old truth, that 'what is one man's meat may be another man's poison.' In great cotton and woollen and metal and earthenware factories, where orders are received which give employment by the month, and where, in the absence of orders, the 'hands' can be 'making for stock,' or, at the worst, reduced in number, these Acts are, no doubt, highly beneficial to the workpeople, without being inimical to the interest of the employer. But in their application to the job printing business this is not so. Here an entirely new set of circumstances has to be taken into consideration. The job printer is employed almost wholly upon orders which are soon worked out, and which are generally given under pressure as to time. With him the completion of an order is not a matter of weeks, or even days; it is a matter of hours, and sometimes of minutes. When he is out of orders, he cannot produce for stock; nor can he safely diminish the number of his hands; it is impossible for him to tell when or to what extent, work may come in, or how soon it may be wanted. In one sentence, the great factory employer can choose his own hours for doing his work, and regulate to a nicety his means of production to the production he requires; while the job printer must be wholly ruled by his customer as to time, and as to production must make up for hours of idleness by hours of extra work. To apply *one* set of rules to the regulation of labour in these *two* opposite sets of circumstances is, to say the least of it, a very inconsiderate piece of legislation. We shall shew that, without conferring any benefit whatever, it operates injuriously upon the interests both of employer and employed.

"What is the purpose of the Factory Acts? It is to prevent the injury often done to the health of workpeople, and especially of young workpeople, by too much work. To that end the Acts forbid overtime, and fix the hours of labour in such manner as to put a stop to night-work where night-work is not absolutely necessary. Now, in large factories, where overtime has been made the rule rather than the exception, and has extended far into the night to rob the weary employé of his legitimate rest, these provisions are no doubt of prime importance. But what need is there for them in the job printing business? Here overtime is a casual occurrence, seldom extending over more than a couple of days in succession, and even then compensated for either by a precedent or succeeding spell of slackness of work, and consequent rest. Clearly there is no pretence for classing *this* among unhealthy employments, requiring an Act of Parliament to regulate it. The measure conferring no benefit, then, let us, in the next place, see what harm it does. The hours of

labour, as fixed by the Act, are to be from six a.m. to six p.m. on the first five working days of the week, and from six a.m. to two p.m. on Saturday. These hours were no doubt adopted because they were not uncommon in factories; but they are almost unknown as working hours in country job-offices. The traditions of the trade, the habits both of workmen and employer, the requirements of the customer even, would have to be revolutionized to make them fit into this new order of things.

"The business of a country job printer is usually connected with the retail trade of a stationer. He divides his attention between superintendence of the printing-office and the shop. Now, his business hours, in his shop, are usually from eight a.m. to eight p.m. He can get no custom before eight in the morning; he catches custom while business men are taking their evening walks, between six and eight in the evening. The requirements of his shop regulate his hours in the printing-office; he works *there* from eight to eight. To compel him to change those hours to the regulation "six to six" would be to impose upon him an additional two hours of labour every working day of his life; for the extra time given to the printing-office in the morning could not be subtracted from the time devoted to the shop at night, without serious pecuniary loss. Nor is this the worst evil of the new regulation. Not content with compelling the employer to work fourteen hours a day, in order that the employé may be put to the inconvenience of getting up two hours earlier than is his wont, the Act requires that the extra two hours thus virtually given by master and man shall be the least profitable two hours in the whole day. As a rule, a country job printer's orders come in after eight o'clock in the morning, and are sent out by post in the evening. Nine times out of ten, therefore, printers coming to work at six in the morning would have absolutely nothing to do till eight; while printers closing their day's work at six in the evening would leave orders unfinished, which it might be of vital importance should be completed. And here arises another injustice, which inflicts upon the job printer positive loss—loss of money and loss of trade. Newspaper printers are allowed to work from eight to eight. So that if an order from a good customer reach the job printer at five or six p.m., to be sent off by that night's post, *he* cannot execute it, but his competitor in the newspaper trade can; a piece of legislative partiality which could never have been adopted if the facts had been properly made known before the Act was passed. As to the Saturday half-holiday, it is well known that in many country towns the hours between noon and eight in the evening on Saturday are the most important of the whole week, both to the public and to the printer.

"Thus far we have been looking at the matter from the employer's point of view. Let us take a brief glance at the manner in which the employé is concerned in it. Printers are told that the Act does not regulate the hours of the men; and this is true. But in regulating the hours of the boys it very seriously *affects* those of the men. If boys are to be employed at all they must work

with the men; they cannot work from six to six while the men work from eight to eight. If, again, the boys are to have the Saturday half-holiday, the men must have the Saturday half-holiday too, whereby they will often lose the most profitable hours of their week's work, without any corresponding increase of employment on what are at present looked upon as slack days. And all this leads up to one very serious consideration. Our belief is that the obstruction and annoyance to which masters will be subjected in the management of their business under this Act will be so great that they will many of them decline to take apprentices altogether. They will do, as many of the great newspaper proprietors have done already, employ young men of eighteen to do the unskilled work of their offices. At that age it is too late in life to learn the business, and many a poor lad, who but for this Act would have acquired a trade by which he could earn a respectable and honest livelihood, will be condemned to pass his life in the capacity of a common labourer.

"We trust we have shown in these few brief remarks, which might be easily extended, that the application of the Factory Acts to the job printing trade would be injurious both to employer and employed; as unjust to both as it is unnecessary to either. The question is how to remedy the matter. The Secretary of State has special power given him in the Act to modify any of its regulations, if it be shown that they are inimical to the interests of the persons employed in the trade to which they are applied; but, in the case of the job printers, there appears to be a strong disposition to refuse any such modification. We cannot but think, however, that this disposition must be dependent on some misapprehension as to the facts, and that being so we feel that the best course for the job printers to adopt would be to draw up a memorial to the Home Office, clearly setting forth their case, and asking for a speedy redress of their grievances. Should that fail, as we do not believe it would, we must then see what else can be done."

Such then are the sentiments evidently of the masters, from their own point of view, and the position of the men also, from the masters' point of view. In the meantime I add an extract from the very next article in the same Printers' magazine, which may serve in some measure to illustrate the other side of the question.

"Typos at Ease, by a Metropolitan Explorer.

"It may have been your lot, as it has been mine, to see a company of typographers, for brevity called 'typos,' hard at work in the composition of a morning newspaper. It is an edifying sight; forty or fifty men standing at as many 'cases' of type, their right hands and fingers moving from one small compartment to another and thence to the 'sticks,' as they call the little metal frames they hold in their left hands, with a separate journey for each letter or stop or space in the portions of columns they are setting. Hot, close work it is, generally. The

gas blazes full in their faces; they are not often furnished with quarters in which there is too much ventilation; and, with shaded eyes and bare arms, they may give you a fair notion of one portion of the mechanical labour that must be performed before you can get your ordinary pennyworth of news at breakfast time. I have known enthusiastic ignoramuses envy the lot of the typo, and speak of it as if he who set type must be perpetually receiving supplies of rare and enchanting and soul-elevating information. But when I have visited such an elysium as a composing room, and seen how each compositor is doomed to go through a mental life of fragmentary confusion,—how, so soon as he has spelt through a fiery passage in the eloquent peroration of a parliamentary orator, he is doomed to take up a disjointed portion of a police report, to exchange that presently for a paragraph of a money article, or a letter on crops, without either beginning or end of which he can make reason, and that again for twenty or thirty tantalising lines of classical illustration in a leading article upon some topic to which he has no clue,—and when I have reflected that this process goes on night after night for years, from the dawn to the sunset of life, it has seemed to me rather that only some special interposition of nature saves these workmen from making more than an average contribution to the population of Bedlam or Colney Hatch."

In November 1867 the proprietor of a daily paper, with a very large circulation, in Ireland, issued a circular to the proprietors of other daily papers in the United Kingdom, touching upon the various points in the Factory Acts Extension Act, from which he was most apprehentive of mischief to his establishment. He said--

(1.) "The application of the provisions of the Factories Act which have regard to the employment of boys and young persons after six p.m. would be a grievance to newspaper proprietors and newspaper employés so great as hardly to be endurable. To apply to the case of daily newspapers regulations which would debar boys from working at night unless on alternate nights or alternate weeks would be simply to stop the employment of apprentices altogether in daily newspaper offices, and at the same time check the supply of men for the trade; the boys would thereby be prevented from earning sufficient money to support them, as they do at present; and as it requires seven years' apprenticeship to obtain a thorough knowledge of newspaper work, compositors' work particularly, the restriction to alternate weeks would necessitate a service of fourteen years as apprentice. (2.) It is impossible for newspaper proprietors to carry on the work of a daily paper without a certain number of boys, from fourteen to sixteen and upwards, as readers, feeders at machine, folders, proof-pullers, errand boys, messengers to the different sections of the literary department, and all the minor duties discharged by the so-called 'Printer's Devils.' This is work, or rather occupation, wholly unsuitable to adults. (3.) At present there is no hardship whatever in the case of young persons

working on daily newspapers at night, as they do not work at all during the day. They do not (I quote my own case) come to work till six p.m., and, taking an hour for evening meal at eight or nine, they are clear of the concern at four a.m. ; thus working only eight and a half to nine hours, and being completely free from four a.m. on Saturday till seven p.m. on Sunday."

The Dublin master printers were a little more diffuse, and offered other reasons for altering the Act, and assimilating the hours of work more to those of the Workshops Act. They do not desire to be limited to six and six or even seven and seven or eight and eight, but they propose to work 60 hours a week between six a.m. and eight p.m., and to work young persons, and females, overtime, on not more than 30 days in a year, nor more than three days in a week.

"The Act compels us," say they, "(unless in cases where especial permission has been obtained) to work from six to six, giving 1½ hour for meals ; and on Saturday from six to two, with half an hour for breakfast. To this arrangement many of us have to object, that it breaks up the day, and causes loss of time much more than the arrangement so much adhered to hitherto, of seven to seven, with two hours for meals, or eight to seven, with one hour for dinner ; that it does not give hands proper time to take their meals. On an average hands do not work less than a quarter of an hour from their homes. This leaves only a quarter of an hour for rest, and taking either breakfast or dinner ; an arrangement that cannot tend to health and comfort. The system of taking meals at the factory or an eating house is one that does not at all accord with the social habits of our people, who have always been wont to take meals with their families. We fear the result will be to tend to break up the family feeling we would wish to foster, and that hasty and utterly insufficient meals would be taken. The very early hour of commencing work, and this short meal space, will tend to make the people crowd more and more together into the town, and it will quite counteract the tendency that has been increasing of late years of residing more in the outskirts and suburbs.

"We believe that every purpose of the Act would be attained, and much complication avoided, by simply enacting that no young person or female should ordinarily work more than sixty hours a-week, between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. on five days in the week, and 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Saturdays ; no interval greater than five and a half hours between a meal. This would leave each employer at liberty to select the hours that would best suit the requirements of his trade. The hours selected should be specified on a notice posted at the entrance of each place of business.

"According to the provisions of the Act the employment of young persons and females in overtime is forbidden, unless with a corresponding diminution of work afterwards. Bearing in mind that the employments chiefly carried on in Dublin are not

of a particularly laborious character, and that the Act will enforce due regulations as to the healthfulness of workshops, we would request permission to work young persons and females one quarter day overtime on not more than thirty days in the year, and no more than three in any one week."

I will only add, on the part of the master printers, the testimony of another job printer, who would, I am sure, desire to be heard on the whole question. He says—

"I think I explained to you, when I had the pleasure of seeing you some fortnight ago, the extreme inconvenience of our commencing work in the printing office at six a.m., owing to the necessity of the men and boys passing through the shop to the office, and thus exposing our goods."

And I will conclude the masters' side of the question with an extract from a report made to me by Mr. Sub-Inspector Buller, who, writing from Frome on the 18th of August last, observes—

"As to working from six to six, I asked Messrs. ——— how it was that they were able to do so, when so many other printers were applying for relaxations from seven to seven or eight to eight? There were one or two reasons. In the first place, they are printers and binders; and have no shop. The shops could not be opened at six o'clock, and as a Bath printer remarked to me this week, 'people would consider us cracked if we opened our shop then,' and the shops must be kept open after six p.m. In the second place, Messrs. ——— are so large a firm, and have so entirely the command of the market here, that they can do just as they like as regards the hours of labour. Whereas in other places the printers would probably themselves object to coming at six. In the third place, living, as they do, in a manufacturing town, where everything is astir at six a.m., they find no difficulty in getting their hands in at six. 'The hands,' he said, 'did 'not like coming at first at six, but now that they have got into 'the way of getting up early, they prefer it, at least during the 'summer.' In the winter he thinks they will have to make a change. They have fully carried out the Act; but he says that it costs them about 150*l.* a year, by having to put on men at the printing machines after six p.m., instead of boys; and he again suggested to me, what I wrote to you some time ago, viz., that if they could have the same privilege of employing boys in printing 14 hours a day as they now have of employing women in bookbinding they should be able to work the Act without inconvenience to themselves. It would be only in the third week of each month, when they are busy in the magazine printing, that they would want so to employ the boys, and it need not hurt boys so to employ them, if it does not hurt girls of 14 and women."—"The foreman of a printing office told me this week, many of the printers of the country are dispensing altogether with young hands; and he seemed to think that it would produce a great

alteration by-and-by in the rate of wages. 'Hitherto,' he said, 'a man may have been accustomed to have four or five boys 'under him, who, as they grew up, would start as printers on 'their own account. But if the crop of young printers is 'largely reduced, which at present seems to be the case, of course 'men will be more sought after, who must be paid higher.'"

There may be something, in fact a good deal, in the remarks made by this foreman, since it is certain that, by the Factory Act, the apprentice system, by which the increase of printers has been curtailed, has been materially affected. The trade rule is that, no boy shall be brought up to the printing business except under an indenture of seven years; and the hours of work grafted into and permitted by the indentures are 56, 55, 54, and 50 per week, according to the kind of offices in which the workers are employed. Moreover, in some daily-paper offices, there is no day printing done; and the apprentices have been bound with the understanding that they would have to be employed always in the night and on Sundays, both of which services are forbidden by the Factory Act, which overrides the indenture, and thus places both master and apprentice, so far as the indenture is concerned, in opposition to each other. It appears, therefore, not unlikely, that if the covenants between them are not amended, and if the existing rule of limiting the number of apprentices to three in a "fair office" be not reconsidered, in the course of time men must be more sought after and be paid higher; or, what is still more likely, the many schemes for setting and distributing types by machinery will have superseded the employment by hand, except in those small offices scattered over the country which pretend to nothing more than the execution of "jobs" of the most insignificant character.

I now propose to consider the question of the workers, and to adduce what evidence I have been able to collect in answer to the masters' representations. And first, we find in the evidence collected by the Children's Employment Commissioners abundant proof of the bad effects of overtime and ill-ventilated workshops on the physique of the employés engaged in the printing trade. Mr. Marples of Liverpool states that "they made nearly 80 hours a week before he had "the second machine." Mr. Vernon, "that machine printers do not live on the average beyond 30." Mr. M'Corquadale, of Newton, "We have had to work on Sundays, but that "has rarely been the case. In the instance now in my mind, "it arose solely from the procrastination of a railway official. "It is not improbable that other cases of extreme overtime

"are attributable to similar causes, and might therefore be to "some extent obviated."

As I have given an extract or two from the Printers' Register on the side of the employers, &c., I now present one from the same source on the side of the workers, which is certainly confirmatory of much of the general evidence in the Commissioners' Reports.

"To the Editor of the 'Printers' Register.'

"Sir,—As the foreman of a newspaper and jobbing office in this country, and as having been employed in several large offices in London, allow me to say a few words respecting this matter.

"Of course you have had letters for and against this subject; the 'for' by the master printer, and the 'against' by the job printer.

"But as we wish to arrive at a proper conclusion, let us endeavour to see what is generally the rule in the trade, and not act upon what any one particular office might do.

"Ever since I have been in the printing profession (about 16 years), I have always been under the impression that youths, aye, and journeymen, in printing offices, are, as a rule, a hard-worked, and by far too hard-worked, body of individuals.

"But as the boys only are the main objects of discussion, I will confine myself to this point.

"I have seen boys kept at work at all hours of the night, both in town and country, certainly not so much here as elsewhere, having endeavoured, as I shall still endeavour, to put down this boy drudgery.

"Fancy lads of tender years, from nine or 10, to 13 or 14, possibly, going to work at six and seven in the morning, and not 'knocking off' before seven, eight, nine, 10, or 12 at night, and sometimes not then, as they are kept working all night; and, in London, oftentimes boys have a mile or two to walk after the work is done. Is not this a stigma on us men of letters?

"The opinion of your correspondent 'H.T.' may be plain and staightforward, but it is one to which we can give but little heed, as he tells us that his is only a small office, and that well ventilated; in fact, he said it was better than the generality of offices he had seen. This being so, how can we accept him as judge? I cannot for one. Good ventilation is essentially necessary. Let 'H. T.' walk the printing offices of London and the large towns, and he will see that what he says is not worth so much as he imagines.

"My experience is not obtained from one, nor two, nor three offices only, therefore I consider myself able to give an opinion.

"I know a newspaper office where there are 12 apprentices out of 16 hands, and these poor 'imps' have to work from 70 to 80 hours per week, and that on piece-work! And, more than that, I have seen the place in which they work—*slave*, I should say. It is a small room, about the ordinary size of a kitchen in a working man's dwelling, and the roof is very low!

"'H. T.,' again, may not be called upon to make overtime, but, there are thousands of offices, I might almost venture to assert where a great deal of overtime is made. It is a noted characteristic in our trade. Certainly, oftentimes there is need of it; but, generally speaking, I believe it is because people requiring printing done are neglectful, and demand that their orders shall be executed in an unreasonably short space of time. I hope this Factory Act business will be the means of teaching them a lesson.

"With regard to the inconvenience the Act entails, at times, this is not to be denied, but of course it will wear off a great deal after a while. I am firmly of opinion that our profession much needs the interference of the Act, and as my knowledge of the trade has brought about this opinion I shall give the Act the support which I consider it deserves.

"The remarks of 'A Compositor,' as far as my experience goes, are very near the mark; he is candid, unprejudiced, and truthful. I say this because I can confirm his statements. I do not take this view of things simply for the promotion of my own ends, but from a sense of justice.

"Surely, as reasonable men, we should not only see to the interests of ourselves, but study the well-being of others, both those with whom we work and those for whom we work, and others with whom we have to deal and mix. This is our bounden duty.

"I do not wish to injure the masters, and I shall do all in my power to promote the welfare of my own employers; but to encourage them in employing an unnecessary number of boys, and overworking them, is a thing I hope I shall never accede to. I am happy to say I do not believe they desire such a miserable state of things.

"Wishing to see all parties interested, employers and employed, pecuniarily or otherwise, having their rights,

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

J. Newland.

"*Shropshire, July*, 1868.

"[While desiring that this subject may be fully and fairly discussed, consideration of space compels us to limit the controversy to its legitimate issues. The question is *not* (as Mr. Newland seems to think, shall job printers accept the Factory Acts as they are, or try to get rid of them? It is this:—Being compelled to come under the Factory Acts, and to work their boys for only a given number of hours per day, do job printers think the regulation 'six to six' likely to prove inconvenient to them; and, if so, are they agreed to endeavour to change (not to *lengthen*) these hours for some others, say eight to eight.—Ed. *Printers' Register*.]"

And here I would interpolate a remark on the note of the Editor of the "Register." The question really is, as he rightly observes, not whether the printers shall try to get rid of the Factory Acts, for that I believe they cannot

do, but are they agreed, if from six to six is likely to prove inconvenient to them, to change (not to lengthen) these hours for some others? This I consider the proper issue to be considered, and it is that to which the purport of these various extracts tends.

The following questions were put by me in March 1868, and answered by one of the most intelligent journeymen printers whom I have happened to meet with, though, as a class, they are mostly of a very superior character.

"*Q.* What distinction as to hours of work should be made between ordinary printers and printers of newspapers, and for what reason should any be made?—*A.* The necessity for giving the latest information in newspapers is so great that it is impossible to publish a daily morning paper with success unless this is done, and it is impracticable to do it without night work. The hours of night work should be at least two hours less than the hours of day work; for the strain on the system is much greater, by reason of the atmosphere being heated and rendered additionally impure by gas. To those engaged in the work this closeness is not at the time offensive. Indeed they are very particular in keeping the windows shut and all crevices stopped. I have entered a newspaper office at night when the men were working, and the rush of impure heated air towards the door was so great as to make one gasp for breath. Statistics prove that night hands enjoy a shorter space of life than day hands. The working of a newspaper is as follows:—The advertisements, to a very great extent, are set up in the daytime. A greater portion of the type used in the preceding paper is distributed in the daytime, and the later editions printed and set between the hours of 6 a.m. and 3 p.m. In no case should a young man under 21 years of age be permitted to work night work. At the best his trade is far from healthy. Night work, in nine cases out of ten, will be to him the foundation of ill health. You will perceive from the foregoing there is no lack of opportunity to young persons, even in newspaper work, to learn their business in the daytime, as they may be employed in the later editions, the distribution of type, and the setting of advertisements.

Q. By the law as it stands, letter-press printers may employ youths above 16 years of age as men, for 30 months?—*A.* To this regulation I see no objection. It is only reasonable, in a revolution of this kind, that it should be as gradual as the interests of those concerned will admit.

Q. They may employ boys between 13 and 16 on alternate nights, provided they are not employed on the day preceding or succeeding such night work?—*A.* This I think sufficiently

stringent to prevent the employment of such boys, for which employment I know no necessity. Newspapers can be and are now, for the most part, solely produced by journeymen's night work, at a profit.

Q. They may also, by an order, employ young persons between 13 and 18 from eight to eight?—*A.* This I consider the objectionable clause of the Act. If the order were granted, the young persons would be in a worse position than before the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867. The reasons for this opinion have been fully detailed in our memorial, which I may here state was signed by every adult in our establishment, so unanimous was the opinion of the baneful operation of such a provision. The leading features of the case are as follows: Taking our office as a fair sample, there are 24 boys employed, five of whom have no notion of reading or writing, ten more can read very imperfectly, and I may fairly say cannot write, and only three of the rest can be said to have a decent elementary education. Of the 28 girls employed I cannot speak so definitely; but their education is extremely imperfect. If it be once allowed that these young persons be employed up to eight p.m. they can have no chance of attending a night school. The beneficial operation of the Act is shown by the following facts:—Since its enforcement, five girls attend evening classes, and nine more have promised to do so. Two boys attend evening schools, and several more promise to do so. The Act has only been in force two weeks. The general trade hours have been from eight to seven, but it is only fair to state that our office has been exceptional. I anticipate a much greater attendance at the evening schools, when the hours from six a.m. to six p.m. come into operation. I have now replied to all the topics suggested in your letter. I may add that the alteration will be beneficial to the adults, as their hours will be assimilated necessarily to those of the young persons who work with them. And I am decidedly of opinion that the improvement could be effected without injury to the public, or loss of profit to the employers. I refrain from going into detail on the latter point, as I fear I have already troubled you with too long a letter."

I will conclude with two letters addressed to a gentleman belonging to the Birmingham branch of the Typographical Association, with leave for me to use their contents, expressive of the opinions of the working printers of that town on what hours would be the most suitable to fix upon for the interests of both masters and workers.

"With regard to the subject of your note, I may say that I believe the interests of the trade will be best served by fixing the hours of labour from six to six."

"Dear Sir,

"I am requested to forward to you the following opinion of the companionship, in reference to the operation of the provisions of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867.

"I am requested at the same time to state that this opinion was eliminated after a rigid and critical examination of the bearings of the Act on the different trades whose position it proposes to ameliorate. Many members of the companionship have recently been made aware of the fact that some violations of the provisions of the Act had taken place in various parts of the empire; and that many overtures had been made to the Inspectors for a relaxation of the Act to suit the peculiar exigencies of certain trades. But whether these overtures preponderated from employers or employed, the gentlemen whom I represent, so far as their social or industrial position is involved in the operation of the Act, are fully prepared to endorse the wisdom of the legislature in passing a measure so comprehensive in its scope, so distinctive in its application, and so ameliorative in its character.

"Holding these opinions, they conceive that the Act will have a tendency to lessen boy labour, and thereby eventually to reduce the surplus labour in the market, to simplify the relative position of employer and employed, and to destroy many antagonistic elements between the two interests, and to amplify the means of education among the great bulk of the working class of this country.

"We therefore look upon the Act as a great boon to the rising generation of England, as affording them the blessing of light, freedom, and happiness, which we hope it will always be the tendency of modern legislation to succeed in accomplishing.

"As applied to the printing profession, we conceive that Parliament exercised a wise and humane pressure in compelling the principles of the Act to be applied to a business which when pursued at night is debilitating and enervating, even to constitutions of a robust character."

Such Sir, are, I believe, the detailed representations of both sides of the question as respects letter-press printers; and if those of the masters are more varied and lengthy than those of the men, we must remember that there is less freedom for the men to express themselves publicly on matters of trade interest than for the masters, since they are not independent of results which might be of a painfully privative character to themselves and families. But as carrying out the law, and as endeavouring to arrive at a just conclusion, whether after the 31st of next March the relaxations already allowed ought to be renewed or not to this particular trade, (for I have guarded against their longer continuance without the fullest opportunity of hearing both sides,) I venture now to give you my reasons why they should not be renewed, and why letter-press printers should conform to the Factory Act of 1850, namely, six to six in summer, and seven to seven in winter, if it be so desired.

Admitting fully all "the pushes of trade," and all the arguments of the general and job printer whose letter I first quoted, and which in fact, entered into every detail that could be supplied by others, I see no difficulty in any of them which cannot be readily overcome, if all printers are dealt with alike. Any exemption from this rule in favour of the newspaper press, for example, or any press, would institute an unfair advantage over the others. Pushed work would be executed by the favoured press to the manifest injury and injustice of the smaller capitalist. The public certainty, that all printers were limited alike, and that none could work overtime, would render it imperative on all applications for printed work to be made with due regard to the contingent probabilities of its non-execution. The question of "pushed work" is ably solved, I think, at No. 154, Mr. Lord's Report, Children's Employment Commissioners, p. 38, where it is stated—

"The difficulty of avoiding the extra hours in most printing offices is simply a matter of expense, which would ultimately fall upon the party for whom the work is done. If excessive competition in the printing business did not exist, this obstruction could not be urged. It could be met, however, thus :— as only a portion of the machines are making ready at one time, whilst the others are printing off, an arrangement could be made to permit some of the boys to be at home resting, whilst other boys are at work printing off. The gist of the argument however, is in the following :—Authors are not easily managed, it is necessary that the work be delayed till the last hour ; and as publication arrangements demand the issue of the work at a certain time, thence boys must work extra hours to accomplish this. The remedy for this is very much in the hands of the publishers, who can prescribe the time when contributors must supply their copy, that time being calculated so as to give the printer reasonable time to print, without the necessity of resorting to extra hours to produce. Some magazines are produced without resorting to extra hours, and if some why not all ? Or, again, the magazine rush occupies only a few days in each month, and supposing that the printer cannot overcome the author difficulty, it would be an easy matter so to arrange the boys that the machines employed upon the magazine work could be kept working by relays of boys, so as not to work any set of boys particularly, at that time.

"The real difficulty is that both men and boys like the extra time, as it increases their wages, and many difficulties are raised by them which are not real. Employers also are not yet as a whole come to see that extra work and night work are not really profitable to them in any sense."

1st. I think, therefore, inasmuch as so small a portion only of all these firms have asked for relaxations, that the

majority ought not to be disturbed in their general arrangements, to satisfy the local or personal circumstances which affect the minority.

2nd. That as the law permits the hours to be varied in conformity with the wishes of a large proportion of the requisitionists in the winter months, there remains but small value in the argument for extended hours into the evening by the residue.

3rd. That all hope of night-school education must be abandoned by the young persons (many of them avowedly ignorant) unless the Factory hours be adhered to.

4th. That as young persons over 16 can be employed as men till 1870, and afterwards with a permissive order, there is really no necessity for any further relaxation; and that,

5th. As the expectations of the working printers to participate in the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, had been raised to the highest pitch by its obtaining the sanction of Parliament, and have since been grievously disappointed by the relaxations permitted, and as ample time has now been afforded to the master printers to prepare for any change in their ordinary hours of work and in the ages of their employés so as to obviate any inconveniences arising therefrom had they treated the question seriously, I am of opinion that after the 31st of March next the law should have a fair trial, and that all other relaxations but those in the permanent exceptions of the law should be refused.

The Straw Bonnet Trade of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire.

The bonnet trade of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, is one of a peculiar character. In considering it, it must for the purposes of the law be separated from the straw plait trade, the two classes of workers being widely different both in age and employment. The bonnet makers may be described in a few words. They are about half of them immigrants for the season trade from other counties, and half permanent residents. The former arrive in the Bedfordshire towns about November, and probably leave again in May, earlier or later according to the trade, and, for the same reason, in greater or lesser influxes; the latter are more or less at work all the year round. Their places of work are large, light, and well-ventilated rooms, rendered as comfortable as possible; far more comfortable indeed, in many instances, than the homes they have left or the lodgings they have taken: and of which they are unwilling to be dispossessed, by any

law, and particularly by that which associates them with factory workers, for whose position they have considerable contempt. The immigrants lodge in houses where there may be families, or not, as the case may be, often very much crowded together; a shelter, and nothing more: just tolerable for the months they have to stay, and the wages they can earn. To see them at work, they look most contented and happy. Beyond that, I have not felt it my duty to inquire into the effect of this crowding together, either in the lodgings or in the workrooms, or their moral or intellectual state. Incidentally I heard they made but poor wives, which I am rather inclined to believe, and was sorry for; since they are just a class, and the incidents of their position are exactly those, to which domestic training might be so well applied, if there was anybody in the neighbourhood that would condescend to become teachers.

You are aware, Sir, that in all such workrooms employment is to cease on Saturday afternoons at 4·30. Accordingly, I gave directions that, on a certain Saturday, work should cease at half-past four, and all these "young ladies" were for once compulsorily dealt with, and sent home. On arriving there, the lodging house keeper, offended in the highest degree with their unaccustomed intrusion on her Saturday afternoon and the duties she owed her family and children, rated them so soundly, huddled as they were upon each other's knees for want of room, that they could bear it no longer, and so they all went to bed at that hour, and were not seen again till late the next day, which was Sunday. This little anecdote gives in the fewest words but in the most illustrative manner the comparative discomfort of the lodgings, with the comfort of the workrooms; and a reason for these young women's dislike to legal interference.

If we look at their hours of work, they are extremely variable. Late sitters up and late risers are at their forms by 10 o'clock possibly. Those of earlier habits, and perhaps with coming discomforts foreshadowing themselves, are at work by eight or nine o'clock. They mostly seem to come and go as they please; and, working piece work, can accommodate themselves to either regular or variable hours.

The same causes which have operated ever in inducing late hours of work, present themselves in the detail of the straw bonnet trade. It is a season trade, and as perhaps nothing varies more than female head-gear, whatever is the fashion, must be taken when it is at the full. Nevertheless, there is a very large portion of the trade not so entirely dependent upon the moment, and in which there is pretty regular employment for a certain class of hands. I heard

many expressions of regret during my inquiries that the season of good employment was so ephemeral. "Gladly would they welcome the Factory Act or any Act that would prolong the receipt of high wages." I endeavoured to show them that earlier leaving off in the evening would inevitably prolong the season; but I found it hard to argue successfully against the "Get that get can" belief, as to the work itself: and a little harder perhaps, against "the idea of being designated factory girls, and reduced to their hours and level." Such is the opinion of these "young ladies" with respect to their northern countrywomen.

I have no reason to believe that the physical health of these bonnet makers suffers from those late hours. It is in fact as if they worked abroad and at home in the same day; under restriction, whilst on the employers' premises; at liberty afterwards to employ their own time as they please. But morally and socially I cannot help thinking them the foundation of evils which are the prelude to indomesticity of every form, and as such are mischievous to whatever society these workers may hereafter individually form a part of. It is just one of those cases in which the future of the social life of this class of workers, including also shopwomen, milliners, mantle-makers, &c., should be under the visitation and control of the middle and upper classes, who have the heart and the will to be thus useful; and who, in night schools for elementary education, and in teaching the useful essentials of a woman's life, might confer so great a blessing upon the homes and families of the working men, by a supervision which would cost them nothing but the visitation, and would be amply repaid by the fruits it would be certain to bear.

After the best consideration I can give to the condition of this class of workers, the relaxation of the Factory Acts in the winter months from seven to seven, appears to me sufficient for all the purposes of their trade. Seven to seven does not necessarily presume seven to seven, if eight to seven will be sufficient. Seven to six even in summer, when there is no season trade, including Saturday, with an hour and a half for dinner and tea, would give the employés 57 hours a week, quite as much as they would need.

It should be the business of the local authorities of such towns as Luton and Dunstable to provide ample lodging accommodation for the immigrant workers during the season trade by which they are so much benefited, without trenching upon their hours of leisure and rest, in which they might be so profitably employed in training both the head and heart for domestic life. The employers know how infinitely mis-

chievous are the opportunities which these late hours afford for vicious pursuits; and crowded lodging-houses often admit diseases of the most fatal character, which spread themselves over the inner as well as the outer circle of society, with the most fatal results.

But it is not alone for this necessity of night institutions where these bonnet makers, immigrant or resident, might be taught the art of reading, writing, and accounts, and of cutting out and making their own clothes, and also the simplest elements of culinary and domestic training, but for a far wider and more important object. The bonnet trade, like the ribbon trade of Coventry of a few years ago, is in a state of transition. There are no bonnets made nowadays, it may be almost said; no consumption of plait equal to what there was in the days of George the Third and Fourth, nor may there be again in all human probability for a generation or two, if then. But straw may be worn in a thousand fascinating shapes, and employment may be made for the plaiters by the enterprise and spirit of the manufacturers, if they will devote themselves to it. A certain trade there will always be, both home and foreign; but what appears to me to be desired for Luton and Dunstable is the cultivation and encouragement of art and design at home: not the waiting for it till it is designed by others. No matter what may be the cause of any depression in a trade, whether treaties which are not reciprocal, or rivalries which are more successful, they should not be beaten by either, but so excel as to be able to compete with both. If bonnets made entirely of straw are not fashionable, it is more than folly to endeavour to force them upon fair faces; but they may be made partly of straw and partly of other materials, so as to be graceful and attractive, and profitable. It is of no use repining over the past. It is the future to which the manufacturers must look. The trade may be and will be probably more changeable than it ever has been; but it also may, by the exercise of good taste, be far more substantial and sound than ever. Artistic excellence plays so prominent a part nowadays in everything pertaining to external adornment that, without it, it would be hoping against hope to suppose success possible. Let us take for example the head-gear of the present day, of silk, lace, ribbon, or of whatever it may be composed. Our grandmothers wore bonnets, our mothers, bonnets, our servant girls, bonnets. The grandmothers of the present day wear head-dresses, the mothers head-dresses, and the servant girls head-dresses, and for all these head-dresses the next substitute will in all probability be a mantilla, unless the Luton manufacturers can combine with those of Dunstable, to invent something in the

shape of a cottage bonnet, straw interwoven or coronetted with wild flowers, or trimmed with magical exotics which do not fade in the sun, but are like the wearer, always exquisite. Where everything depends upon fashion, it seems reasonable to suggest (if such a liberty may be taken by an Inspector of Factories) that the manufacturers of Luton and Dunstable should have an eye everywhere where information is likely to be gained, both at home and abroad; and a telegraphic cypher for instant communication, so that not a moment should be lost in making known any new fashion in which straw can be employed. And steps should be taken at home to establish schools of taste, and to cultivate it to the utmost limit—schools for women, schools for men, in which the time that ought to be leisure, now employed in the production of articles hard to dispose of, might be spent in incorporating new ideas into an old trade, until the old has no more place, having become altogether new.

One topic more I would beg to introduce into this question, in support of my view of the proper restriction for these trades, and it is the medical testimony to be found in the evidence in the Second Report of the Children's Employment Commissions, on the effects of late hours amongst all sorts of female employments, on the eye, where vision has to be concentrated on minute objects under artificial light:—

"After long work," says Mr. Lawson, p. 186, "the eye becomes fatigued, the strain is relaxed, and the image, being thrown slightly out of focus, appears indistinct. A continuance of work without resting the eyes, causes a complete relaxation of the effort to accommodate, and a complete loss of the object on which the eye is fixed."

And Dr. Letheby adds, p. 183:—

"A very slight acquaintance with the habits of the needlewoman, and the many circumstances which tend to impoverish her strength and sap her constitution, will be sufficient to show how urgent is the necessity for a large improvement of her social condition."

The position of large general shops under the Factory Act is greatly akin to those I have been describing, as also that of milliners and mantua makers. Numbers of persons are employed within the curtilage of the same premises, and in many cases their hours are late. It appears to me therefore that, in such places of business the hours of work from seven to seven all the year round would not be at all unreasonable, nor prejudicial either to master or worker.

The Salt Trade.

The salt manufactories in Cheshire and Worcestershire come under the Act as any other manufacturing process: and as early as the 28th of March I was favoured with the following letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Northwich:—

"1st. The trade are anxious to know whether bricklayers, carpenters, smiths, engine-fitters, bargemen, painters, rope-makers, plate-layers, engine-drivers afloat, and labourers employed by these craftsmen, all of whom are incidentally required to keep the large establishments of the salt works in repair, come under the Act, and must be counted when the establishment is brought under the operation of the Act?

"2nd. Whether a shipbuilding yard for the repairs and construction of the barges employed in the establishments, and attached to the salt works, is, for the purposes of the Act, considered part and parcel of the factory?

"3rd. Whether a farm attached to the salt works, and the labourers, agricultural or otherwise, is considered part and parcel of the Factory?

"4th. Whether a wych, i.e., pan-house and stove, worked by a man or several men and their families, as has been the custom in the salt trade, for the manufacture of certain descriptions of salt, since the times of the Romans, and which wych or wyches stand quite isolated, and form separate blocks of buildings, is considered parts of the factory? I should state that the contractor or occupier of a 'wych' has no stated hours of work, receives no wages from the salt proprietor, but simply delivers certain quantities of salt at fixed prices to him, and pays in return wages, or an equivalent, to the hands which assist him, if they don't belong, as is more generally the case, all to one family.

"5th. Whether a rock salt mine, worked 100 to 160 yards underground by a company of miners, but attached to some of the salt works, is considered part and parcel of the factory?

"6th. Whether repairs of pans and furnaces, which have to be done frequently at night, must be done by the craftsmen, without their 'young persons,' their attendants, or whether the latter may work along with them for all the purposes of repairs?

"For information, I may state that the salt manufacture is one of the healthiest occupations in the world, but it has to be carried on continuously, night and day, as it requires many hours to bring the brine to the right point for crystallization; and that heat must be kept up from Monday morning till Saturday night. Regular hours, in the strict sense of factories or other trades, are unknown in the salt trade. The men, mostly by arrangement, work as they please, the masters being quite indifferent as to hours, so long as the quantum of work is performed. It will therefore be exceedingly difficult to perform the stringent regulations as to time of the Factory Acts, and under any circumstances the trade would ask you kindly to place them into the

category of those trades which are permitted to employ young persons on night shifts.

"If, for the purposes of obtaining this permission, any further technical or parliamentary proceedings are required, the chamber will feel grateful to you if you will point them out, as they will ask their M.P.'s to get the necessary orders from the Secretary of State, if such are required."—Signed by the Chairman.

After the receipt of this communication I went over to Wynsford, accompanied by Mr. Steen, to keep an appointment specially made with the Chamber of Commerce for a day fixed, in order to go with them fully into its details, which, it must be quite manifest, could not have been replied to by letter. Nobody, however, was present to meet me, and though I drove over to Northwich, in the hope of finding some member of the Chamber, I could find no one to communicate with, and I have had no application from them since. Some of the salt works I did see, and, afterwards, others in the neighbourhood of Droitwich, and from inquiries I made of managers and others, there appears to be nothing in the salt manufacture to prevent its being brought under factory regulations. For the most part, men are employed at the salt pans, where the heat is very great, working in a semi-nude state for a while, then clothing themselves in flannel and resting. These pans are working unceasingly, unless stopped for repair. The boys' work consists in wheeling the salt, when bagged, to the boats waiting to receive it, for which service they receive 1*s.* a day; boys of about 13 or 14 years of age, sometimes doing nothing for days together. I saw no woman employed about this manufacture in these neighbourhoods.

Slate Quarries.

On the 24th of June I visited, with Mr. Sub-Inspector Kent, the slate quarries of Lord Penrhyn, at Bethesda, near Bangor, and, by appointment, saw Messrs. Francis, senior and junior, on the quarries. This was necessary, since Mr. Kent had reported to me that the quarry owners had declined to be placed under the Act, and that in many places, numbers of young boys were employed without the usual schooling. I am informed that, as many as 3,000 persons are employed on these quarries in raising and splitting and otherwise adapting, the slate for market. Speaking of the Bethesda quarries, no women are employed in any process, nor any boy under 14 years of age, so that the clauses of the Act which refer to the labour of females and the employment of children are inoperative in these extensive

works. Happily, too, no children have been dismissed from them on account of the Factory Acts. None are ever employed. There are, nevertheless, National schools for the education of the young, which are under the inspectors appointed by the Privy Council; and, if I understood Mr. Francis right, night schools also, for such as chose to avail themselves of them. I did not visit any of these schools, as they did not contain children under my supervision. I should have done so, probably, but for an evident jealousy of the interference of factory officials which was apparent in Mr. Francis's manner, who, whilst, with the utmost politeness, he afforded me every explanation that I sought, frankly referred me to Lord Penrhyn himself for any official information which I might desire otherwise. "It was the opinion of Lord Penrhyn," he said, "that slate quarries did not come under our comprehensive "Act." My reasons for my belief that they did, might, to a certain extent, convince, but did not satisfy Mr. Francis. Happily, however, my duties were exceedingly simple though peculiar, at these apparently admirably managed works. They were simple, because the hours of labour of the young persons who fell within the provisions of the law were all the year round within its commencing and terminal points; and they would have been peculiar, because, so far as I could judge, I should have had nothing to do but to recommend the habits of the people at these works, and their general management, to the consideration of others.

The subject of reporting accidents and of whitewashing premises had, apparently, presented itself to Mr. Francis's mind as somewhat absurd, and as unnecessarily exposing the danger or suffering occasioned by quarrying slates. But of course there could be no need of whitewashing where there were no closed buildings; and as for reporting accidents, the hospital which Lord Penrhyn has necessarily provided for the reception of the severest forms of accident, as well as for the treatment of diseases among his workpeople, is a report itself that accidents do occur from time to time amongst the workers, as in other works; and their analysis by official reports could do little more than add them to the common number. Minor accidents must necessarily be numerous when people are dealing perpetually with such articles as slate, gunpowder, and guncotton, and where the falling of débris must be constant; and major accidents cannot fail to be severe, from the heights at which the people are perched and from the depths from which they look up.

The works at Lord Penrhyn's may, in fact, be called patriarchal. On the works themselves there appears to be nothing left undone which could add to the convenience of the workers; and outside, but for the bad language from some cheap "Trippers" from a textile district, as I was informed, I neither heard nor saw anything to be remarked as unfavourable to the slate industry, but very much to the contrary.

On the 25th I visited the slate quarries in the Llanberis Valley, belonging to Mr. Asheton Smith, and found that, though immensely large works, neither these, nor any in the valley, are under the law. The proprietors have generally been informed that they are not under the Act in any way, so it is said; and they have been waiting to see whether any steps would be taken to place them under. In the meantime they say they are taking the highest legal opinion on the matter. I only called at Mr. Smith's quarry. I was received, as at Lord Penrhyn's, with great civility, but with quite as much caution; with "a doubt whether they were under the law or not," but with an evident determination in every way to avoid its responsibilities, if possible. In this case also, the reporting the accidents appeared to be also one of the great objections, so frequent and serious are they; often arising during blasting, and frequently from disobedience or neglect of precautions, just as in textile works,—causes and effects alike. In these quarries I found the proportions of persons employed to be about as follows (no females being employed at all): To 1,000 men, children under 13, 50; young persons, 160. Of the children, many are said to be between eight and 11 years of age, working, of course, any hours within six and six, at the pleasure of the employers, but not exceeding these hours, nor after 12 on Saturdays, but not attending school as workers. Here also are hospitals for the sick as well as wounded, established by the proprietors. They form, in fact, an essential part of the works, just as surgeons now are appointed to all railways and collieries, &c.

The wages of these quarrymen vary, from labourers at 18*s.* a week to skilled labour at 3*l.*, and of boys from 7*s.* or 8*s.* to 14*s.* or 15*s.* Many of the little boys make their first essay in slate splitting, on pieces of rock cast away by the workmen, out of which they make all the slates they can, and sell them to the men, who return them to the establishment.

The religious character of the quarriers is excellent; compared with England it might be called extraordinarily so. The sabbath is kept from early to late hours, and the attendance is undeviating. The women are evidently hard

worked, though they are not engaged in the quarries. I am told also that the economical element of the Welsh character is equal to the religious element. Many of the quarrymen reside in their own houses, of which there are not better specimens in the Haut Rhin, either for comfort or appearance. I am afraid, however, that this appearance of outward comfort is productive of privations which considerably affect the physique of the inhabitants. It must also be borne in mind that, slate quarrying is not a trade in which it can be said children are not usefully employed, and if the race is to be kept up, early labour must have its share in the work. It may be possible there are settlements, such as that at Bethesda for example, where the population is so dense that, earlier labour than that of 14 years can be dispensed with. But the quarryman's position is greatly dependent on positive, and not on negative obedience. In this respect history again repeats itself. Fines may precede dismissal for once or even twice, but seldom oftener. Indeed I was deliberately asked, and I mention the fact to show the interior mind of the inquirer, whether if $\frac{1}{6}$th of the workers in a quarry where many thousands are employed were at once discharged, the law could be avoided? And had I answered in the affirmative the idea might have been carried into effect, and the evictions would have been attributed to the harsh interference of the law, and not to the care with which the law had been called in to supervise industrial operations with reference to educational neglects.

The grounds on which I ventured to think slate quarries were amenable to the Factories Act Extension Act, 1867, were, first, that by that Act, beyond any definition of the word factory in the 7 Vict. c. 15. s. 73., a factory is further defined to mean "any premises, whether adjoining or separate, in the "same occupation, situate in the same city, town, parish, or "place, and constituting one trade establishment, in, on, or "within the precincts of which, fifty or more persons are "employed in any manufacturing process;" and—

Manufacturing process to mean "any manual labour "exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or "incidental to the making any article or part of an article, "or in or incidental to the altering repairing, ornamenting, "finishing, or otherwise adapting for sale any article."

Now, though it is true that the word "premises" is a very unsatisfactory word in an Act of Parliament, yet it is sufficiently defined by Webster to mean houses or lands. A quarry, therefore, falls properly under the word "premises," and is therefore a factory, within the meaning of the Act of Parliament, if fifty persons are employed.

There is too the word "manufacturing process." I think there can be little doubt but that, the dislodging a block of stone from the matrix in the earth, raising it to the surface, and splitting it into various articles, is an adaptation of such an article into other articles for sale, and by a manufacturing process, in consonance with the 3rd section, where it is used positively to denote something more than a covered building, such as is popularly associated with the word factory, for the section carefully discriminates between works carried on in the open and under cover, by the use of "in" and "on." Thus, in paragraphs 1 and 3, "in" and "on" are used, but in 4, 5, and 6 "in" alone is used, while in 7 there are the wider terms "in, on, or within the precincts." I quite concur in the view that if the blocks were dislodged only, and as dislodged, conveyed to the ports for manipulation elsewhere, there might be no factory and no manufacturing process at the quarry. But it is by the adaptation of these blocks into slates of various sizes, tanks, grave stones, chimney pieces, &c., carried on at the quarry, that the slate quarry falls within the Act. With respect to a quarry being a trading establishment I presume there cannot be a reasonable doubt. If the occupier of a quarry were to fail in his business I take it he would be as much subject to the bankrupt laws as any other trader.

The managers of Mr. Asheton Smith's quarries promised to consider what they would do as to being placed under the law, and to supply me with certain names of boys working in their quarry within two or three weeks, if they declined to comply with its provisions. I heard no more from them, however, for some months; nor, until I found it necessary to direct Mr. Sub-Inspector Kent to take proceedings against them, to try any point they might raise in their own behalf; and I instructed him, at his request, to employ Mr. Louis, a solicitor of Ruthin, to conduct the case. Certain boys were taken as having been engaged without being registered or certificated; and the case was argued before a full bench of magistrates on Saturday the 26th of September last, Lord Newborough in the chair, who is reported to have observed that "it was ridiculous to "suppose that rules applicable to a factory, which he "took to be a building, could be carried out in a slate "quarry." The justices were therefore unanimous in dismissing the information, and a case for the superior courts was asked for and granted. The question will have therefore to be decided there. I would only at present further observe that Lord Newborough, if correctly reported, seems to have dwelt upon the definition of the word factory in the 7 Vict. c. 15., and to have overlooked the supplementary

definition of the same term in the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, in which "premises are declared to be a factory," and that "premises may mean lands" as well as buildings. The following remonstrant letters from large slate quarry owners sufficiently show, I think, that the term factory, and the application of the law to them, are neither of them misplaced, according to their own showing.

"——— Quarry,
"Sir, 17 January 1868.

"I have duly received a parcel containing books and papers pertaining to the Factory Act, and in looking over and perusing the same I find that, by comparing factories and slate quarries, they are two very different occupations, and hereby beg very respectfully to render you some explanation relating to the manner our men work at the slate quarry. In the first place, they commence their day's work at six o'clock in the morning, and hold out until six o'clock in the evening, allowing proper time for meals; and also on short days from light to light; and work in groups, each group having a bargain or contract, let monthly, and are paid accordingly every month; and further beg to say that the said slate quarries are worked in open country, having open entrance from all directions, thereby a large abstract of the rules hanged up, without having many of them, would be unavailable for all the men; and further remark that the men leave off work every Saturday at noon.

"We have few small steam engines on the quarry, for raising the slate rock to the surface after being blasted by powder, and the said engines are attended by experienced men to take charge of driving them; and while quoting for that department I merely remark, that several farmers in this country make use of small engines for working the thrashing machines, and by that means save men and time.

"In respect to children under 18 years of age, we have but few comparatively on the quarry, and employ no females; and the children are on very free terms with their work. They go amongst the débris, or, as it is termed, the rubbish, and pick out pieces of stone, and make small and inferior slates from them, and are paid individually for what number of slates they make; thereby they need no one to stimulate them, as they are in one respect their own masters, while they make the said slates marketable. And furthermore, they do not confine themselves to the same quarry, but change from one quarry to another, as may best suit their purpose; a lot of them as may be working with us one month may not be with us another month; thereby we have no control much over them, no further than that we get the slates they make, and paying for the same.

"And in respect to schools we beg to remark that we have few public schools in the locality. British schools and national schools are not altogether free, for the children have to pay a small portion for their education. I must admit that a considerable number of the children of this locality has had very fair

education within these last few years, as much as they are pretty generally able to read and write, and regret at the same time that a number of parents do not appreciate education in the measure they should, and which has been the means many years ago to neglect that desirable duty; and I may say, as quoted before, that we have as yet few of that neglected class amongst us which do not set the value they should for the privilege of obtaining plain education. I further more humbly beg to say, that as I am unable to find how the Factory Act could be made applicable to the slate quarries, although very anxious to improve education as much as possible, and therefore humbly beg to submit to you my views on the subject.

"I have, &c."

Secondly:—

"Carnarvon,
"Dear Sir, 31st Dec. 1867.

"I beg to state, as concisely as possible, my difficulties in applying the Factory Act to quarries generally, and to mine in particular; and further to point out how the present Act fails in reaching the evils it is intended to counteract.

"Referring to the abstract of the Act which has been sent to me to hang up for public inspection, I wish to point out,

"1. That it is useless, unless also put up in the Welsh language.

"2. The definition of factory, coupled with that of manufacturing process, are made to include quarries, but only by a straining of the sense of the word, which would just as readily include a farm on which a small water-wheel was used for churning as our quarry.

"3. Limiting the Act to establishments employing fifty or more excludes from observation the small quarries and works, where, as far as my observation extends, the only cases of neglect and overwork are to be found.

"4. There is no entrance to the factory at which abstracts can be hung up, there being no enclosed workshop accessible to all hands.

"5. The only children employed in quarries are employed in making slates out of slate blocks which they pick up here and there throughout the works; they come and go when and where they please, having no regular hours for either. They are often employed by sub-contractors; and it will require a great change of organization to exercise any control over their time and employment. If our quarry alone in the district is subject to such regulation, our men will at once leave us, and our works will be at a standstill.

"6. The terms fixed for winter employment, namely, between seven and seven, are not customary, and inconvenient for quarry work. I cannot understand why the usual time six to six should be departed from.

"7. The regulations about half holidays are unnecessary, because all work is done by the piece or contract, and men, boys, and young persons take holidays as suit their own convenience;

while a general half holiday would prevent much work from being done safely and with advantage to the contractor.

"8. There is a provision against accidents from shafting, &c., of which we use none, but no provision against insecure chains, ropes, &c., nor against working the quarry so as to prevent accidents, all which are fruitful sources of accidents, but these precautions being matters of expense are neglected by many, and chiefly on those premises where less than 50 are employed.

"I wish most particularly to draw your attention to the fact that the application of the Factory Act to any trade establishment involves of itself some additional cost, and as affecting the dealings between employers and employed is more or less a restraint on trade.

"If our establishment alone, out of the whole of this district, is to be subject to the Act, this restraint upon trade is sufficient to put a stop to our trade altogether, permitting others to purchase labour in a cheaper and freer market than would be open to us. Further, to apply the Act to premises where fifty or more are employed, and to exempt others, is similarly giving a premium to small establishments, which in this district at least are full of the defects which the Act is meant to remedy.

"If it is not taking too great a liberty, I would suggest that you should see a quarry or two, and satisfy yourself of the points I have advanced; and perhaps afterwards you may be able to suggest some way by which government inspection may, with advantage, be applied to the industry of this neighbourhood.

"I beg to assure you that I am quite sensible of the great advantages which would accrue from such inspection if applied in the right direction; and I shall be most happy to be of service to you in any inquiry you may desire to make.

"I remain, &c."

The writer of this latter letter is a gentleman who knows so well what good the Factory Act has accomplished in the textile districts that I am not at all surprised at its last paragraph; and I am sure he means fully everything that he has said. I therefore take the opportunity of showing, seriatim, that his objections have been met in the main by the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867.

1. The abstract has not yet been put in the Welsh language, but I think it ought to be, and I will submit that it should be.
2. There is no more straining of the words "factory" and "manufacturing process" with regard to quarries, than to any other occupation; and it would only need a farm to employ upwards of fifty persons to bring it under the same conditions, whether there was a water-wheel or not.
3. I quite agree that the limitation of fifty hands is objectionable, and that neglect and overwork are to be found oftener in smaller works than larger ones.

4. An entrance to a quarry is as well defined as to a building, and there may be many; but the right of way is as well understood as a stile in a field, or through the only entrance, the gate.
5. The very fact of children making slates even out of débris, and being paid for the work, no matter whether by the occupier or sub-contractor, is a proof of the manufacturing process sufficient to warrant the introduction of the Act to such employment. The occupier obtains the produce of the children's work, and renders it, inter alia, an article of gain.
6. The terms of winter employment are not fixed, but optional. Occupiers may work all the year round, if they please, from six to six, by law, or only during daylight in winter.
7. Leave is given by the Act to vary the holidays, at the pleasure of the employer and employed, and in no case, but Christmas Day and Good Friday, need a general holiday be given. Whilst the employers may make a general holiday of their own, and it may be considered as a legal holiday.
8. The provision against unfenced machinery in the Factory Act could "be strained," I think, to insecure chains and ropes. It applies to any part of the machinery of any kind or description likely to cause bodily injury to any person employed. The word "machinery" is a very comprehensive term, and not limited to gearing only. The fact of there being so many accidents in quarries, arising from disobedience among the men as well as neglect of masters, renders supervision the more needful.

Manufacture of Tobacco.

The manufacture of tobacco in my division is to be found in Liverpool, Leicester, Bristol, and in several other places, and in Ireland. There is a little also in parts of Wales, but very little. The total number of persons employed in it in England and Wales and Ireland, as given by the Children's Employment Commissioners from the Census of 1861, is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
England and Wales -	3,968	872	4,840
Ireland - - -	916	84	1,000
	4,884	956	5,840

My returns show, for my own division only, as follows,

——	Firms.	Horse-power employed.		Persons employed.								
				Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		Grand Total.
		Steam.	Water.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
England and Wales -	69	269	34	602	684	324	531	223	91	1,149	1,306	2,455
Ireland - -	61	35	—	616	6	659	4	256	—	1,531	10	1,541
Total - -	130	304	34	1,218	690	983	535	479	91	2,680	1,316	3,996

forming a condsiderable portion of the employés quoted by the commissioners.

These figures present a rather singular anomaly. In England, where the manufacture of cigars has attained an extraordinary growth, we see that 1,306 females are employed, and are more in number than the men. In Ireland, on the contrary, where the manufacture of "pigtail" is the staple commodity, out of 1,541 employés only 10 are females. I have been asked by several of the manufacturers of tobacco to recommend to the Secretary of State that their trade should be permitted to employ their people from eight to eight; but, with one exception, I have refused; and by the others, I have been very much reproached with that exception, namely, Messrs. Cope and Co. of Liverpool. I confess to it as a weakness arising from the urgent language of Messrs. Cope, who have done a great deal in making their workrooms more healthy than formerly, and in devoting much time and trouble to the welfare of their workpeople. Messrs. Cope said "they were about to enlarge their premises, to enable "them to carry out the six to six hours of the Factory "Act," and this is being done, the relaxation already permitted, terminating with the 31st of March next. My reasons for a general refusal to recommend longer hours were based on the nature of the manufacture itself, of the pungency attending some of the processes, of which for many years I have had an opportunity of some personal experience; and also that, there are no sufficient grounds for taking this class of works out of the category of six to six workers, to which it properly belongs, for social reasons as well as physical.

Mr. Lord, the Assistant Commissioner, at page 91 of 4th

Report, refers emphatically to Messrs. Cope's own evidence as to the nature of the work; and that evidence has been more than sufficiently confirmed by the testimony of the best informed persons elsewhere.

Mr. Cope says their occupation is not necessarily unhealthy, far from it, but the absence of all effectual ventilation in many workrooms frequently makes it so. "In our own case, before we had the whole present width "of this building, there were windows only along one "side, and a blank wall opposite At that time, as you hear "from our foremen, not a day passed without some one or "other of them fainting or going into fits. Many were com-"pelled to give up the trade altogether, and I began almost "to despair of making the women useful. But we broke "the wall down, and took in the whole space through "to the windows on the other side, and left the centre of the "building open from the basement to the roof; the result has "been, that, for the last six years, that is, since this alteration, "not one case of the kind has occurred. It used to be amongst "the younger ones, and those unaccustomed to the work, more "especially, that this took place; but with many it lasted for "years."

As to their educational state, the evidence of Mr. Mackay, foreman at Mr. Steel's of Liverpool, where they employ 90 or 100 girls, shows that one half of the number employed, the whole being above 14 years of age, "are perhaps able "to read. Certainly not one half can write. None that "I know of ever go to a night school. They prefer "walking about the streets, and going to places of amuse-"ment, to improving themselves."

It is gratifying to observe one good effect of the Factory Act Extension Act in this trade, among others. In the spinning of pigtail it was formerly the universal custom, as it is yet in a large measure, to employ very little boys in turning the spinning wheel all day long, and for very long hours. Mr. Cope, writing to me on the 24th April last, refers to this, and says, "You will, we think, be much gratified to "learn that in this factory we have been enabled to put "an end to that cruel system of employing young people "in turning the spinning wheels in the twist department. "Our wheels are now moved by the steam engine. The "new system answers far better than the old one. It was "the new Factory Act which first directed our attention "to the subject; and if the Act does even nothing in the "tobacco factories beyond this it will have accomplished "one most humane reform."

If this was one of the conditions of the trade in which

the manufacture of pigtail was only a secondary employment, what must it be still in Ireland, where the old system is still practised, where long hours without food have been prevalent, and where many of the places called factories are unfit for human occupation?

Mr. Assistant Inspector Ewings, writing from Dublin on the 16th of May last, says, "I have this week visited many "of the tobacco manufactories, where our interference "is very much needed. In these works the very lowest "and poorest classes of children are found of all ages, and "working up to the present time at all hours, and for very "little wages. It has been usual for them here to work "from 8 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m., without any interval for "meals, and this they tell me arises from the pilfering "propensities of the hands, who are regularly searched "every time they leave the factory. At ——————— "they were not working on Tuesday, but on Saturday "they started again, and continued to work, many of them, "until 4 or 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. This would "have been a case for prosecution, had the law been put "in operation earlier."

The report of the certifying surgeon at Belfast on these factories is as follows: "With the tobacco hands, who are "very low in the scale of education, and in point of health "are very sickly looking, and are also small and badly "nourished, on commencing to spin, they often complain of "headaches and nausea and vertigo. The factories, with "one or two exceptions, do not deserve the name of factories "at all; they are badly ventilated and small."

Shipyards and Marine Engineering.

The question of the application of the Act to shipyards and marine engineering is one of considerable consequence as well as of considerable difficulty. The Act is clear in its definition of premises in which steam, water, or other mechanical power is used for moving machinery employed either in the manufacture of machinery, or in the manufacture of any article of metal not being machinery, such, for, example, as a spade or a ship; and in its definition of a manufacturing process, *i.e.*, manual labour in making, altering, or repairing any article. But when all these subjects are comprised within one establishment, when emergencies, such as storms, or waves, or simply tides, have to be considered in relation to them, complications arise, or might arise at a moment's notice, which must be foreseen, if the law is to be maintained under them all. The whole

question, however, resolves itself, thus, viz., first, what are premises, and who may be considered the occupier; and, secondly, what are the circumstances under which persons employed on the premises should be exempted temporarily from the Act, in order equitably to bring work, on the premises and off the premises within the same category?

Ships, for example, are built on slips, in yards, or in floating docks in the same yards, and they may be repaired in graving docks, or on the strand, or elsewhere. They may be built by the workmen and boys that are incident to the premises and to any kind of work within the premises, and they may be repaired by the same workers, all of whom being under 18, would come under the Act; or they may, impromptu, be added to by other boys not under the Act, because not belonging to the premises absolutely, but taken on for a temporary purpose.

But a ship may be repaired also under other circumstances. Having met with an accident at sea, for example, she may be docked at noon, and require to be repaired so that she may proceed on her voyage the following tide, or within a tide or two, or within a few days; and more than one ship may be in the same dock at the same time, and the repairers of each ship may be persons partly employed by an engineer under the law in his fixed works, but with a mixed lot of men and boys away from their own works, half being picked up from amongst loiterers for work by the dock side, and therefore not under the law; or by an engineer who has no fixed works, and is not, therefore, under the law anywhere, or by repairers on their own separate account. A ship may thus be repaired within a tide or a week or a month.

It is admitted, I believe, that on premises occupied for the purposes of ship building and ship repairing, over the whole of which premises a proprietor has sole control, the Factory Act Extension Act is operative fully, and whatever comes within such premises to be repaired, must be repaired subject to the law. The question, however, has been ingeniously suggested, whether a ship, with all her equipments, being in fact other premises complete when at sea, does or does not continue such other premises whilst in the dock, though the dock is within the premises of a separate occupier; and that, therefore, any persons working upon or within her are removed from their ordinary premises, and for the time being are not subject to the Factory Act, a proposition very needful to be considered, since the work to be done on or within such ship is mainly to be

done at night, and by boys who possibly may have worked all the day previously?

There does not, however, seem to be much in the query really: for the ship is an article brought on the premises under the law, to be repaired, just as if she were a crank or a shaft or a boiler; and so long as she is there, she must be subject to the jurisdiction and circumstances of the occupier, as it appears to me.

What then are "premises" under the law and its various penalties?—Clearly those in which ships are either built or repaired by the workers incident to these premises occupied by a firm.

What are premises not under the law?—Graving docks, or foreshores, or other places where repairs are executed by groups of workers employed only for temporary purposes, and not occupied exclusively by any one firm.

And these groups may consist partly of the boys of an engineer under the law for making or repairing "articles of metal," who have worked all day and legal times, but are requested by their employer to assist in the accidental labour which requires to be performed in over hours, along with painters, carpenters, caulkers, and others who have been picked up to perform incidental repairs of their own kind, whilst the engineering repairs were being carried on also; and all these labourers may be required to work, say all night, in anticipation of a tide. Can the work of such boys, thus working overtime, on the register of an occupier under the law, requested, but not required by their employer to assist in executing the order, be deemed to be under the law or not? My opinion is that it cannot. It is as if they were appropriating their leisure hours to their own purposes, which the law does not interfere with. They are not on the premises where they usually work; and though they may be assisting the same master, it is not on a part of the contract for which they receive ordinary and regular wages. It is, in fact, as if these boys had all left work, and were loitering about the docks when their own master receives an unexpected order to repair a certain ship, finds no hands in his shop, comes down to the dock to see what labour he can procure, and engages simultaneously as many persons as he can find, his own boys and other people's boys and men among the rest, for a work which is emergent.

But can the workers of the occupier under the law, do the same thing within the premises where they ordinarily work, *i.e.*, can they continue to work after legal hours on any emergent work whatever? I think they cannot. The law limits them to certain hours, and forbids overtime;

hence his hardship. But assuming for a moment that any such case had occurred as a ship entering suddenly the dock of a celebrated builder for tidal repairs after factory hours, where there were not men sufficient without boys to do the work, would such work be refused by the occupier because of the law's interference? I feel quite sure it would not. With the knowledge that it could be at once taken to a public dockyard and attended to, it would not be turned from a private dockyard, let the penalty be what it might. Thus there would arise a defiance of the law of an extremely inconvenient character. The case might be carried further: assuming a time of war instead of peace, would any law stop these tidal repairs in Her Majesty's or in any other dockyards? I think not.

In making my inquiries the question was put to me as to the practice of Her Majesty's dockyards. I was not able then to answer it, but I believe I can now say, the Factories Act Extension Act, 1867, is carried out in these yards.

The legal difficulty with the public dockyards is, to find an occupier. If this could be done, the law could be as well carried out in them as in private yards. It does not appear that they can ever be termed workshops; for, for every kind of repair a ship may need, workmen and boys may perform it, subject to no master whatever, and entirely on their own responsibility.

Mr. Sub-Inspector Beadon obtained the following answers to questions which I directed him to put in the dockyards of the Hants district:—

"*Q.* Are the private dockyards at all the places within your division under the law?—*A.* I cannot yet answer this question positively, but my impression, from my researches, is, that my predecessor has visited and placed under the law all who appeared to him to be so; and, as regards myself, you may depend on my seeking out and placing under our control every firm who can possibly be so dealt with as soon as possible.

"*Q.* What are the hours worked? —*A.* The hours seem very regular, and rather within factory hours. In winter they seem very short. The usual summer hours are 6 to 6 or 6 to 5.30, winter less as to daylight.

"*Q.* What is the difference when engaged in new work and when on repairs?—*A.* The only difference that I can hear of in this respect is that a curious custom exists in most Plymouth yards, that on Saturdays the hands engaged on new work leave at 5 p.m., and when on repairs at 4 p.m. Overtime seems to be rare, even on urgent repairs.

"*Q.* Are the hands repairing taken from the works only, or are they introduced?—*A.* It is arranged thus: In order to keep a certain staff of men and apprentices always on hand, a stock ship is laid down, and kept going when there is nothing else to do; and when repairs come in to be done the hands go and do them, or so many as are needed.

"*Q.* Is work carried on by anybody you can construe to be an occupier, or is it only permissive, *i.e.*, fulfiling a contract or an order, in the ordinary way, as in other trades?—*A.* I must reply to this as follows: In Her Majesty's dockyards contract work seems to be almost unknown. In private yards it is chiefly contract. Public dock companies do no work, but merely let out their dock and slip place to any shipbuilding firm, who work their contracts on the space thus rented, and are occupiers of such space pro tem. Some rent permanent space thus.

"*Q.* Are the workers brought generally, or ever, from any factory, or are they picked up from the quay as occasion may require?—*A.* Where temporary space is rented, the workers come chiefly from the factories of the firms. When extra hands are needed I find there is no difficulty in getting them. It soon gets known that a particular firm wants hands, and plenty of applications are made for work at once. The trade societies too, publish it through their organized machinery of management that hands are wanted, and the employers tell me they have no trouble to seek for hands.

"*Q.* Are small boys employed on such occasions as rivet boys?—*A.* My information is somewhat conflicting on this, but preponderates in the direction that they are not generally so. Indeed it seems that the boys employed in this kind of work are generally turned 14 or 15 before they are taken on or bound. The principal instances in which I have reason to believe boys of 10 are employed are, 1st, in what is termed 'scuffling boilers,' *i.e.*, scraping the salt from the inside after each voyage; 2nd, in 'bilging,' *i.e.*, cleaning out the bottom of the vessel from the mud and water and other obnoxious accumulations. These boys seem to be a low class of arabs, who are to be found at these places ready and willing for the work. They are not regularly employed anywhere, and are a species of scavengers. Their hours of work are, of course, equally irregular. 3rd, I understand small boys are employed in the rope and oakum department in H. M. dockyards, of ages from 9, 10, and upwards, who are not apprenticed, but mere labourers; and that no care is taken with the education of these as is taken so admirably with the apprentices. Their hours are certainly not half-time. Indeed this seems to be a blot on the Government

establishments (nearly the only one I can discover), which it would only require to have pointed out to have promptly remedied."

These irregular labourers constitute the main part of the difficulty of the case of shipyards, for, as may be imagined, they are subject to no control which can be brought to bear on their personal labour. The question, however, whether it is needful to alter the law or not for the labour of shipyards thus turns upon two material points; first, as to occupancy, for the occupier is the person liable under the Factory Acts; and, secondly, as to employment, *i.e.*, whether the boys employed all day in the factory can be employed by or with the cognizance of the same master out of the factory, overtime. What is meant by the word factory? By the 7 Vict. c. 15., margin "factory," the word factory is to mean "all buildings or premises within the close or curtilage "of which any mechanical power is used to work any "machinery." By the 7th sect. 30 & 31 Vict. c. 103. factory also means "any premises, whether adjoining or "separate, in the same occupation, within the precincts "of which 50 or more persons are employed in any "manufacturing process," and "manufacturing process" means "any manual labour exercised by way of gain, in "altering, repairing, finishing any article." As, however, in the public dockyards there is no steam power employed within any curtilage, nor can they be said to form part of any factory occupation (for the occupier of the dock is the captain of the ship that is in for the time being, or ships), and the repairers are merely persons called in by him to repair the ship's damages, I conclude that a public dock is not a factory within the meaning of the Act.

Then, secondly, can boys who have already worked a legal day in a factory be employed in a public dockyard after these hours are over? The restrictions as to overtime are twofold; first, as to children, who by the 30 sect. 7 Vict. c. 15. are not permitted to work in any other factory, after having been employed before noon in any factory; and, second, by the 13 & 14 Vict. s. 1., wherein it is enacted that no young person shall be employed in any factory after 6 p.m. It appears, therefore, that if a public dockyard is not a factory, there is nothing to prevent any persons being employed therein at any hours nor at any age, and that no cognizance can be taken of any previous employment of such workers during the same day.

Then follow two other considerations, first, are any repairs carried on at Pembroke, Devonport, Plymouth, or elsewhere, and if so at what hours? Is there any restriction on the

workers in them? And, secondly, is it desirable that the repairers in private dockyards should in repairing processes, and in those only, be allowed the same privileges as the repairers in the public yards?

I have shown that, according to the best obtainable evidence, repairs are carried on at no other hours than between six and six in summer, and during daylight in the winter, in H. M. dockyards.

The second question opens up the still greater one of competition between factories and workshops,—between those that employ 50 hands and are under the law, and those that, employ 49 and under and can work 10½ hours between five a.m. and nine p.m., without any of the systematic requirements which the Factory Act enjoins.

The only possible reason for any relaxation of the law consists in the fact that, most of these repairs are tidal services, lasting one, two, or three tides, or possibly from new moon to full. The fact of a vessel entering a port to be docked, that she may leave it again in a tide or two, is an exigence of considerable importance. I am, however, of opinion that it is not necessary to alter the law to meet it. I think that on all occasions of tidal overtime there might be given to the ship-repairers a general permission to work boys of 16 as if they were 18, and also that, such factories might on such occasions be classed with those mentioned in s. 17, Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, and that the Secretary of State might give leave for boys of between 13 & 16 to work overtime, or all night on alternate nights, so they did not work at all during any day. The scope of this section is, I apprehend, quite large enough to equalize the processes between public and private docks as nearly as may be. The young arabs in public docks will eventually be amenable to the Workshops Act, when it is brought into effective operation.

Iron Works.

The state of the iron trade in my division was so seriously depressed in the latter part of 1867, and has been continually so since then, that the tables, though they show upwards of 60,000 persons employed in it, probably do not indicate more than three-fourths of what would have been the number had it been in its normal condition. Everywhere it was and is still the same, perhaps, however, worse in South Staffordshire than in some other districts; and very serious must have been the losses sustained by some of those engaged in it.

This state of things was unfortunate for the initiation of the Act, in a double sense. It not only enabled the

employers to discharge their hands under 13 years of age, but since they could be readily dispensed with, it was a real convenience to get rid of them. It was a reason also for the employers not entering into any extraordinary expenditure in gathering these forlorn outcasts into temporary schools until the bad times had passed away. "The Act," it was stated, "was the author of the calamity, and the people must "therefore stand by it." So great, indeed, was the panic at inspecting surgeons, schooling clauses, and probable penalties, that, though children of 11 years of age could have been employed full time for six months, and children of 12 for 30 months, all under 13 were at once discharged, and in many cases under 16. Thus a gentleman at the head of a large firm writes on the 25th of January of this year:—

"For our information, could you let us know if we discharge every boy under 16 years of age, employed at these works, shall we be exempt from the Factory Act altogether, because we have already done so, and now we are beset by the parents of the children to take them on again, as in most instances we find the mothers are widows, and dependent on their children for support, and the relieving officer informs me that the applications for relief on these grounds are most numerous, and the poverty caused by it is immense. Most other employers of labour have discharged their boys. It comes into action at a most unfortunate time, with the slackness of trade and dearness of bread. The few shillings earned helped a family greatly. The men who have had their boys discharged are most clamorous, and we do expect some great disturbance will take place."

So also from Merthyr it was announced as follows:—

"*Employment of Children.*

"The operations of the Factory Acts with regard to children will now come into operation, and a great number will be dismissed from the iron works. The special clause which enjoins that children under a certain age must have six hours schooling daily will work injuriously, and in this way; by the clause the employers must see that the children have the schooling; now at the present time labour is cheap, and children too plentiful for employers to engage a class who require such attention; the result is, that a great deal of youthful labour will be dispensed with."

This panic is, I hope, overlived, for once again a few children are being tried half-time: and possibly, when trade revives, there will be as many half-timers at school in the iron districts as could reasonably have been expected; at all events, under these circumstances, the Act cannot be said to have had a fair trial amongst the iron workers.

At the commencement, there arose a difficulty in the

construction of the first and second temporary modifications when compared with the terms of the 17th section. The 17th section permits male young persons in certain trades to be employed in the night, and the first and second temporary modifications permitted children of 11 and 12 years of age to be employed for the same time and on the same conditions as young persons of 13 years of age might be employed, in pursuance of the Factory Acts. Everybody appeared to omit these last six words from their consideration, and to deal with the sections as if children of 11 and 12 years of age might also be employed in the night. And it took no little persuasion to show that the 17th section referred to the labour of those who were really young persons, i.e., above 13 years of age, whilst the first and second modifications referred only to the labour of children who for a limited period were to be permitted to work factory hours, and therefore specially not in the night. At last, however, it became understood; and ever since then, children of between 12 and 13 have only worked between six and six.

The seventh temporary exception, by which women may be employed about blast furnaces as they were wont to be employed about them before the passing of the Act, is in my opinion a great blot, which never ought to have been sanctioned. Happily it will terminate in July 1870. I need only state that on the night of the 27th of February 1868 a woman of the age of 19 was violated whilst engaged in her work on an iron mill, to show why I so consider it.

In enamelling processes, and in all processses dealing with molten metal, where the furnaces once alight are kept continually in force night and day, the law has been relaxed to permit of youths of 16 years of age working as men, and of boys between 13 and 16 working at night on alternate nights; and in my opinion these relaxations should be continued after the 31st of March next. The following Special Rules, having received the Secretary of State's sanction, are now in force in most of the iron works and blast furnaces of my district. They have been framed under the 15th section of the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, following somewhat the principle laid down with earthenware works in the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1864. The operation of the rules is not to clear the manufacturer from the violations of the law, but to give him power over his workpeople who sub-employ, so to speak, in his works,—the persons for whose lâches he might be called in question. The difference between the two cases consists in the amount of the penalty to be inflicted; the manufacturer being liable to a penalty of 3*l.*

or 5*l.* for an offence, or more; whilst the workman can only be fined 1*l.* for his neglect of his master's order.

"SPECIAL RULES.

"FACTORY ACT EXTENSION ACT, 1867.

"Name of Factory_____

"Date_____

"The following Special Rules bave been made, under the authority of the 30th & 31st Victoria, Chapter 103, s. 15, and are applicable in Blast Furnaces and Iron Mills.

"1. For the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of the Factory Act relating to surgical certificates and registration, the actual employer shall present any person under 18 to the manager or occupier for entry in the register of young persons.

"2. The actual employer must also notify the discharge, dismissal, or leaving of any young person under 18 years of age to the manager or occupier.

"3. It shall be the duty of the actual employer, so far as relates to the persons employed by him, to see—

"1st. That no child under eight years of age is permitted to come, or allowed to remain on these premises, except for meal-hour purposes.

"2nd. That no child under eight years of age is employed on any pretence whatever.

"3rd. That there is no working overtime, contrary to the law.

"4th. That overtime is reported to the manager.

"5th. That no child under 11 years of age is employed without the proper certificate.

"6th. That no one not on the Register, to whom the Act applies, is allowed to work on these premises.

"Any actual employer committing a breach of any one of these rules will for every breach be liable to a penalty not exceeding 1*l.*

"*Approved,* GATHORNE HARDY,
Whitehall, London,
this 19*th day of May* 1868.

"I hereby certify that the above is a copy of the Special Rules approved by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, and established for the above-named works.

"As witness my hand, this 20th day of May 1868.

"ROBERT BAKER,
"*Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories for the District in which the above-named works are situated.*"

THE GLOVE TRADE.

The glove trade in Somerset and other places has been placed under the Act under some difficulties with respect to the residence of the workers. But Mr. Buller writes from

Frome on the 18th May, that "Mr. —— had told him his hands like this Act very well. They like the regularity of the hours."

Mr. Sub-Inspector Buller also writes more recently:—

"When I was at Yeovil the other day, I found that, several of the glove people there had voluntarily agreed to work factory hours, although they did not employ 50 hands, and were not under the Act. The Act seems to be liked there on the whole, though by some it is feared that the amount of work done will diminish when the two o'clock limit on Saturdays comes into force; in fact, some think that, the amount of work has already diminished. Others, again, say, this is not the case; that the hands do quite as much in the short time as they did formerly. All the large glovers are sore at the Workshops Act not being enforced. They did bring the matter before the Town Council some time ago, but entirely without effect. Nobody likes to take the initiative: and the Council being elected annually, anybody who did make himself busy, would probably find himself ousted at the next election. They would be glad to see the Workshops Act made compulsory, and a fine imposed on the Council for not enforcing it. This suggestion was concurred in by one or two glovers, who are themselves members of the Council. At one of the largest glove places they told me that, their women, having left work at six, go and work afterwards in some of the workshops. In one or two of the glove shops they already leave off work at one or two o'clock on Saturdays."

The Clothing Trade.

Of the Clothing trade Mr. Steen writes:—

"Considerable inconvenience was here anticipated on the necessity of changing the working hours in summer from seven to six, instead of from eight to seven. The manager now states that the change works well, and he is quite pleased with the alteration. The workers, all females, are quite in favour of it."

Boots and Shoes.

The Boot and Shoe trades at Northampton, Leicester, Stafford, Bristol, Chester, and elsewhere, amounting to upwards of 10,000 employés, are all, to the best of my knowledge, working under the Act. The commendable spirit in which the Northampton Chamber of Commerce set themselves at once to meet the change of hours of work, and habits consequent thereon, deserves to be recorded. The following circular was very early issued, and has not since been departed from, to the best of my knowledge.

"The Factory Act.

"At a meeting of the shoe manufacturers who come under the 'Factory Act,' held in the Chamber of Commerce, for the

purpose of making some general arrangements with respect to holidays, meal times, and working hours—

"It was unanimously resolved, That the hours of working, from the first of October until the thirty-first day of March, be from—

8.0 a.m. to 1.0 p.m., and from
2.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.

"From the first of April until the thirtieth September, from—

6.0 a.m. to 8.0 a.m.,
8.45 a.m. to 1.0 p.m.,
2.0 p.m. to 6.0 p.m.;

and, in compliance with the temporary exception clause of the Factory Acts, that the factories close on Saturdays for children, women, and young persons at half-past four, and for adult men at five o'clock.

"That the holidays, as required by the Act, shall be, for children, women, and young persons, Christmas Day, and the day following; Good Friday, one day; races, three half-days; Easter Monday, half-day; Whit Monday, half-day; Boughton Green Fair, half-day; but one half-day of the race time may be transferred to Whitsuntide.

"Resolved, That the Superintendents of the Sunday Schools be all asked to arrange their school treats for Boughton Fair holiday, to prevent the disarrangement of business which is consequent upon the present plan of giving them at various times.

"Resolved, That a circular be sent to all the manufacturers who come under the Factory Act, and an advertisement be inserted in the local papers.

"The necessary books and papers required by the Act will be supplied by the Factory Inspectors, 10, Whitehall, London, S.W.

"Any other information required will be given by

M. P. Manfield,
Hon. Sec. to the Chamber of
Commerce."

The Hat Trade.

In the hat trade, which is largely carried on in Stockport, Denton, and elsewhere, and in which the trimmers are a class of hands closely allied in general character to the trimmers in shops and to the bonnet makers of Bedfordshire, the manufacturers have expressed no dissatisfaction with the law whatever, but, on the contrary, have worked the specific hours with great regularity. The nearer, in fact, one gets to those works in which the Textile Acts have been in operation for years, the less reluctance is there to fall into the same discipline by new occupiers and other classes of workers.

The physical condition of the hatter is that of a well developed and robust frame, living well, and enjoying his

leisure. Morally he is somewhat improved, though not yet free from habits of self-indulgence which the customs of the neighbourhood in which he resides, encourage. Generally, his condition is materially improved; and further advances in this direction are hoped for under the restrictions of the Factories Act, and their effects upon his children.

Holidays.

There have been several cases in which, holidays, varying from the strict letter of the Factory Acts, have been desired. For example, in small printers' shops, and in other shops also, where there are but few employés, annual holidays on particular days or at particular periods, are looked upon as matters of course. And even if this were not so, occasions arise, in which a holiday is desired there and then, either on account of the incident which evokes it, or the convenience to both master and worker, which it offers. So again, in larger shops, where it would be impossible without stopping the business altogether, to allow the holidays to be taken by all the employés at once, it has been found a great accommodation to permit sections of the workers to have holidays on certain days until the whole have had them. Again, where the Saturday half-holiday of the Factory Acts has interfered with borough customs, such as market days, or in cases where on Monday or Wednesday half-days could be advantageously exchanged for the Saturday half-holiday in certain small businesses, in all such cases I believe relaxations of the law have been conceded. And although there is a movement in progress amongst the people in more districts than one, to stop all associated work at 12 o'clock at noon on Saturdays, (and a useful thing too, if the duties of families on Saturday afternoon to their households, or to themselves in preparation for the next day are to be regarded in their true light,) yet there will still be trades and businesses of necessity, in which work must be carried on on the Saturday afternoon, as a consequence, indeed, of the very stoppage at 12 or 2, whichever it may be, of those large masses of the people whose wants are to be supplied after that hour. It appears to me therefore that, whenever called for, unless there is something special to object to, such relaxations should be continued.

Apprentices.

As many indentures define the hours of work per day in which the employment of apprentices may be carried on, it should be known, I think, that the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, over-rides all such indentures, in which the hours

stated are inconsistent with the hours of work which it prescribes, up to 18 years of age. In some trades the number of apprentices is limited by trade regulations, and in others it may happen that, the trade to be taught, is necessarily one to be learnt in the night, where night work is by the Act forbidden. The re-arrangement of all such contingencies will have, therefore to be made, as may best suit the convenience of the parties concerned, since no provision is made in the Act for the enforcement or fulfilment of obligations lost or prejudiced on either side.

Night Work.

The clauses which relate to night work in the Factory Acts and Extension Acts are exceedingly important, and a right understanding of the law on this subject is so very desirable that I devote a special article to it, apologizing, however, for venturing an opinion even, on a topic so full of legal doubt as the question of what is night, excepting where it is specifically defined. In the 42 Geo. 3. c. 73. the factory day was somewhere between six a.m. and nine p.m. This, however, was by no means a good definition of night. Passing by other Factory Acts which intervened between the 42 Geo. 3. and the 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 103., in this latter it was enacted that, "no person under the age of 18 years "shall be allowed to work in the night, (that is to say,) "between the hours of half-past eight in the evening and "half-past five in the morning (except with water-power)," the words "that is to say" defining night from day, a definition which is still maintained in factory law. If these words had been limited to this statute perhaps the definition might not yet have been so clear; but they are a repetition of a previous statute, afterwards repealed, in which it was recited, "That it had become a practice to employ young "persons in factories late at night, and in many instances "all night." It then enacts that, "no person under 21 "shall be allowed to work in the night," that is to say, between the hours of half-past eight in the evening and half-past five in the morning. The first departure from this use of the word "night" is in the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 54., which in the first section limits the hours of work by day to between six and six in summer and seven and seven in winter; but by section 5. provides that when time is being recovered by water-power, work may be done in the night; and that, for such a purpose, the word "night" shall include the whole period between six o'clock p.m. and six a.m. Then follows the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act, 23 & 24

Vict. c. 78., with which the previous Factory Acts are incorporated; but in the second section it is enacted that in recovering time lost from any cause, the day's work (*i.e.*, of six to six,) may be extended until half-past four on Saturdays, and until eight o'clock at night on other days. And by section 4, in cases of water-power, persons may be employed during the day, and the night following such day, provided that in the 24 hours they do not work more hours within the 24 than are lawful. The word "night" in the second section is however corrected in the eleventh section of the same Act by the following words :—"The time within which "a person may be employed is from six of the clock in the "morning to eight o'clock in the evening." So that still it would appear the factory night is to hold as in 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 103.

By the next Act, the Lace Act, boys of 16 may be employed between four o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night.

By the next Act, 25 Vict c. 8., it is recited that, it is the practice to employ females unnecessarily during the night; and it is enacted in s. 1. that it shall not be lawful to employ females, &c., during the night, that is to say, from eight in the evening to six o'clock in the morning, except to recover lost time (by water-power).

This definition of night, however, though it reduces the factory day of 1833 by half an hour morning and evening, is only applicable to persons working in the open air. It takes, in fact, all open air bleaching and dyeing works out of the Factory Acts, unless persons therein are employed before six a.m. or after eight p.m., and appears only to have reference to the general bleaching and dyeing works which preceded it, and not at all to affect any other kind of works under restriction. It cannot, therefore, be said to repeal the defining clause of day and night in s. 1, 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 103.

In the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, with which all that is unrepealed of the 3 & 4 W. 4. is incorporated, by the fifth temporary exception it is enacted that, under certain conditions, young persons and women may, till the 1st of June 1869, work at night. By the seventh temporary modification women may, till July 1869, be employed about blast furnaces as they were before the passing of the Act, which means, during the night.

By the 11th permanent modification, male young persons above 16 years of age may be employed under certain conditions 15 hours in one day, "between six a.m. and nine p.m.," which is half an hour into the factory night.

By the 13th permanent modification, male young persons above 16 years of age may be occasionally employed 15 hours in one day in letter-press printing, also between six a.m., and nine, ten, or eleven p.m., according to the time of commencing work in the morning. They may also be employed on alternate weeks at night between one in the morning on Monday and eleven in the evening on the succeeding Saturday, under conditions for rest and meals.

By the 14th permanent modification young persons above 14 years of age and women may be conditionally employed in bookbinding 14 hours in a day between six in the morning and eight, nine, or ten o'clock in the evening, according to the time they commenced work in the morning.

By the 17th permanent modification, in certain factories, male young persons may conditionally be employed in the night.

By the 21st and 22nd permanent modifications also, male young persons may be conditionally employed in the night.

By the Hours of Labour Regulatien Act, no child is to be employed except between six a.m. and eight at night.

No young person is to be employed except between five a.m. and nine at night.

By the 6th permanent exception, male young persons may conditionally be employed 15 hours in one day between six a.m. and nine p.m.

By the seventh permanent exception, and where water is the motive-power, male young persons may conditionally be employed throughout the night, for which purpose night shall mean between six p.m. of one day and six p.m. of the following day.

These, I believe, are all the clauses that refer to night work.

The operation of these clauses has been as follows:—

As I have said elsewhere, reading the first and second temporary modifications with the 17th permanent one, it might at first sight be thought that, as young persons, *i. e.*, males over 13 years old, may, by the latter clause, be employed in the night, so by the former, young persons of 11 and 12, might have been, for a definite period, employed in the night also; and this reading of the Act was important, inasmuch as the 17th section permits this night work to all boys employed in blast furnaces, iron mills, letter-press printers, paper mills, water-power mills, and also on any factory or class of factories certified to the Secretary of State that night work was necessary by the nature of the business. A careful reading,

however, of the exceptions, shows that all that was intended by them was that, children (not young persons) of 11 and 12 years of age might temporarily be employed full time, *i.e.*, between six and six, as in pursuance of the Factory Acts; which forbid all night work, except in recovering time by water power. Thus, in the commencement of the operation of the Act, the occupiers of most of these kinds of factories, began to employ their little children of 11 and 12 in the night, and argued strongly, and complained, as many iron masters still do, of the hardship of their not being allowed so to employ them.

There are, however, three reasons why they should not. Children require more sleep than adolescents or adults. For, first, at that period of life, the assimilating functions are most active during sleep, and causes of excitation may more easily lead to a degree of activity incompatible with health; secondly, night employment is incompatible with education; even the opportunity of the Sunday school could not be embraced by children that had been at work five or six nights out of seven; thirdly, accidents are likely to be more frequent and serious to little children when employed by night than by day. Moreover, the sleep of day in the cottage of the poor is disturbed by the activity of the household, which the utmost fatigue is incapable of entirely overcoming; and such disturbances operate eventually on the vital forces with great energy; to this, we may add also that, the perpetual occupation of the same bed by day and by night by no means contributes to health, if we are to believe the necessity of the exposure of hammocks on board ship to the influence of the open air.

In paper mills, three or four persons have availed themselves of the 5th section to employ their young persons and women at night as heretofore till the 1st day of June 1869.

In the blast furnaces of South Wales women are employed by night, which no doubt will be continued till July 1869. The nature of their employment cannot be better described, nor their moral condition be imagined, than in the evidence of one of the witnesses before the Children's Employment Commissioners, page 46, 3rd report.

William Hoffer, fitter.—"We have nine men, a girl, and generally a boy, working at the top of the furnace; the boy breaks mine. He would generally be between 12 and 15 years of age; he only works in the day. The others work night and day during alternate weeks. The girl helps me to fill the barrows. No girl under 17 should be employed at this work. They get 1*s.* 1*d.* a turn, and work seven turns one week, and eight turns the next week. When they work eight turns, they work from Sunday morning

at nine o'clock to six o'clock on Monday morning. We are obliged to work like this on Sunday to enable the hands to change from the day to the night turn. All the furnaces are worked on Sunday. There are 11 furnaces working here, and two girls and one boy to each furnace. There is no other work about the furnaces on which girls are employed."

There has, I believe, been no application for any relaxation under section 11, nor under section 13 or 14; in the former case because, for some months yet, male young persons over 16 years of age may be employed as men; and in the latter, because a variation of the usual hours to eight to eight has been found sufficient.

The 17th section is most important out of all these, because under it several applications have been made to employ male young persons of between 13 and 16 years of age at night, particularly in letter-press printing. If the preceding definition of night work be the correct one, it follows that the ordinary day work ceases at six or seven p.m.; then there must be an interval of some time during which no boy within those ages can be emlpoyed, *i.e.*, between six or seven p.m. and 8.30 p.m., and between 5.30 a.m. and six or seven a.m. also. There may be, but it appears to me there is no escape from this position. I am the less anxious about it, because I think after the 31st of March the limit of six to six will be enforced in the summer, and of seven to seven in the winter; and thus there will be no necessity for night work,—for youths at least under 16 years of age.

With respect to the 22nd modification and paper mills, for the same reasons that I have already given with reference to the health and education of boys under 16, I adhere to the non-employment of little boys in the night in these works also.

The employment of little children of eight years of age to 8 p.m. as in the Hours of Labour Act is to my mind beyond all humanity; and that of young persons and women till nine at night, is a retrocession to beyond the days of George the 3rd, without the beneficial principles of Sir Robert Peel's Act, scarcely to have been expected in 1868, side by side with the Factories Acts and their examples.

Employment of Married Women in associated Labour.

This is a subject which I admit requires handling with considerable delicacy. It is one, however, on which I have before reported, and which is worthy of the most serious consideration, since it influences so much the moral wellbeing

of so large a portion of the working classes, both within and without the walls of factories. Against the general employment of females in industrial pursuits there is nothing to be said; on the contrary, there is a good deal to be said for it, where any care at all is exercised in the shape of moral supervision over them. But in how few instances this is to be found is perhaps one of the most melancholy phases of factory employment. Every master has time to get money, but none to devote to the moral supervision of those who help him to make it. And yet none deny that long-continued employment from home, *i.e.*, from childhood to womanhood, prevents any adequate opportunity for domestic training, if the mothers were even all capable of affording it. That there are some who are so there can be no doubt; but that they are many it would be incredible to admit: and hence we trace the absenteeism from home of husbands, and the increase and success of houses and places of entertainment. It is no uncommon thing in the factory districts where high wages predominate, for very early and imprudent marriages to take place. A young man sees a weaver whom he fancies, not less for her person than for the fact that by her labour she can keep him without working; so he proposes, and is accepted. She works for the home afterwards, and he minds it. Why should he work when her wages are enough for both? Many admirable charitable institutions have been established both in England and abroad in which temporarily to receive the offspring of such marriages. When the mothers return to work, which they are obliged to do in a few days, where these exist not, or are not used, these nurslings are committed to any temporary care, and too frequently languish and die, or become diseased from improper diet. It is indeed true, that when mothers work from home, families must be neglected at home; and the voluntary extrusion of young mothers from factories and workshops, and even the limitation of married women in them, would be a national boon as well as a national gain. Mr. Bartleet, who is a manufacturer of Redditch, and an employer of female labour, expressed himself on this subject at the recent Social Science meeting at Birmingham in the following words:

"It would be admitted that if it were possible for girls and women to obtain subsistence sufficient for their wants and desires without such employment they would be in a better position; but that was not possible. The chief evils that resulted from girls being employed in factories and workshops were, 1st, the impossibility of their being trained in those domestic duties which were so essential to the proper formation of woman's character; 2nd, the risk of their being brought into the

companionship of those who were of indifferent or bad character; 3rd, the risk of losing their feelings of modesty and purity, through being obliged to work amongst men and boys, or under immoral or irregular masters or foremen. The former could only be removed by the attention of mothers in the evenings and on the Saturday afternoons, and further by attendance at night-schools, where sewing and cutting out garments, and the study of the principles of household economy and health, were taught, in addition to the rudiments of learning. The constitutions of married women were often injured by their employment in manufactories and workshops; and over-worked mothers could not cheerfully arrange those comforts for their husbands and children which were necessary. They did not pay due attention to the cleanliness, discipline, education, and companionship of their children. He hoped a clause would be added to the Factories and Workshops Act fixing special limits to their hours of employment. He suggested to all employers of married women the adoption of some such arrangement which has, for the last four years, been adopted in the manufactory belonging to his firm at Redditch, viz.: commencing work at 8.30, to enable them to arrange their household matters for the day, and to get their children ready and started for school; leave for dinner at 12.30, to enable them to meet their children on their return from school, and make them neat, and to arrange for dinner comfortably before their husbands return home; commence work again at two p.m.; leave work at 4.30, to enable them to meet their children on returning from school, and to see that they do not mix with bad companions; to read to them in the winter, and walk with them in the summer, and also to make their home comfortable before their husbands' return home; and also to give time for repairing clothes. Under that system (said Mr. Bartleet, in conclusion), married women could, as a rule, earn as much as if they were employed during the whole of the usual factory hours, because their improved health enabled them to work more closely, and they lost less time from ill health to themselves and their children. He hoped that girls and women employed in manufactories and workshops would derive benefit from this subject having been brought forward for consideration by this Association, and that we may not feel much longer that whilst the greatness of this country is advanced by its manufactures, the social welfare and happiness of those who are employed in connection with them is so seriously interfered with as it is at present."

We cannot fail to be at the wrong end of labour, when young mothers have to eke out the wages of husbands. When such a one, having young children at her feet, is employed from home, the life of her youngest depends very much on how soon she returns to her work after her confinement. If that takes place, as it often does, within a few days, the very work in which she is engaged renders her nursing duties dangerous to her offspring, independent of any neglect. In

the processes of agriculture and the dairy farm, absolute rest for the animal mother for some time, is essential to the well-being of the young she has produced. And so in factories; the nursling entrusted to another who has no interest in her charge beyond the weekly stipend she receives on its behalf, is more likely to perish than to survive. In vain may lecturers teach mankind how to deal with capital and labour, if, with all their teaching, women are not instructed in the art of drawing their husbands home when the business of the day is over. The task, no doubt, is difficult, neither am I prepared to say that it should be accomplished by legal measures. But it has to be accomplished; and moral feeling on the part of employers, if rightly exercised, would effect it. There is indeed no greater missionary work than that, of instructing the wives and mothers of our artizans, economy, prudence, virtue, and self-help,—none that would command a higher and more certain blessing. How useful too, it would be too, if every large manufacturer had the will and the moral courage to have a morning's reading for all their adult hands, if only for ten minutes; and how amply would it repay them in the discipline and mutual goodwill which it would effect between them and their workpeople. I had the gratification to attend such a meeting at ten minutes to 9 a.m. in the extensive works of Messrs. Fry & Co. of Bristol, at which upwards of 200 persons were present, and most of them females. Mr. Fry himself read and expounded a short chapter from the Bible. Happy the man, and happy the establishment in which such a practice is the rule.

Certifying Surgeons.

You will be aware, Sir, that it must have been necessary for me to appoint many certifying surgeons in various parts of my division, not only for the purpose of giving certificates for the persons employed in every kind of work under the Factory Act under 16 years of age as to their physical fitness for the work in which they were about to be engaged, but for the purpose of receiving reports of accidents by machinery and other causes, and of inquiring into and reporting upon their nature, so as to lead to their prevention.

As a good deal has been said by several manufacturers on this topic during the introduction of the Act, and as considerable excitement has been manifested about the "tax" which the payment of these gentlemen for their services "has imposed upon them," I must be permitted to detail

to you how any surgical visitations at all arose under the Factory Act 1833, and subsequently.

By the 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 103., 11th and 12th sect., every child, (and every person under 16,) about to be set to work, was bound to carry with it the certificate of a surgeon, testifying to its having the strength and appearance of the age it assumed to be. These certificates were given for years mostly at the residences of the surgeons, for there was then no effective Register of Births; and I lay stress upon this point as showing the practice which prevailed in most factories between the years 1833 and 1844. By the 7 Vict. c. 15. (the Act of 1844) it was enacted, that these certificates should be given nowhere but at the factory, upon personal inspection of the person named therein; and that no surgeon should examine any person for the purposes of the Act, or sign or issue any such certificate, elsewhere than at the factory where such person was about to be employed, unless for special cause to be allowed by an inspector.

As the first certifying surgeon myself, I used to give such certificates in large numbers at my own house every Saturday night.

In July 1836, whilst this system of granting certificates at the residence of the surgeon was common, Mr. Inspector Horner addressed a letter to the surgeons of his district, from which I extract the following passages.

"I consider it to be essential that the certificate should be issued by a medical man, specially appointed by the inspector for the place in which the mill is situated. The fraud to which you are so much exposed, of one child obtaining a certificate and of giving or selling it to a younger child, in the present state of the law, can in no way be so effectually prevented as by your granting certificates at the mill."

He then adds, in supplementary instructions to the same surgeons, dated September 1836—

"In my circular letter of the 6th of July I particularly pointed out the necessity of your guarding yourself against the too common fraud of an older child being substituted under a false name for a younger child, in order to obtain a certificate for the latter. My observations in my new district since the date of that letter have convinced me that there can be no effectual check against that species of fraud so long as certificates are granted at the houses of the surgeons. Except under very particular circumstances, you must grant certificates only at the mills. It will therefore be necessary for you to visit each mill once a week, and keep to that day as nearly as you can. I must leave the amount of your remuneration to be settled by a private

arrangement between you and the millowner, with this condition only, that when the certificate is to be paid for by the work-people the charge is not to exceed 6*d.* for each certificate. In Manchester, Leeds, Halifax, and several other places, the following arrangement has been very generally entered into. The mill owner agrees to secure to the surgeon the amount of the charge he usually makes for a visit in his private practice, which in Manchester is 2*s.* 6*d.* If the number of certificates at the rate of 6*d.* each be less than that sum, it must be made up, if greater the surgeon has the benefit of the surplus.

"I authorize you to state to the mill owners in your district that such as enter into an arrangement with an appointed surgeon to visit their mills once a week will be held by me free of blame, should they employ children without a certificate in the interval between the weekly visits of the surgeon, because by such an engagement they will not only be free of all charge of disobeying the law from wilful negligence, but will best secure its observances in that particular. If the mill owner decline to form such an engagement, he must be held responsible, if he employs any child, for however short a time, without first having obtained a certificate of age."

Mr. Horner explains, in a further letter dated December, 1836, what were the "particular circumstances under which certificates might be granted elsewhere than at the mills." He says—

"When mills are situated at a considerable distance from the surgeon's residence,—when only a small number are employed, and the changes are few, and adequate remuneration to the surgeon for a weekly visit may become a heavy charge upon the mill owners, they may in such cases be fairly considered as being in those "particular circumstances which will justify your granting certificates for them at your own house,"—I have had several applications from mill owners so circumstanced, and I have said that I cannot sanction the employment of children without certificates for a longer time than the interval between a weekly visit of the appointed surgeon; but that if they send the child, accompanied by a responsible person belonging to the mill, and known to the surgeon, or with a sealed letter from themselves, describing the appearance and height of the child, as a security against fraud, a certificate may be granted at the surgeon's residence."

Such then was the practice up to 1844, when the 7 Vict. was passed, and to which I am able to bear personal testimony, namely that, certificates were given at the surgeons' residences by law, but at most of the mills by choice of the mill owners, on account of the trouble and expense of sending messengers with the children, and their constantly returning without finding the surgeon at home; and such were the frauds constantly practised by parents and others in substi-

tuting older applicants for certificates for younger ones to possess them; and for these reasons it was that, after the whole question of surgeons' certificates, and the mode of obtaining them, had been entered into and thoroughly examined by a special committee of the House of Commons in 1840, by whom every question was asked respecting the mode of granting certificates, and the adoption of any better scheme with respect to ascertaining the age and physical fitness of factory workers, of divers witnesses, from among the inspectors, sub-inspectors, and from manufacturers of every class, that the law as it now stands was framed with a view of obviating all the difficulties which surrounded it.

It is true that, there remains in the eleventh section of the Act of 1844 the direction that, no surgeon shall grant any certificates elsewhere than at the factory, unless for special cause, to be allowed by the inspector; but the terms of the section are even stronger than Mr. Horner's "particular reasons" which I have quoted above, because his particular cause, namely, the mills being situated at a considerable distance from the surgeon's residence, was obviated by the 17th sect., which especially pointed to it. "Provided always, that no "occupier of any factory shall be liable to any penalty for "employing any person in any manner not contrary to the "other provisions of the Act without a surgical certificate "for any time not exceeding seven working days, or when "the certifying surgeon shall reside more than three miles "from the factory, for any time not exceeding thirteen "working days."

It is for these reasons, namely, the danger of the substitution of older children for younger, as spoken of by Mr. Horner, and the loss of time and trouble in sending children so often to the surgeon's residence without finding him at home that, passing children only at the mill is so much more certain and preferable. Possibly the register of births could be now used as to the fact of age, if all were registered, (but practically we find that many children are not), and could be countersigned for a small fee by the certifying surgeon at his residence: but, in that case the cost of both register and fee, would not be less annually, to the mill occupier, but a great deal more than, the occasional visit of the surgeon to the works, where the fact of employment and of identity of person is at once easy and capable of proof.

If we recall to mind the condition of the children physically, on which ground alone the outcry for an Act was raised at first, arising not more from the disregard of parents for their offspring than from the neglect of the employers, and that the greater mischiefs arise in the smaller factories

and workshops rather than in the larger, there can be no doubt that, without the protection of the surgeon's certificate, we should soon experience anew, the physical evils of factory work as they exhibited themselves from 1827 to 1834,—till, indeed, they demanded and obtained legislative interference. It is for these reasons, and others equally cogent, that I have steadily refused to permit certificates to be granted anywhere but at the factory, especially since the law has provided that, employment may go on for seven days without such certificate when the worker's name is on the register; and that thus time is afforded for the surgeon's visit, and for the convenience of both parties, to procure it. And it was for these experiences also, larger than those possessed by any other living remembrancer that, I regretted to see an attempt made by the 14th sect. of the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, "to dispense with "the certificates given by the certifying surgeon, and to "substitute therefor other regulations as to proof of the "ages of children and young persons, and of their bodily "health and physical capacity for working daily for the "time allowed by the said Acts;" for I repeat that, the only other proof of age and physical fitness which the law could recognize, would be the certificate of birth countersigned by a medical examiner; and the cost of both these attestations would also be very much more expensive in every case, and very much more difficult to obtain than, the proofs which are now obtainable, including both advantages without any danger of substitution. Nay further, in my last report but one, I advocated an additional principle, which I knew would be most advantageous both to the employers and employed, namely that, once a month, the certifying surgeons should be required by the mill owner, for his own sake, and for the welfare of his hands, and for the securing to himself efficient labour, to pass through all his rooms when the workers were at work, to notice them carefully, and to point out any that were suffering from the kind of labour, or dust, or gases, to which they were exposed. Nobody can doubt but that young hands, and even old ones, sometimes need this sort of medical supervision, after being brought perhaps from the fresh air of the country, and submitted to high temperatures, lengthened confinements, and impure miasma, for weeks or months: and the profit of healthy vigorous work people, over languid ones from incipient disease or physical inability, would amply repay the extra and trivial remuneration which the certifying surgeons would require. There might possibly arise a special case which would induce me to permit a certificate to be

given at the surgeon's house; but to make a general rule to that effect, would not only be beyond my authority, but would also be productive of consequences which have been considered and condemned deliberately by Parliament, have been deprecated heretofore, and would be subversive again of the protection which the labour of little children demands, always, and under all circumstances.

There are two other points in Mr. Horner's official directions to which I am also desirous of calling your attention, inasmuch as they too, are explanatory of a practice which I have also followed out with the happiest success, and which is most advantageous to the mill owner; and being a security to the surgeon of a due remuneration for his services, enables him to discharge his duties cheaper, because in the shape of a collective rather than individual obligation. The first of these is, the exoneration by Mr. Horner in 1837, from blame, of such mill owners as have agreed to remunerate the certifying surgeon for a weekly visit; and the second, the grouping of small occupancies, when under the same roof, so as to have only one visit chargeable to the whole, instead of a visit to each, but with a slightly increased charge thereby on the individual certificate.

First, as to the exoneration. I have, I confess, largely followed out Mr. Horner's practice in exonerating mill owners from the consequences of employing children without certificates for longer than seven days, where they employ the certifying surgeon of the district, and have an annual contract with him for a weekly visit. There can no imputation rest upon the mill occupier after this contract, of his being desirous to employ children contrary to law, since the surgeon is bound to visit the factory within the seven days during which by the seventeenth section, 7 Vict. c. 15, the mill owner is permitted by law to employ them; and if the surgeon neglects to perform his part of the contract I have my remedy against him by dismissing him, and appointing some other person more efficient in his room. The value of the weekly visit is that, it ensures a due examination of the hands within the seven days unless some accidental circumstance prevents it; the value of the contract is that, the service is performed cheaper on account of the certainty of the remuneration, and more valuable by its amount. And it is very satisfactory to me to have been able to quote Mr. Horner's authority for this practice. Having been once in the profession, my recent proceedings in this respect have here and there been looked upon as warped or prejudiced by my early pursuits, and by a sympathy with the brotherhood. Whether these foibles

exist or not I am not bound to confess. We must look to a date long antecedent to my present office for the practice, and to its initiation, by a gentleman who could, by profession at all events, have neither such sympathies nor weaknesses. And my recommendation of this system of contracts, purely and solely to obtain for the mill occupiers lower charges by the surgeon, and by a better and safer system for them as to the risk of penalties, has been denominated by many of them a " buying off of evils,"—a compromise with power. But even, Sir, in this light I have no objection to take their interpretation of it. The evils of a determined adherence to preconceived opinions, no matter what may be the friendly counsel per contra, are well bought off if the law is not contravened; and a compromise with power is the surest harbinger of eventual peace and goodwill between the executive and the many. If it gives time only for the millowners and inspectors to understand each other, it is valuable.

It is true that these annual contracts are mainly for the larger establishments, although I have many duly signed by me as arbiter between both mill owner and surgeon, even for very small amounts. But, as Mr. Horner says, " where " hands are few and changes also, any contract that a sur- " geon would make for a weekly visit, to be remunerative " to him, would be too expensive for the manufacturer." In such other cases therefore, I have adopted Mr. Horner's other plan, of requiring the surgeon to charge only such a fee for his visit as his customary professionally, and 1*s.* for the certificate, and in a great many instances 6*d.*,—often, in the case of very poor men, nothing; and I must say, wherever I have suggested such a gift, I have never failed to meet with a most willing response from the certifying surgeons everywhere. In fact, if we take a district in which the works are crowded, great and small together, the amount of gratuitous certificates, or that which is never paid for, forms no inconsiderable item in a certifying surgeon's day's work. In many instances to which I have before alluded where mill owners are closely grouped under one roof, I have arranged that one visit shall be charged and 6*d.* a certificate all round.

But there is a class of works, in which the wildest arab boys are employed, in such a town as Birmingham, for example, or in the nail and chain districts of the black country, where they present themselves, get certified, and run away in three or four days, and others have to be obtained to fill their places, and certified, at the cost of the factory occupier, as well as to his great vexation. No plan

at present in operation seems to meet the hardship of cases like these. There are none in which the certificate is more imperatively demanded; none where it is of less permanent use. The lads working in such shops as these are the merest outlaws; boys full of every kind of vicious knowledge. And the masters! what are they? many of them quite incapable of exercising any discipline or authority over them; without education; to-day masters; to-morrow labourers again. I am afraid time only can smooth this trouble. It has attained a very considerable growth, and the insensibility of these lads to admonition and reproof is coequal with it. A few of the "wiser" heads of houses have made animadversions during the introduction of the Factory Acts Extension Act, on the manner in which the surgeons have examined the children. "They do not," they say, test them as to muscular power, or auscultate the chest, nor in the way of an examination give for their annual contracts a quid pro quo. If the manufacturers anticipated an examination of each child or young person similar to that made by a medical inspector of recruits, they must have been greatly disappointed. Any such examination would have been obviously highly improper. To an experienced eye, the presence of incipient disease, of curvatures of the bones, of scrofula, or ophthalmia, or of any important abnormal condition, would be instantly detected. Under the knowledge, too, by the parents, that no child can get admission to work who is in a state of disease, in consequence of this examination by the surgeon, cases requiring a critical examination are comparatively few; I say comparatively, for still many such are rejected annually. One might, perhaps, be permitted to ask, if a certifying surgeon, invited to pass through a factory, ventured to assert that, in his opinion, this solder was too soft, or that process of lacquer insufficient, or these blowpipes with their accumulating heat, in crowded rooms, might be widely superseded by other appliances, what would be the manufacturer's ideas, with respect to his suggestions? The answer would probably be the same in both examples.

I have addressed the following circular letter to all the certifying surgeons within my division; for it is in my opinion desirable to obtain from gentlemen possessing such abundant means as they do of eliciting it, all the information from mills, and even neighbourhoods, relative to the condition of the working classes, that can afford light or assistance to the statesman or philanthropist. In this way secret sources of disease are discovered, un-

supplied wants made known, the life of communities prolonged, and their happiness secured.

"Sir,—The copy of regulations sent you for your general guidance in the performance of your duties as a certifying surgeon, and my letter therewith, will convey to you the necessary instructions under all ordinary circumstances; but I take this opportunity of the introduction of the new Factory Extension Acts and the Labour Regulation Act, to address to you, as a medical man, a few remarks and suggestions.

"You will render a great service to the cause of factory legislation, especially in relation to its bearings upon the sanitary state of those engaged in manufacture, by collecting all information procurable, respecting the physical development, the frequency of deformity, the prevalence of disease, and particularly of special disorders, the distinctive effects of the principal kinds of labour, the average duration of life, the rate of mortality, and the prevailing causes of death among the several classes of work-people coming under your observation.

"Similar advantage will accrue from facts gathered concerning the circumstances and conditions (so far as they relate to the sanitary state of those employed) of labour in any manufacturing process coming under your cognizance; and likewise from facts regarding the moral condition, the prevalence of intoxication, and the state of education among the manufacturing classes in your district.

"This last-named information is readily obtainable by the certifying surgeon in the case of all young persons and children submitted to him for examination, whom he may question and test more or less satisfactorily respecting their knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

"Information carefully collected upon these and kindred matters coming within the scope of the certifying surgeon's functions and professional experience and knowledge will be of particular value, by contributing to form a basis for comparison in making any future estimate of the effects of factory legislation upon the material and moral well being of the working classes.

"I am,
"Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"ROBERT BAKER.
"H.M. Inspector of Factories."

From all the gentlemen whom I have had the honour to appoint, subject to your approval, I have received abundant proof of their eligibility to the office they have undertaken. I think I may say that, as a body, they are unequalled by any other association of medical men for public purposes. Ever ready have I found them to co-operate with me in any inquiry into the intellectual or moral training of the employés in their districts, into the means of preserving life or limb, or in effecting any results of a beneficial character either

to their own or other neighbourhoods. And I acknowledge with thankfulness the ready assistance I have received from them, since it has lightened labours which might otherwise have been too heavy for me, and for which assistance I have been too often unable to offer any corresponding advantage.

The following are the names and addresses of the surgeons appointed since my last report.

CERTIFYING SURGEONS appointed in England and Wales between 1st May and the 31st of October 1868.

Alton, near Cheadle, T. Robinson, Esq.
Barrowden, near Stamford, E. Snell, Esq.
Bicester, J. H. Croft, Esq.
Broseley, Salop, T. G. Thursfield, Esq., M.D. (vice R. Thursfield, Esq., deceased.)
Buckingham, R. Shield, Esq.
Cannock, J. C. Blackford, Esq.
Chepstow, F. G. White, Esq.
Chilcompton, A. Waugh, Esq. (vice R. H. Boodle, Esq., resigned.)
Chulmleigh, G. Percy, Esq.
Churchstanton, near Honiton, A. L. Peacock, Esq., (vice T. B. Wheaton, Esq., deceased.)
Crediton, J. A. Edwards, Esq.
Crumlin, Mon., W. J. Davies, Esq.
Culmstock, F. Morgan, Esq.
Cwm Afon, near Taibach, F. M. Russell, Esq.
Darlaston, A. Latham, Esq. (vice T. W. Ransom, Esq., deceased.)
Dawley, Salop, C. B. H. Soame, Esq.
Devizes, T. B. Anstie, Esq.
Dunsford, near Exeter, E. B. Stephens, Esq.
Fareham, G. Case, Esq. (vice W. Barnard, Esq., resigned.)
Great Torrington, C. R. Jones, Esq.
Hatherleigh, J. Gould, Esq.
Helston, J. Wearne, Esq.
Ilfracombe, F. Gardner, Esq.
Kingsbridge, J. Elliott, Esq.
Launceston, W. D. Pearce, Esq.
Leicester, C. R. Crossley, Esq.
Leigh, Lanc., G. H. Evans, Esq.
Lichfield, H. M. Morgan, Esq.
Liskeard, J. Jagoe, Esq.
Llandilo, W. Davies, Esq.
Lymington, W. R. Hill, Esq., M.D.
Maidenhead, A. Playne, Esq.

Malvern, M. G. W. Coates, Esq.
Monmouth, J. M. Woollitt, Esq.
Newbury, T. H. Hawkins, Esq.
Newent, Glo'ster, W. D. Cattle, Esq.
Pembroke Dock, G. Harries, Esq., M.D.
Penryn, G. Trenery, Esq.
Rhyl, E. Jones, Esq., M.D.
Rugby, H. W. Bucknill, Esq. (vice R. King, Esq., resigned.)
St. Blazey, W. Pace, Esq.
St. Clears, J. L. Thomas, Esq.
St. Just, A. Harvey, Esq.
Shefford, Beds., C. C. Baldwin, Esq.
Stratton, J. M. Braund, Esq.
Tenby, G. Chater, Esq.
Thrapstone, B. Spurgin, Esq.
Tredegar, G. A. Brown, Esq.
Wadebridge, I. Wilkins, Esq.
Whitchurch, H. Hemstead, Esq.
Woodbury, near Exeter, P. C. Hayman, Esq.
Ystalyfera, near Swansea, D. Thomas, Esq.

Certifying Surgeons appointed in Ireland between 1st May and 30th Sept. 1868.

Ballybay, Monaghan, L. Joyce, Esq.
Carrignavan, D. B. O'Flynn, Esq., M.D.
Galway, J. V. Browne, Esq., A.B. M.D.
Omagh, W. S. Love, Esq.
Tullamore, J Ridley, Esq., M.D.

Accidents.

Ever since the Act of 1844, when accidents occurring in factories were first directed to be reported, they have increased in number, notwithstanding all our care, and notwithstanding all the fencing of machinery which has since taken place. The introduction of new hands to factory works, their curiosity, their ignorance of the danger they run, danger which cannot be avoided by any amount of care on the part of the managers or employers, and their disobedience of orders resulting from that care, all tend to the sad mutilations which take place of fingers, and limbs, and eyes, and to the loss of lives, annually to a serious amount. We see something more of it now that it is our duty to take record of all accidents which take place in all trades. Textile works no longer stand in their sad pre-eminence of

past years. The link seen in them did but denote a chain of human suffering of which possibly there was no idea in the public mind. We do not even yet know them all, for not only are not all the accidents in factories recorded, but those that happen in workshops may be co-equal with those happening in factories, and of them we know nothing. We only are able to judge, by visits to a few of those places, how great is the probability that they out-number them.

I am surprised myself at the dens in which some of the most skilled workmen are here and there to be found working; at the dangerous nature of the access to them; at the unfenced shafting which runs within any conceivable distance of the heads and persons of the workers; at the nature of the staircases and steps without handrails they have to ascend; at the disgusting effluvia over which some of the workrooms are built; at the sumps in the middle of the yards, underground it is true, but having frequently to be cleansed; at the high-pressure boilers I now and then see under the works, or in the ground within the smallest yards, through which the workers pass and repass all day long; boilers surrounded by hundreds of inhabitants, with now and then a safety-valve open to any playfulness. Many of these are causes calculated to produce the number of accidents epitomized in the following table, for nine months in the present year, in order to bring this subject especially under your notice, and to ask for more power, if possible, to prevent, and at least materially to mitigate, the misery which is thus annually accumulating. Assuming that, the aggregate number of workers in my division is about the same in the new works of every description as it is in the textile works of every description, and I have reason to believe the difference not to be material, (excepting that in the latter a younger class of hands and more females are employed,) it will be seen that, in these nine months only, there have been more than twice as many accidents in the new as in the old; more varied, as a matter of course, and more fatal from that variety; and I am led to think that this difference arises from three or four perceptible causes.

First, from the additions which have been made to old buildings and shaftings, and from power carried by dangerous straps from one room to another, in order to cram as many people into as small a space as possible: and often, from sheer ignorance, and sometimes from an entire disregard, of the dangerous proximity of such appliances to the people employed:

Secondly, from the varied nature of the works under one roof, by which power applied to the whole at a certain speed

is released from time to time to parts only, increasing the speed in such parts, unexpectedly:

Thirdly, from the nonchalance of the workers themselves, who appear to defy danger, or to consider it so much a matter of course as to disregard it:

Fourthly, from the want of protection to main gearing and machines, which appears seldom to have been a matter of consideration. And, lastly,

From the natural curiosity of new workers, who will be perpetually exhibiting their cleverness to escape contusions and lacerations, but are eventually caught.

The reporting of the accidents in the iron districts has called forth some expression of thanks from the iron workers, as appears from the following letter:—

"Last time I saw you, you mentioned that it would be necessary, probably, to discontinue reporting the accidents. If you do so I think it will be a great evil for the workers. A careful inspection of all accidents will be one of the greatest boons to the working men. Already they are very pleased with the idea that Government is taking the trouble to look after their hurts, and in these days of grumbling that is something. Having had 30 years' experience in this parish, and having had under my care most serious accidents which have taken place here, I may mention that, since the accidents in mines have been so carefully inspected, the reduction in number has been very great. As an instance, in one colliery, before the operation of that Act, I had at one time as many as 15 pairs of splints in use. I now rarely exceed two or three pairs."

When many accidents occur in a factory, in a particular class of works, there would seem to be either a peculiarity in the machinery to produce such accidents, or a negligence of those precautions against danger by which they might be averted; and the surest way to arouse a greater vigilance amongst the occupiers of such works about them is that of the publication of them all. The great number of trades shown in the following table in which accidents have occurred within this year under my notice, shows how little impunity from danger there is in any of them. In old premises, where oftentimes leases have but a few years to run, and where alterations, possibly costly in execution, would have to be left to successors or to landlords, without compensation, I fear much can scarcely be attempted, save to ward off the most imminent dangers. Naked shafting and other main gearing in the passages to and about such works can be fenced, an extra gaslight and handrails to outside steps can be recommended, for to such sources of danger our attention is often directed, and up to this time with reasonable success. But there is a

great deal of this kind of work to do; and amidst our slow progress, the accidents continue.

In all the larger classes of works, such as iron works, much of the main gearing is on the surface, and generally exposed, and huge shafts revolve in many places that to an eye accustomed to the fencing of all line shafting on or near the ground appear very pregnant with danger. The workers, however, seem accustomed to them, and use helps them somewhat to keep out of harm's way. To burns, from heated bars, blocks, and tubes, and to the scales which fly on all sides from the surrounding anvils, an inspector or sub-inspector of factories must make up his mind to submit, as well as the workers, unless he keeps his eyes open, and a ready presence; burns, too, that are not of a slight character, and excite no sympathy. The number of such accidents that happen in the night make it most undesirable that little boys should be then employed. In August last there were 141 accidents in the iron mills and blast furnaces of my division, and of these 45 were in the night. To boys of 12 years old, two; of 13, four; of 14, four; and of between 14 and 18, five. With regard to the law touching all such accidents, and their means of avoidance, we have long had the power to require the fencing of the fly-wheel, engine, water-wheel, hoist, or mill gearing, near to which the workers are liable to pass or be employed, and machinery to be fenced under notice; but now, by the introduction of a new section, with a meaning which I admit was probably intended to limit that power rather than increase it, the Secretary of State may modify the hitherto law of fencing with respect to any factory or class of factories, upon such terms and in such manner as he thinks fit; and any regulations so modified by the said Secretary of State shall be of the same validity as if they had been the original regulations contained (not in this, but) in the Factory Acts. We shall, therefore, I dare say, find a readier method than that heretofore prescribed in the 7th of Victoria for fencing machines and main gearing, or either of them, whenever reasonable requests fail of accomplishing this desirable object.

I am led to lay more particular stress on this new section from the apathy there is amongst so many employers, either to safely fence their machinery or to compensate the sufferers; an apathy which, it is easy to foresee, will lead to the infliction of heavy penalties, or to civil actions by the sufferers against their employers, and to compensating damages. In a large carriage work to which my attention was called not long ago, a circular saw was employed to cut sections from the

centres of pieces of wood in such a way that it was scarcely possible for accidents of the severest form to be prevented, and a skilled workman had his hand nearly severed in two by it. By a very slight contrivance this sawing might have been made a self-process; but it had never suggested itself to the manager. When I told him he was liable to an action, he seemed rather surprised, and said "he would consider the matter." A compulsory maintenance of every sufferer by accidents from unprotected machinery, where it could be clearly proved there had been no negligence on their part, but a want of due forethought on the part of the employer, with pensions to families where husbands are killed by accidents preventible by appliances, would be, in my humble opinion, very salutary.

The following is a table of all the kinds of accidents, in all the kinds of works under my supervision, between the 1st of January and the 30th of September 1868, with the age and sex of the sufferer, and the result when fatal: and therein we see that, out of a population of workers amounting to 346,636 souls, the total number of accidents was 2,674; or,

The accidents to children were		·027 p. c.	of the whole number of persons employed.	
„	young persons „	·253	„	„
„	adults „	·5	„	„
The total No. of accidents was		·78 p. c.	„	„

I am not able to give the gross number of workers at this moment for textile and other works for the same period, but I can give that which so closely approximates to it that the difference is of no consequence. In 1862 the total number of persons employed in all textile works was 775,534, and the total number of accidents for that year was 2,673, which is equal to about one in 300; whilst in the new works it is about one in 133. Is it then that there is more carelessness among the general trades than the textile, that this great preponderance of accidents exists? or is it a proof of what the Factory Act has accomplished, in preventing them in textile works during the last six years?

Of the total number of sufferers in all the trades, new as well as textile, 488 are females, 2,301 are over 18 years of age, 1,264 are between 13 and 18, and 232 are under 13. There are 18 major amputations and 263 minor; the former referring to limbs, the latter to fingers. There are 47 cases of concussion of the brain or spinal columnos; 1,382 cases of contusions, many of them of a very severe character; 350 cases of incised wounds; 28 of dislocations;

222 of fractures major and 97 of minor; 80 of injury to the eye, mostly from the flying of the shuttle or from burns from sparks; 742 of lacerations, many of them very severe; and not less than 290 of them by cotton machinery; 527 cases of burn, of which by far the larger number took place, as might be anticipated, in the manufacture of iron, among smelters, founders, engineers, and in chemical works; 29 cases of sprain; 15 cases in which blindness supervened; and of the whole, 60 terminated fatally: or about one in 63. The proportion per cent. of accidents to workers may be suggestive of other considerations. It is, indeed, lamentable that so many accidents occur, though it may be a matter of surprise to some that they are really so few in proportion to the persons employed, amid causes of danger so various. Let us hope, however, that they may be soon still further diminished, if they cannot be altogether prevented.

Next year I hope it may be found desirable that no accidents shall be reported, unless they have occasioned a week's absence from work:—for I hear it is not uncommon in cases of slight accidents, for the injured person to throw himself on his club for three days, that he may have a three days' holiday when he might have returned to his work. The cost of reporting accidents that are trivial and inconsequential would thus be saved, as well as the trouble of a tabulation which is unnecessary.

NINE MONTHS' ACCIDENTS in the Works under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, Nature of Accident, Trade in which it occurred, and Result when fatal, compared with Accidents in Textile Works during same period, January to September inclusive, 1868.

Trade.	No.	M.	F.	Ages.			Amputation.		Concussion.	Contusion.	Cut.	Dislocation.	Fracture.		Hernia.	Injury to Eyes.	Laceration.	Poison.	Run over.	Scald or Burn.	Sprain.	Sudden Death.	Suffocation.	Blindness.	Fatal.
				Over 18.	13 to 18.	Under 13.	Ma.	Min.					Ma.	Min.											
Ammunition - -	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Axles - - - -	10	10	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedsteads - - -	8	8	..	2	4	2	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Bobbins - - -	13	13	..	9	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boilers - - -	23	23	..	18		1	..	..	..	10	2	..	3	1	..	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bolts, rivets, &c. - -	42	36	6	20		1	1	4	0.	19	2	1	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	1
Bookbinders - -	7	5	2	3		2	..	1	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boots and shoes - -	12	11	1	3	9	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brass finishers - -	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Braziers - - -	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewers - - -	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Bricks and tiles - -	12	11	1	6	6	..	1	2	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
Bridge building - -	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buttons - - -	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpet -	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carriages and Waggons -	54	54	..	45	8	1	..	1	..	22	10	..	3	1	..	1	8	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..

NINE MONTHS' ACCIDENTS in the Works under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, compared with Textile Works—*continued.*

Trade.	No.	M.	F.	Ages.			Amputation.		Concussion.	Contusion.	Cut.	Dislocation.	Fracture.		Hernia.	Injury to Eyes.	Laceration.	Poison.	Run over.	Scald or Burn.	Sprain.	Sudden Death.	Suffocation.	Blindness.	Fatal.
				Over 18.	13 to 18.	Under 13.	Ma.	Min.					Ma.	Min.											
Cart-arms	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cement	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.
Chains	33	33	..	21	9	3	1	2	..	17	..	..	1	1	..	2	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Chemicals	61	61	..	51	9	1	..	..	3	27	2	..	2	..	1	2	3	..	..	19	..	..	2	2	3
Clogs	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing	11	4	7	6	5	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoa	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Collars	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colours	5	5	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Copper-mills	47	47	..	31	12	4	..	1	..	25	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	1
Electro-platers	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineers	334	334	..	242	86	6	1	24	4	157	30	5	14	11	..	10	49	..	..	25	4	..	..	5	3
Fishing-tackle	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Founders	313	313	..	216	89	8	..	17	4	147	14	..	15	3	..	14	42	..	..	54	2	..	1	1	2
Fuel	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galvanizers	4	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

NINE MONTHS' ACCIDENTS in the Works under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, compared with Textile Works—*continued.*

Trade.	No.	M.	F.	Ages.			Amputation.		Concussion.	Contusion.	Cut.	Dislocation.	Fracture.		Hernia.	Injury to Eyes.	Laceration.	Poison.	Run over.	Scald or Burn.	Sprain.	Sudden Death.	Suffocation.	Blindness.	Fatal.
				Over 18.	13 to 18.	Under 13.	Ma.	Min.					Ma.	Min.											
Gas	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gates and hurdles	8	7	1	5	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gelatine	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass	142	139	3	114	23	5	..	..	..	44	73	..	6	1	1	1	5	..	..	10	1	..	..	1	1
Gold-thread	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grinders and polishers	4	1	3	2	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guns and pistols	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hats and caps	6	4	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hollow-ware	4	4	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Horse shoes and tips	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India-rubber	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron manufacturers	861	858	3	592	247	22	1	32	5	320	73	8	36	19	3	14	70	..	1	267	10	1	1	1	23
Iron-washer do.	5	1	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japanners	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lamps	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead	9	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Leather	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

NINE MONTHS' ACCIDENTS in the Works under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, compared with Textile Works—*continued.*

Trade.	No.	M.	F.	Ages.			Amputation.		Concussion.	Contusion.	Cut.	Dislocation.	Fracture.		Hernia.	Injury to Eyes.	Laceration.	Poison.	Run over.	Scald or Burn.	Sprain.	Sudden Death.	Suffocation.	Blindness.	Fatal.
				Over 18.	13 to 18.	Under 13.	Ma.	Min.					Ma.	Min.											
Locks and keys	4	4	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manure	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal-rolling	19	19	..	11	8	..	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Nails	44	43	1	13	21	10	..	..	..	20	7	..	..	..	..	3	12	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1
Needles	5	5	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
Oil	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper	71	56	15	23	37	11	..	8	1	28	10	2	7	1	..	..	9	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	2
Pottery	13	12	1	6	7	..	1	3	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Printers	28	27	1	2	22	4	..	1	1	9	4	..	4	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarries	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rails	21	20	1	18	3	..	..	1	..	9	1	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1
Rope	19	16	3	6	12	1	..	3	..	6	2	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Safe	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	19	19	..	12	6	1	..	1	1	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	1
Saw-mills	12	12	..	7	5	..	..	2	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ships and boats	118	118	..	88	28	2	..	2	4	52	12	1	14	2	..	3	18	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..
Smelters	115	115	..	95	18	2	1	1	1	43	9	1	6	2	..	3	9	..	..	38	1	..	..	1	2

Nine Months' Accidents in the Works under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, compared with Textile Works—*continued.*

Trade.	No.	M.	F.	Ages.			Amputation.		Concussion.	Contusion.	Cut.	Dislocation.	Fracture.		Hernia.	Injury to Eyes.	Laceration.	Poison.	Run over.	Scald or Burn.	Sprain.	Sudden Death.	Suffocation.	Blindness.	Fatal.
				Over 18.	13 to 18.	Under 13.	Ma.	Min.					Ma.	Min.											
Smiths - - -	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spades - - -	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spirits - - - -	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Springs - - -	3	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Stampers and piercers -	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Starch - - -	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel pens - - -	7	1	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar refining - -	22	21	1	21	1	..	..	..	2	5	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	1
Tobacco - - -	3	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tools - - -	14	14	..	5	9	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tubes - - - -	37	37	..	15	20	2	..	1	..	22	4	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas - - -	4	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Varnish - - -	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wheels - -	7	7	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wire - - - -	3	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total - -	2,674	2,605	69	1,787	790	97	9	118	34	1,086	298	22	141	48	5	64	317	1	1	499	26	1	4	12	50

NINE MONTHS' ACCIDENTS in the Works under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, compared with Textile Works—*continued.*

Trade.	No.	M.	F.	Ages.			Amputation.		Concussion.	Contusion.	Cut.	Dislocation.	Fracture.		Hernia.	Injury to Eyes.	Laceration.	Poison.	Run over.	Scald or Burn.	Sprain.	Sudden Death.	Suffocation.	Blindness.	Fatal.
				Over 18.	13 to 18.	Under 13.	Ma.	Min.					Ma.	Min.											
Bleach and dye works -	39	39	..	18	17	4	..	2	2	14	1	1	7	1	..	..	4	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	1
Cotton - - -	741	446	295	345	285	111	7	90	7	205	35	2	45	36	..	11	290	..	..	12	3	..	..	1	7
Flax and jute - -	204	111	93	86	106	12	2	37	..	35	7	2	17	9	..	3	88	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	1
Hosiery - - -	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lace - - - -	8	8	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Silk - - -	17	11	6	9	8	..	..	2	..	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen - - -	92	77	15	46	41	5	..	11	2	27	6	..	6	3	..	2	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Worsted - - -	20	10	10	5	13	2	..	2	2	9	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Total - -	1,123	704	419	514	474	135	9	145	13	296	52	6	81	49	..	16	425	..	..	28	3	..	..	3	10
Works under Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867 - - -	2,674	2,605	69	1,787	790	97	9	118	34	1,086	298	22	141	48	5	64	317	1	1	499	26	1	4	12	50
Textile works - -	1,123	704	419	514	474	135	9	145	13	296	52	6	81	49	..	16	425	..	..	28	3	..	..	3	10
Grand Total -	3,797	3,309	488	2,301	1,264	232	18	263	47	1,382	350	28	222	97	5	80	742	1	1	527	29	1	4	15	60

Factory Schools.

By the term "factory schools" I do not refer to schools scattered here and there, in which children employed within certain premises are collected and taught, but to a class of schools erected by the manufacturers, primarily, for their factory children, secondly, for the children of their workers, and thirdly, for those of the neighbourhood around the works themselves.

The subject is one of course of great interest: for when one looks back to the fact, as detailed by Mr. Henry Ashworth, in the 6th volume of the Reports on the Paris Universal Exhibition that, in 1825 "the idea of a day "school becoming appurtenant to mills and works had only "been heard of at Mr. Owen's Lanark Mills in Scotland," that, then, the working classes were for the most part untaught, and that, their education was deemed an experiment of doubtful if not of dangerous tendency, and when one compares this, with the tabulated statement herein-after presented, of existing schools "appurtenant to mills and works," every sincere friend of the working-classes must be surprised and delighted at the great expense so many firms have gone to in erecting and supporting schools of so important a character.

Whoever will take the trouble of examining the accompanying table will find that one firm at least had adopted the suggestion of the first Sir Robert Peel in 1802, of educating their workpeople: and had established a school upon their premises five years previously to the Factory Act of 1833: and that others followed their example in fairly rapidly succession. Thus, of the 27 schools that have favoured me with returns,

1	has been established	40 years.	
2	,, ,,	33 ,,	
1	,, ,,	32 ,,	
6	,, ,,	between 20 and 30 years.	
9	,, ,,	,, 10 ,, 20	,,
1	,, ,,	,, 5 ,, 10	,,
4	,, ,,	under 5 years.	

In three the years are not given:

a convincing proof of the imperative obligation forced upon these large employers of labour, to educate their workpeople: and a silent reproach to those, who have been in the habit of shrinking from this duty when legally called upon to fulfil it.

If we examine Mr. Ashworth's opinions upon this obligation, he, at the time he penned them, being a large cotton

manufacturer in the neighbourhood of Bolton-le-Moors, we shall find in them, no doubt, the actuating motives of the whole of these proprietors in the educational establishments they have formed.

"Misgivings," says he, "were not unfrequently expressed, that the zeal and expenditure thus being incurred by Messrs. Ashworth (that is, on the school and annual cost of education) might one day be turned to their own annoyance and pecuniary loss. In one instance only did this prognostication ever appear to have become verified. A young man of considerable talent, who, when a child, had been removed to the factory from a neighbouring workhouse, had made rapid progress at school, especially in arithmetic, and when a strike of the workpeople happened to take place in 1830, he became very officious as a leader. The strike, however, was defeated by the employment of new hands; and it was attributed to him, or through his influence, that the new hands were brutally assailed at midnight by an infuriated mob: and by way of termination of their riotous proceedings this assemblage demolished the windows of the school."

Happily however, though,

"the proprietors might naturally feel deep mortification at the exhibition of such a resentful spirit, they could not conceive of any other means more effectual than that of schooling, for the removal of such ignorant infatuation; so they had the damages repaired, and endeavoured to increase the efficiency of the teaching. The continued extension of the works, and increase of the population, afterwards necessitated the enlargement of the school accommodation; and, when this was being provided, suitable arrangements were also made for news-room, lecture-room, and library, and for the performance of divine worship."

And whilst I am quoting from these gentlemen's experiences in years, commencing with 1825, let me not lose the opportunity of stating the results of this forbearance and large-heartedness, as shown in their report to the Paris Commission in 1868. "Many of the parents," he adds, "have "expressed how much gratification they have felt that, by the "advantage of the education and training thus derived to "the young, they had become so completely separated from "the corrupt influences of music saloons and drink shops.... "Cases of illegitimacy have been scarce, and during the whole "period, there has not been any prosecution for theft.... "The proficiency of many of the workpeople has enabled "them to rise from the ranks of labour to become ma-"nagers. About 30 of these have been reckoned, on the "spur of the moment. And 10 of them have become business "partners or proprietors of mills." And the report is closed with this sentence: "The proprietor is cheered in the con-

" sciousness of having endeavoured to promote the welfare
" of those he has employed, and is rejoiced in the attendant
" success."

From the inquiries which I have recently made on a form printed for the purpose, and from the replies received, I find that the average cost of building 20 of the schools (the other seven making no return of this item) was 1,948*l.*, and that of the whole number only two received aid from the Government grant for that purpose. This is indeed exceedingly satisfactory, because nearly all of them are really National or British schools, being freely open to all the children of their respective neighbourhoods. Two of the schools are very fine groups of buildings, costing their proprietors 6,000*l.* or more; one of them being regularly used as a church on Sundays; one other cost 3,000*l.*, and 13 have cost between 1,000*l.* and 3,000*l.*

It is interesting to note, too, that the increase of this class of schools connected with manufacturing establishments very fairly represents the increase in all the other sorts of day schools within the same period. It may be also remarked, that the proportion of schools built in this way was larger between 10 and 20 years ago than it has been since.

To my inquiry, whether parents employed by the various firms are at perfect liberty to send their children or not to the schools established by these firms, the answer is uniform that they are. But there are of course exceptions in the case of half-timers, who are in some cases compelled to attend the schools of their employers; and in the case of one eminent firm, who have found upon examination a large number of youths in their employment below a fair standard of elementary knowledge, they have established a special school for their instruction; and insist upon their attending it three half-days a week, under pain of a small fine for non-attendance. These youths, it should be added, have a large share of leisure during the daytime at their disposal. The table shows also that in two cases only, have attempts been made to levy a small tax upon workmen's wages for the purposes of education. Both places are in Wales. One has abandoned the principle; the other deducts 2½*d.* in the pound from the workmen; a practice which has been in operation for 18 years. On this latter point, it is so extremely desirable that further information should be obtained (for I think I have heard that elsewhere in England this principle has been found to answer very well) that I should be glad to receive any communication on the subject, which employers or others may be disposed to send me.

Of 23 schools which answer the inquiry whether any pre-

ference is given to children who are educated in the schools, either upon vacancies occurring in the factories or in cases of subsequent promotion, eight replied in the affirmative, and this plan cannot fail to have a most beneficial influence on the scholars. Scholars are required to pay school fees in all the schools. These fees vary from 1*d.* to 4*d.* a week. A few pay 6*d.* Six schools charge higher fees to other people than their own workpeople; but there are cases where the children of people who have died whilst in the service of the firms, or have been disabled at work, are received as free scholars. 17 boys' and 16 girls' schools, receive half-timers, numbering about 1,400 yearly, and about equally as to the sexes. 12 of the schools provide for every instruction, the fees varying from 1*d.* to 6*d.* a week. These most important means for the maintenance and prmotion of education amongst our young workpeople can scarcely be over-rated; and I am glad to be able to bear the most unequivocal testimony to their value, from the experience which I have gained in various parts of my district, but especially in South Staffordshire, where there are some of the best night schools also in the country in connexion with some of its largest manufactories, and where the wishes and exertions of employers and the friends of education are supplemented in a most valuable manner by the South Staffordshire educational association, of which Mr. Talbot, one of the ablest and most zealous schoolmasters in the district, is the secretary. This association, from its establishment many years ago, has been most ably presided over by Lord Lyttelton, whose name, when I mention it, is a guarantee for everything that can be anticipated from an association for such purposes.

It is a subject of especial gratification to me to quote from their report, read at the ninth annual meeting of this association, and conference in connexion with it, that, "notwithstanding many discouragements and many temptations, the night school managers and teachers are carrying them on with a large degree of general success, improving thousands of youths in their elementary and general knowledge, and training them to habits of diligence, punctuality, and good order;" and more especially as follows:—"And they (the committee) venture to suggest, as they have before suggested, to all employers of juvenile labour in the district, the immense service which they may render to the cause of evening school examination by adopting the plan of an annual examination of the young persons in their employment, and of thereby partially demonstrating to them the great need of improving their education. This is already done, with most excellent effect, in one at least

" of the largest establishments in this district, and could be " carried out in a most easy and inexpensive manner " through the medium of this association."

I hear that an appeal is to be issued to employers, urging upon them this same suggestion, and to this course I beg to add my earnest recommendation. The simple test of an annual examination of all the young people in an establishment, in reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic, will certainly reveal, both to employers and to the young people themselves, what perhaps very few adequately know of the state of education amongst the employés: and cannot fail to stimulate them in the desire for improvement. I could not instance this better, perhaps, than by a report of the Granville Works, Birmingham, from whence the following was issued by the employers in February 1868:—

" To our workpeople.—The inquiries we have been obliged to make in order to obtain the information necessary to be given in compliance with the Factory Acts, recently come into operation, have revealed a want of education amongst the 'young persons' in our employ truly lamentable, and for which we certainly were not prepared. On the 17th of December last we had 95 young persons under 18 years of age working in these works. Of these, 23 returned themselves, in answer to our inquiries, as being able to read and write, and nine as being able to read only, leaving 63, or two-thirds of the entire number, as not being able to do either the one or the other. That this state of things in the present day is discreditable, and ought to be altered, will, we think, be admitted by you all; and it presses itself with considerable force upon our own minds. We have always endeavoured, as far as in us lay, to carry on our business in such a way as that the employment we are able to give should be beneficial to our workpeople; and, in fact, as far as possible, to act in sympathy and accord with them. We are persuaded that if we are to meet and keep our place against, not only the competition and industry of our own countrymen, but also against that of the intelligent and wide-awake foreigner, the union between workpeople and employers in time to come must be still more firm, and the understanding even more complete. That such union and good understanding will be greatly retarded by ignorance, and immensely advanced, to the benefit of both parties, by a proper state of education, must, we are sure, be as apparent to you all as it is to us. To do our part, therefore, as employers, in securing to all our 'young persons' the means and benefits of at least primary or elementary education, we have made arrangements to commence a factory night school on the 2d of next month. We have engaged the services of an intelligent and able headmaster, who has for some years been at work in a National school under Government inspection, and who has during the latter part of the time had the sole charge of a large night school. We are fitting up part of the large room over the bath-maker's shop as a school-

room, and shall supply the necessary working apparatus, and such assistance as from time to time may be found necessary. We shall expect, and, indeed, require, the attendance of all 'young persons' employed here under 18 years of age, who do not prove to our satisfaction that they can read and write. The first and greatest attention will be paid to elementary subjects, viz., reading, writing, and arithmetic; but our object being to make the school as perfect as possible, higher subjects, such as grammar, geography, and history, will be taught as soon and as much as practicable. We refer you to the printed rules for further information, and rely upon your earnest co-operation.

"S. H. Hopkins & Sons."

This circular was progress in the right direction. It exhibits too, admirably, the latent effects of the Factory Act upon the public mind; I mean the power, to call to the memories of kind-hearted and well-intentioned employers the imperative obligation which Providence has laid upon them to educate their workpeople; the conviction that that obligation, in a commercial point of view, is absolute; and that masters ought to expect, and as a principle to require, of their workpeople, the faculty of reading, writing, and arithmetic at least, and to aid them in attaining higher branches of education afterwards.

You would possibly, sir, like to know the result of this experiment of Messrs. Hopkins and Sons, and what became of their attempt to enforce education on those who entered voluntarily to the obligation of learning as the price of employment; and it is given in the following letter and report, dated 17th October 1868:—

"Dear sir,—In compliance with your letter of the 13th instant, we have the pleasure to enclose you our superintendent teacher's report of our night school. We should think it scarcely leaves us any thing to remark upon. We regret the attendance is not more considerable; but this is a drawback incident to all night schools, but we never relax in our endeavours to counteract it. The superintendent is decidedly efficient in the conduct of the school. He has with him five salaried assistant teachers, three of whom are clerks in our warehouse. At Midsummer we distributed 21 prizes for good conduct and regular attendance, and purpose holding an examination at Christmas. We enclose a copy of the prayers we have adopted for the use of the school.

"'Report.—In presenting you a report of progress made in the night school, I beg to submit the following statistics. There have been received into the school 127 young persons, of whom there have been 58 girls and 69 boys. At the present time there are only 73 in attendance; 32 females and 41 males. Of the 73, 56 have been in attendance from the opening of the school on the 16th of March last. The number of attendances possible to have been made by these is 92. The average attendance is 50; but as 11

of these have only attended a few weeks, the average by the 62 will be 57. In speaking of progress, I believe I am justified in saying that it is marked one way or other in each class in the following manner :—Boys: A. Reading and arithmetic improved, dictation improved, many careless in writing. B. Improvements have been made in each subject, writing and arithmetic more especially; several make no effort to improve, and will not learn their tables. C. Several in this class have been improved considerably, having respect to their very low attainments.—Girls: A. Improvements are to be traced in each subject, reading most. B. The same. C. Some progress. Scarcely more than one knew their letters on admission. Behaviour during prayers, good; during work, not good. When they are accustomed to discipline improvements will become more apparent. Many appear very fond of music, and would like it in place of some other lesson. I have given an occasional reading, which interests many, but sends too many in their wearied state to sleep.

"'JAS. STELLEARD.'"

But the example of Messrs. Hopkins and Sons is by no means isolated. I have to cite also that of Messrs. Chance, Brothers, of Smethwick, which indeed I should have first quoted, who in November 1867 issued the following notice to their workpeople:—

"Glass-works, November 1867.

"An examination of the boys, girls, and young persons employed in the various departments of our glass-works shows that many of them of both sexes do not possess that knowledge of the rudiments of education which every person, at least in this neighbourhood, who is old enough to work, ought by this time to have acquired. We have therefore resolved in future to discountenance the employment of boys and girls in our works who do not possess at the time of seeking employment a fair acquaintance with elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, with the addition of freehand drawing for the ornamental department; and to open an additional day school for glass-house boys, and an additional evening school for girls and young women. In the case of glass-house boys, who have at their disposal a great deal of leisure time, we expect all of them under 18 years of age to attend the day school at least three times each week for the present; and in the case of all other young persons of both sexes, whose elementary education is defective, we expect the boys to attend the evening school three times in each week for at least six months in the year, and girls and young women for such longer period as may appear to us to be desirable.

"It is our purpose to impose a fine of 6*d.* per week upon glass-house boys who absent themselves from school without sufficient cause; and not longer to employ any whose conduct is reported by the master to be bad, or where attendance is not kept up with regularity.

"We purpose to hold an examination of all our young people

from time to time, and to institute a system of rewards for those whose attendance, good conduct, and progress merit such distinctions.

"We shall be glad to find our intentions in this matter fully appreciated by those whose welfare is to be thereby affected, and to know that those whose education is in a satisfactory condition will still give a regular attendance on the schools and classes, both for the sake of their own progress, and as an example to those whose education is not in so satisfactory a state.

"CHANCE, Brothers, & Co."

"This rule on the whole has worked very well," says Mr. Talbot, under date October 14, 1868. "There have been some fines enforced for non-attendance, but no dismissal. The boys, with one exception, are getting to like the school, and their conduct has improved in a very satisfactory manner. The night school has opened for the season, and is attended voluntarily by about 130 boys, who work from six to six. In the case of these boys there are no fines, and there has been no dismissal at any time. The rule requiring attendance for them is not insisted upon, yet they attend very nicely indeed, from their own desire to improve, aided, no doubt, by the fact that the masters take an interest in their progress."

I look, as I have often said, upon evening schools as a necessity. History has repeated itself within 30 years. The time was when there were comparatively no schools but Sunday schools for the factory worker, and no night schools, for the best of all reasons that the workers had no time to devote to them. Now, night schools and institutes seem destined to arrest ignorance in adolescent life; and therefore I trust to see them increasing every year in number and efficiency. Take for another example the following statistics of fustian cutters at Cadishead, and say whether night schools are necessary or not. "There are 157 cutters between the "ages of 11 and 18 years, of whom 30 can read and write "well, 50 imperfectly, 47 can read only, and 30 cannot do "either. There are 122 between 18 and 30, of whom "21 can read and write well, 30 imperfectly, 27 can read "only, and 44 cannot do either. There are 47 between "30 and 50 years of age, of whom seven can read and write "well, five imperfectly, 16 can read only, and 19 cannot "do either."

Let me not forget the argument advanced by many, who do not thoroughly understand how a change of occupation for the mind is rest, a rest greater in many instances, and far more beneficial, than absolute quietude, and also by those, who are reluctant to contribute towards the support of education among young persons, "who have, "they say, worked hard all the day, and are unfitted for

"the further strain on their physical power by attendance "at the night school." Nothing can be more fallacious, as a rule. There are trades and cases in which it is so; but the general way in which the youths of both sexes employ their leisure after work is over, and which is a matter of universal acknowledgment and observation, denies this want of physical power, but admits the need of a directing power over such persons, like that which Messrs. Chance, Brothers, and Co., and Messrs. Hopkins and Co., give and enforce. And this directing power, used with the gentle but cautious hand, as in the case of both these firms, brings into play a discipline which the law has never ventured to entertain, much less enforce, towards persons above 13 years of age, but which is the sheet anchor of a useful application of that which has been learned before the later restraint begins.

Where there is no night school in the neighbourhood of small manufactories, I should recommend the employers to unite in applying for one to be opened in some neighbouring schoolroom, under the inspection of the Privy Council; and to guarantee the remuneration of a teacher for the first two or three years, until the school should become, as it ought by that time, nearly or quite self-supporting. I look back with considerable pleasure to the day when I was told in Longton, in Staffordshire, that there was no schoolroom to be had for the many children about to be educated compulsorily by the law, nor anybody willing or interested enough in the subject to build one, when, aided by that most zealous of all working clergymen, the rector, we together found a dissenting school unoccupied, rented a room in it for 25*l.* a year, which I guaranteed from my factory fine fund, obtained a first-rate master from the training school at Yule, and now, there are upwards of 300 boys under tuition in that and an additional room under the same roof, than which nothing can be more satisfactory. And so it might be with regard to night schools for older boys and girls. It only requires the obligation of educating their workers to be felt by employers, then occasional visitation at the homes of the people by the middle and upper classes, to show them why the schools have been established, and the advantages, moral and social, of education, and the most beneficial results would accrue. I have long since arrived at this conclusion, and have reported upon it; indeed it was one of my corollaries on schools and scholars in 1863 that, children of 13, when passing from short time to full, should undergo, by the school master or mistress they are leaving, some examination as to whether

a certain maximum amount of education has been then attained; and if not, though full time work should be legally permitted, a further attendance, limited to 16 years of age, should be required at a night school, if there was one within a reasonable distance, till the maximum was acquired; and I have seen no reason since then to alter this opinion.

Such a transition from the day to the night school, without mulcting wages, or interfering with the liberty of labour, would be what is needed amongst the working classes towards rendering their education so far complete.

To return, however, to my statistics, it will be seen that in 57 separate schools boys, girls, and infants, but excluding infant schools, the average attendance is about 107. The annual cost to the managers of 74 establishments, including in most cases three schools, and also the evening schools, is on the average 109*l.* In 12 schools, parents purchase their children's books and other requisites. 22 schools out of the 27 have certificated teachers, and I suppose, therefore, that they are under Government inspection, and receive the annual grants upon examination. These are all exceedingly valuable facts to have ascertained. My regret is that the returns are not more complete; for there must be many others of a like character that I have not known, and therefore could not hand them the forms; and there must be some that had forms, and have neglected to return them. What I have received, and doubtless what I might have received, do and would have borne most abundant testimony that the want of education is not forgotten by some of the larger employers of labour, nor, very much to their credit, by some of the smaller.

And now for a few moments I will,—not draw a comparison between the industrial districts of France in the matter of factory education, and our own, for it is too charming to see them each striving in this race of excellence, but simply place side by side with the table I have here introduced and its analysis, an extract from the address of M. Engel Dollfus, of the firm of Dollfus, Mieg, and Co., of Mulhouse, Haut Rhin, to the "Société des Bibliothèques Communales," in September 1867, assuring you that, every moral and educational effort, suggested and carried into effect by this firm, one of the most important in France, springs from the purest and most patriotic motives.

"I should have wished," says Mons. Dollfus, "at our fifth general assembly, to have been able to lay before you a satisfactory account of the progress made since our last meeting.

Unfortunately we have not been an exception to the common lot. The trade crisis under which all have suffered more or less, has not spared us. We ceased to make progress from the moment even when our society received from the jury of the Exhibition for itself and its promoter, medals intended to consecrate its success, and the souvenirs of common efforts. This is often the course of things. First there is a certain enthusiasm and almost infatuation, which is the period of initiation and getting into order. Then comes that of serious labour and propagation, to which you have devoted three well spent years, for you have thousands of readers who have been pleased with and have profited by, the excellent resources of instruction and amusement placed within their reach. At present there is a lull; a slight indifference even amongst the zealous promoters of our society. I do not know, indeed, any budding society which has not passed through this stage.

"Have we been stopped by opposition, or by any distrust caused by party feeling? Shall we henceforth come in contact with authorities less favourable to the idea of progress attached to our work; or is it that we ourselves, absorbed by the Exhibition, or by the sad state of affairs, have been less active at the very time when it was needful to redouble our efforts? There is all this in our situation; and I will add in all sincerity, and to the interest of the societies of librarians, our jurors, that there is danger in occupying oneself only with books. It easily engenders a certain languishing monotony, which must be resisted with vigour, if one wishes to escape becoming benumbed. This object can be obtained by very simple means. Your committee has stopped at it, and your secretary, who knows so well how to render things attractive which are not naturally so, has much wished to speak to you of it with some explanation, before I submitted it to your consideration. Seek to multiply the number of readers, after having, as you already have done, scattered in profusion the materials for reading itself; for this is only in reality the completion of the object you have in view, namely, always to labour for the diffusion of knowledge the most appropriate to the purpose of elevating the moral and material condition of our working classes. My opinion is that to serve a cause, one must possess the courage to present it in its true light, withdrawing accessory considerations of selflove or interest.

"You know that our department holds high rank among the official statistics of primary instruction. Thus in 1865 it figured in the ninth rank out of 86 departments. In the list of departments classed by the number of married people with a total of 100 who signed the act of their marriage between 1858 and 1860, the Haut Rhin is classed the sixth, with 96 per cent. If from these we pass to the classification of the departments by the number of conscripts knowing how to read only, we find the Haut Rhin in the eleventh rank, with 91½ per cent. We are still better classed on other heads. Thus, in the table of the

number of pupils frequenting the schools in relation to the population, we occupy the seventh rank, with 16½ per cent. pupils to 100 inhabitants, the mean of the whole of France being 12·6 per cent. in 1863, the double of what it was in 1839. Let us add to this, that neither in the Haut Rhin nor Bas Rhin is there a single communal without a school. You will thus perceive, that we occupy alternately the ninth, sixth, and eleventh rank, always amongst the first of the 86 departments of which France is composed, classed according to their degree of instruction.

"This is, indeed, a cause of congratulation. I would, however, still add one thing, which is, that you should not forget the greater part of the border countries are better instructed than ours, and, that a portion of from 10 to 20 per cent. of ignorant people still offers a fine margin for the friends of education.

"Next, let us examine more closely the official statistics, and let us try to draw from them a lesson. We have already seen that, in the Haut Rhin, 16 per cent. of the inhabitants attend school. If we apply this proportion to the 60,000 inhabitants of Mulhouse, we ought to arrive at a school population of 9,000 children, or, in adding to the 3,600 children in our primary schools all those who receive primary instruction at college, at the professional schools, free schools, and factory shools, we shall still be infinitely below this figure. Many more schools are still necessary, notwithstanding the progress already made.

"I feel some hesitation in quoting to you new figures; but it is necessary, if I am to set before you a sketch, true or exact in every point; and the experiment is one which can be made in a few hours in each establishment. In 1848 I endeavoured to ascertain the number of workmen of Dollfus, Mieg, & Co., who could read and write, that could read only, or that could neither read nor write. Here is the detail of the work repeated in 1858 and 1864:—

Year.	Number of Workers.	Read and write.	Read only.	Neither read nor write.
1848	1,655	1,144	61	450
1858	2,449	1,588	214	647
1864	2,271	1,553	117	601

"This gives a proportion of illiterate persons equal to 27 per cent., of 26½ per cent., and 26½ per cent., the invariable and melancholy average extending over 16 years, it is true, over men, women, and children of as low as eight years of age, but not the less melancholy for all that.

"To begin with these periods of 1845, 1858, and 1864, in order to appreciate approximately the degree of instruction of our working population in general, appeared to me to be neither hazardous nor exorbitant. The two last periods show from 2,300 to 2,400 workpeople; and we must take into consideration the influence which an incessant immigration of workpeople, for the most part illiterate, exercises on the men, in expressing the degree of general instruction; but which, apart from that, has a high signification.

"Here are still more facts. The result of the census of 1866 and 1867 shows that the establishments of Mulhouse employ about 700 children from 8 to 12 years of age, and that only 200 of these children work in our establishments of Dollfus, Meig, and Co., at Mulhouse and Dornach; and I was desirous to find out how many among them could neither read nor write, although they had attended and still did attend school; and the following are the proportions:—

"In the spinning departments there were 46 per cent. illiterate, in the printing 65 per cent., and in the general labour of the establishment 57 per cent.

"The figures I have thus quoted to you express too eloquently the immensity of the task to be accomplished, and the utility of units to accomplish it, whose aim will always be expressed in two words, instruction and morality."

M. Dollfus adds a note which is worthy of extraction, and is as follows:—

"Out of 657,401 scholars who in 1863 left school in France, 395,293, or 60 per cent., could read, write, and account; but 263,008, *i.e.*, 40 per cent., had uselessly spent their time at school, or had carried away very insufficient knowledge, which many of them had forgotten."

Bearing in mind that this address is from one of the most enlightened manufacturers in France, I am desirous of recalling to your notice one of its sentences.

"Is it," says he, "in speaking of the difficulties attending the education of employés, and the languid feeling of the society, that we ourselves, absorbed by the sad state of affairs, have been less active at the very time when it was needful to redouble our efforts."

in order to contrast it with the action of so many of the manufacturers brought under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, who, being also in the midst of a sad state of affairs, not only did not take advantage of such an opportunity to promote the education of the young in their respective neighbourhoods, but absolutely discharged them all, so that the education anticipated from it has been undoubtedly a present failure.

See what the master of a national school in the black country writes to me last spring:—

"I am a certificated Church of England schoolmaster, and have been in charge of the mixed school, my wife taking charge of the sewing, for more than two years, and have good reports from the Inspector of Schools, and am known to the vicar and many others of the resident gentry. I find myself in a population of 5,000 souls, the only one by whom anything like education is to be imparted to the crowds of children about me.

I have no salary but the school fees and capitation grant. Great distress prevails, and I see great need for free or very cheap schooling. We have six children, and the school fees amount to 15*s.* or 16*s.* a week, out of which has to be paid gas and many materials. If the half-timers from the nail and chain shops attended school under the Act, it might do very well, and supply all requirements. As it is, there exists a dogged indifference to education among all classes, and unless some action be initiated, I shall be obliged to seek another situation."

But thus it has ever been. The manufacturers know that educated workers are the most controllable, the most efficient, losing less time than the ignorant, and making infinitely better work; but they employ the children that ought to be at school; they abhor the trouble, as they say, of the school clauses of the Factory Act. The cry is one of "sauve qui peut." He that will teach, may teach; but not us! Let history again repeat itself. On the 12th of August 1834, when the Textile Factory Acts were being brought into operation, Mr. Inspector Rickards thus wrote:—

"The schooling clauses are so very objectionable to the mill occupiers generally that, to avoid what they deem an intolerable inconvenience and trouble of complying with them, they have discharged from their mills all children under 11 years of age. This has been carried on in these districts (Yorkshire and Lancashire) to a distressing extent; and the children so discharged, instead of receiving the proposed education, get none at all. They are turned out into the wide world, to seek other employment, or to wander about the streets of towns in idleness and vice."

There is one more point worthy of particular notice in M. Dollfus's address, and it is that, the nearer you are to the work of children the nearer you are to educational evidences. Thus, in the spinning department of their establishment, which is the process in which most children and young persons are employed, the illiterate are 46 per cent.; whilst in general labour this per-centage is as high as 57. The figures of the general educational condition of scholars in 1863 proves, I think also, one of my former corollaries that, a half-time child at school learns as much as a whole day child that never works: for whilst 54 per cent. of the spinners were not illiterate at all events, of the day scholars, 40 per cent. had spent their time at school uselessly. I hope there may be henceforward, more examples equal to these I have here shown, of this regard for the education of workpeople who are oftentimes brought to live under the necessity of being near their places of work, quite away from the ordinary means of education; and that, in future reports,

I may be able to state with more preciseness than now, what is being done in so important a matter.

On the 26th October 1868 Mr. Sub-Inspector Johnston writes from Birmingham:—

"I see more and more every day what necessity there is to enforce attendance at night schools of 'young persons.' There are numbers growing up without any education, and others, forgetting the little they learnt previously. In a few more years, say five or six, they will be men, and we should feel more immediately the effects of this education than that of 'children.' I could carry out a system of night schools very easily and without any opposition. The employers, many of them, do what they can to get the boys to go, but cannot do much."

I append also with considerable satisfaction the following notice distributed by Messrs. McIntyre, Hogg, and Co., of Dublin, showing their earnestness in the education and well-being of their workers.

"City Factory Evening School.

"The hours are so altered that every one attending this school may be at their homes before ten o'clock p.m.

"It is requested that all the parents and guardians of the young scholars in particular will see that none are ever later in being home than before ten o'clock strikes by the town clock.

"Parents and guardians are also earnestly requested to call at the City Factory during school hours, to see the attendance list, once a week, if possible. This duty will be neglected by none but those who are careless about the welfare of their children or those entrusted to them.

"Every person, old or young, employed in the City Factory, is expected either to be able to read, write, spell, and count well, or to be steadily learning to do so.

"Any scholars not attending regularly will be dismissed."

Here at least is an evidence of the desire of the firm to co-operate with parents, and an earnest call upon them to reciprocate it, in the education and moral government of their workers.

I have been also gratified to observe, in a little code of rules transmitted to me by the owner of the Glass House School, Pateley Bridge, (one of the schools in the Schedule,) an effort to carry out the principle of education continued after 13 years of age, and which, I think, somewhat meets the desire of those advocates of a further restriction of the age of scholars to 14 years. The rule is, "when a child has "attained 13 years of age, and is entitled to leave school "for full work, a form will be filled up to the parents "of the child, showing the time he or she has attended "school, and the progress made in the elements of general "knowledge. Where a manifest deficiency is discovered

" a further extension of half-time work to 14 years of age
" will be recommended, subject to the consent of the parents.
" Scholars not attending regularly will be dismissed."

(*See Table opposite.*)

I now, Sir, proceed to ask your attention to the following reports of my Sub-Inspectors on the working of both the Factories Act Extension Act, 1867, and the Workshops Act.

* REPORTS by the SUB-INSPECTORS on the operation of the Factory Acts Extension Act and the Hours of Labour Regulation Act, so far as they have been able to observe both, for the ten months ended the 31st of October 1868.

NORTH WALES DISTRICT.

SIR, Llangollen, 10th November 1868.

I HEREWITH forward you my report of the working of the Factories Extension Act in my district. At the time of the introduction of the Act into this district the manufacturers were opposed to it, and regarded it as an Act that would prevent them employing young persons under 16 years of age, and threatened to discharge all hands under that age ; but, on becoming more acquainted with the provisions of the Act, they found they were able to employ young persons as hitherto. Many of the manufacturers are decidedly in favour of the Act. The greatest objection, I hear, is the number 50 being too high for constituting a factory. For instance, A. and B. are partners in a woollen mill working under the provisions of the Factory Act. A. employs 50 hands in separate premises at hand work, spinning wool, &c. B. has a similar establishment, and only employs 45 hands. These parties are joint occupiers and partners in the mill, but have separate establishments in the town, doing precisely the same kind of work ; one, A., under the Extension Act, B not ; B. doing equal if not more work than A. I think if the number 50 was reduced it would give satisfaction. The only parties who have resisted the operation of the Act are the proprietors of the slate quarries, who consider their works not to be under the Act. This question was brought before the bench at Carnarvon Petty Sessions lately, the magistrates deciding slate quarries were not liable to the provisions of the Act, in fact not factories, which decision appears to me to be contrary to the interpretation of section 3 and definition 7. The decision of the bench must be decided in a higher court, as it will involve the inspection or non-inspection of some thousands of workpeople.

I cannot learn the Workshop Act has been carried out in any part of my district, and never will be, unless the inspection of the

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* I regret that on this occasion I have no report to offer from Mr. Assistant Inspector Ewings.

1. Place wher the Works a Schools ar established	Grade icate.		2. Fees paid by (of Workp		in the various Classes.									7. Are there any printed Rules or any Forms in use?	8. How many working Boys and Girls under Half-time Acts attend the School.	
	Infants.	Evening.	Boys.	Girls.		Infants.				Evening.					Boys.	Girls.
					6	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			
	2nd	4th	*d.* 6 and 3.	*d.* 3												
Smethwick, Birminghan					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 sent	None	
	1st	1st	4	3												
Gold's Hill, Bromwich.							5 years				16 years			—	None	
	3rd	3rd	2	2												
Dean Mills, B					—		3½ years				15 years			—	103	177
	3rd	3rd	3	3												
Summerseat, Manchester						—	—	—	—		16 years			—	76	56
	school)		4, 3, and 2.	4, 3, and 2.	schools 14½ years.											
Haughton														—	6	4
										—	—	—	—	1 sent	69	63

D

Castlewell

1. Place where the Works and Schools are established.	2. Name of Proprietor.	3. School Rooms, size of, in Feet. Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Class-Rooms.	4. Total Cost of Buildings, inclusive of Teachers' Residences.	5. Amount contributed by Privy Council or any other Body.	6. Average annual Cost of Schools to the Proprietor.	7. Are the Parents at perfect Liberty to send their Children to School, or not?	8. Has the Principle of a small Tax on Workmen's Wages for Educational Purposes been at any Time adopted?	9. Is any Kind of Preference given to Children who have been educated in the School in supplying Vacancies in the Works, or after they have obtained Employment?	10. How long have the Schools been opened?	11. Are the Rules of the Schools with respect to Regularity of Attendance, personal Cleanliness, and the strict Payment of the weekly or other Fees for Instruction, rigidly enforced?	12. Do the Parents of the Children purchase Books, Slates, and other School Requisites, or are they provided by the School?	13. How many Children attend whose Fathers earn less than 1*l.* per week?	14. Are any Scholars free? How many, and under what Circumstances.
						£	£	£				Years.				
Smethwick, near Birmingham.	Messrs. Chance, Bros., and Co.	60×32	50×25	50×18	B. 32×18 G. 25×25 I. 25×18	6,000	—	150	Yes	No	No	23	Yes	Parents	50	—
Gold's Hill, W. Bromwich.	Messrs. J. Bagnall and Sons.	52×26	52×26	52×26	—	6,000	—	Variable.	Yes	No	No	13	Yes	Parents	Cannot say.	42
Dean Mills, Bolton.	Messrs. Callmirn and Sons	41×22	41×22	24×20	—	3,000	—	120	Yes	No	—	Many years.	Yes	School	—	Very rare instances.
Summerseat, near Manchester.	Messrs. Thomas Kay and Son.	48×27	48×29	17×15	27×15	2,700	—	40	Yes	No	No	33	Yes	Parents	—	Free when unable to pay.
Haughton Dale, Denton.	Mr. James Walton	(Mixed school) 72×36			—	2,700	—	60	Yes	—	No	11	Yes	Shared	—	—
Eagley, near Bolton-le-Moors.	Messrs. James Chadwick and Brothers.	77×27	77×27	27×16	—	2,000	—	150	Half-tmrs compelled to attend.	No	No	17	Yes	Parents	Cannot say.	—
Crewe	L. & N. W. Railway Company.	60×20	100×60	100×60	60×20 44×40	2,000	—	About 1*s.*	Yes	No	No	20	Yes	Parents	200	8
Portlaw, Co. Waterford.	Messrs. ——— Bros.	60×24	60×24	55×20	—	2,000	—	200	Yes	No	—	Many years.	All but payment of fees.	School	Number fluctuates.	Proprietors pay 2*d.* per week for half-timers.
Monmore Green	Chillington Iron Co.	39×20	37×16	39×20	—	1,800	—	180	Yes	No	Yes	20	Yes	School	223	27
Pembrey, near Llanelly.	Messrs. Mason and Elkington.	62×20	62×20	30×24	—	1,700	—	270	Yes	Yes, but now abandoned.	No	13	Yes	School	Cannot say.	1
Flowery Field, Hyde, Cheshire.	Messrs. Ashton Bros. and Co.	56×26	60×26	47×36	—	1,500	—	186	Yes	No	No	40	Yes	Parents	80	—
Glass Houses, Pateley Bridge.	Messrs. J. and G. Metcalfe.	(Mixed school) 54×18			15×12	1,400	—	145	Yes	No	No	8	Yes	Shared	98	—
Oldbury, near Birmingham.	Messrs. Chance, Bros., and Co.	69×22	40×24	36×24	—	1,200	340	250	Yes	No	No	17	Yes	Parents	209	20
Farington, near Preston.	Messrs. William Bashall and Co.	50×25	50×25	—	—	1,200	—	160	Yes	No	No	26	Yes	School	167	—
Wednesbury	Messrs. Lloyd and Foster.	48×30	—	—	30×16	1,100	—	50	Yes	No	No	10½	Yes	Shared	Cannot say.	5
Golborne	Messrs. L. Brewis and Co.	(Mixed school) 51×24		33×21	—	1,000	—	80	Yes	No	No	18	Yes	Shared	—	—
Dafen, Lanelly, Carmarthen.	Messrs. Phillips, Nunes, and Co.	(Mixed school) 60×20		30×20	15×10	500	—	20	Yes	Yes	Yes	18	Yes	School	Not 20	—
[illegible]	[illegible] Morland	24×28	24×28	—	—	500	200	50	Yes	No	No	32	Yes	Parents	143	—
[illegible]erton, near Bolton.	Messrs. Edmund Ashworth & Sons.	54×30	27×18	—	—	500	—	200	Yes	No	No	33	Yes	Shared	19	4
[illegible]worth, near Bolton.	Messrs. Rylands and Sons.	20×19	20×19	—	—	150	—	45	Yes	No	Yes	21	Yes	School	19	22 half-timers.
The Island Canal Street.	Island Spinning Co. (Limited).	—	(Mixed school) 26×19		—	Not known.	—	32	Yes	No	Yes	3	Yes	School	73	—
New York Mills, Hartwith.	Messrs. Francis Thorpe and Co.	—	(Mixed school) 22×21½		—	—	—	38	—	No	—	—	Yes	School	Half	—
Millfield, Cork	Cork Flax Spinning Co. (Limited).	—	(Mixed school) 40×35		—	—	—	40	Yes	No	Yes	3 months	Yes	School	55	All
Warwick Bridge	Messrs. Dixon and Sons.	26×20	26×20	—	—	Not known.	—	100	Yes	No	Yes	25	Yes	School	80	—
Dos Works, Newport.	Messrs. J. J. Cordes and Co.	70×30	—	—	22×16 22×16	—	—	—	Boys employed are required to come to school.	No	Yes	17	Yes	School	—	All
M[illegible]on, Rad[illegible]	Messrs. Mrelifton, Whittaker, and Co.	—	22×16	—	—	2 rooms of a cottage, private.	—	20	Yes	No	Yes	4	Yes	Parents	30	—
C.	Messrs. ——— Bros.	26×16	—	—	—	—	—	31	Only for half-tmrs.	No	—	2	Yes	School	—	All

Place	1. Teacher's Grade of Certificate. Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Evening.	2. Fees paid by Children of Workpeople. Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Evening.	3. Fees paid by Children of other People. Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Evening.	4. Number of Children belonging to Workpeople in each School. Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Evening.	5. Number of Children belonging to other People in each School. Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Evening.
					d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*								
Smethwick	1st	4th	2nd	4th	6 and 3.	3	3	2	6 and 3.	3	3	3	97	65	95	310	138	85	57	25
Gold's Hill	1st	1st	1st	1st	4	3	2	2	6	3	2	3	155	126	135	130	10	5	5	—
Dean Mills	3rd	3rd	3rd	3rd	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	126	191	—	37	9	7	—	—
Summerseat	(Mixed school) 3rd		3rd	3rd	3	3	2	1½	3	3	2	1½	—	—	—	—	99	66	42	—
Haughton Dale	(Mixed school) 1st				4, 3, and 2.	4, 3, and 2.	2	1	4, 3, and 2.	4, 3, and 2.	2	2	22	21	16	25	35	29	7	47
Eagley	2nd	2nd	3rd	—	4 and 3.	4 and 3.	2	—	4 and 3.	4 and 3.	2	—	103	120	92	—	—	—	—	—
Crewe	1st	1st	1st	1st	4 and 3.	4 and 3.	3 and 2.	6	4 and 3.	4 and 3.	3 and 2.	6	240	170	209	20	80	46	36	—
Portlaw	1st	1st	2nd	1st	1, 2, and 3.	1, 2, and 3.	1 and 2.	1, 2, and 3.	1, 2, and 3.	1, 2, and 3.	1 and 2.	1, 2, and 3.	92	67	88	68	31	19	16	—
Monmore Green	2nd	2nd	2nd	—	2 and 3.	2 and 3.	1 and 2.	—	2 and 3.	2, 3, and 4.	1 and 2.	—	14	21	27	—	60	40	105	—
Pembrey	3rd	2nd	3rd	—	2 and 1.	2 and 1.	1	—	3 and 2.	3 and 2.	1½ and 1.	—	69	86	59	—	94	97	74	—
Flowery Field	2nd	4th	4th	—	3	3	2	—	4	4	2	—	71	56	115	—	69	68	72	—
Glass Houses	(Mixed school) 3rd				3	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	46		—	—	88		—	—
Oldbury	3rd	2nd	2nd	3rd	4 and 3.	4 and 3.	3 and 2.	3	4 and 3.	4 and 3.	3 and 2.	3	42	17	23	—	166	75	79	—
Farington	Not certificated				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	91		—	—	—	—	—
Wednesbury	4th	—	—	4th	2 and 3.	—	—	2 and 3.	3, 4, and 6.	—	—	2 and 3.	185	—	—	40	65	—	—	—
Golborne	(Mixed school) 3rd		2nd	—	3 and 4.	3 and 4.	2	—	3 and 4.	3 and 4.	2	—	75	70	123	—	32	26	27	—
Dafen	(Mixed school) 2nd		2nd	2nd	2½*d.* in the £ deducted from the workpeople.				4	4	4	3	60	59	79	—	2	2	5	—
[illegible]	1st	1st	—	1st	1	1	—	1*s.* 6*d.* per qr.	1	1	—	—	77	74	—	78	20	18	—	—
[illegible]erton	3rd	1st	1st	3rd	4 and 3.	4 and 3.	2	2	4 and 3.	4 and 3.	2	2	63	43	44	55	42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]worth	Provisional certificate				1*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.* 2*d.*	6	—	1*s.* 2*d.*	1*s.* 6*d.*	8	—	8	9	4	—	7	11	6	—
The Island	—	—	3rd	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	24	43	—	—	13	21	—	—
New York Mills	No teachers				1*s.* 3*d.*	1*s.* 3*d.*	—	—	1*s.* 3*d.*	1*s.* 3*d.*	—	—	45	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millfield	Not trained				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warwick Bridge	3rd	—	—	3rd	2	2	—	2	2	2	—	2	48	50	—	18	—	—	—	—
Dos Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	359	—	—	—
M[illegible]on	Vacant (pro tem.)				2	2	—	—	2 and 3.	2 and 3.	—	—	4	7	—	—	8	25	—	—
C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	46	—	—	—	—	—	—

Place	6. Average Age of all the Children in the various Classes. Boys. 1	2	3	4	5	6	Girls. 1	2	3	4	5	6	Infants. 1	2	3	4	Evening. 1	2	3	4	7. Are there any printed Rules or any Forms in use?	8. How many working Boys and Girls under Half-time Acts attend the School. Boys.	Girls.
Smethwick	12½	11½	11	10½	9	7½	12¾	11	10	9	7⅔	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 sent	None	
Gold's Hill	10¼ years						9½ years						5 years				16 years				—	None	
Dean Mills	12⅓	12	10	9¾	9	8	12	11	10	9	7½	—	3½ years				15 years				—	103	177
Summerseat	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 years						—	—	—	—	16 years				—	76	56
Haughton Dale	Day schools 7 years. Evening schools 14½ years.																				—	6	4
Eagley	10 years						10 years						4½ years				—	—	—	—	1 sent	69	63
Crewe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	None	
Portlaw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	97
Monmore Green	8½ years						8 years						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	None	
Pembrey	10 years						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 sent	None	
Flowery Field	11	9	9	8¾	—	—	11	10	9¼	8½	—	—	5 years				—	—	—	—	—	35	17
Glass Houses	12	11	10	9	—	—	12	11	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 sent	48	67
Oldbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 sent	None	
Farington	10	8½	8	7	5	—	11	9½	7¾	7	5	—	4 years				—	—	—	—	—	None	
Wednesbury	12	11	10	9⅓	8⅔	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 sent	1	—
Golborne	9½ years												5½ years				—	—	—	—	—	148 (mixed).	
Dafen	13	10½	10½	8½	8	—	13	10½	10¼	8½	8	—	—	—	—	—	17	14	13	—	—	None	
[illegible]	7¾ years						8½ years						—	—	—	—	15½ and 14½ years				—	3	9
[illegible]erton	[illegible]						[illegible]						[illegible]				—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]worth	9 years						10 years						4½ years				—	—	—	—	—	9	13
The Island	9	5	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	23
New York Mills	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	16
Millfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 years						—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All work in mill.	
Warwick Bridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Dos Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—
M[illegible]on	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14
C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	46

workshops is placed in the hands of duly appointed inspectors. The local board will never fairly carry out the Act ; many of the board, having workshops, will not take proceedings against any member of the board or neighbour, occupier of a workshop. By reducing the number of 50 to 20 or so, I think it will give satisfaction to parties now under the provisions of the Extension Act, and bring many who ought to be under the Act.

I am, &c.,

Robert Baker, Esq. S. S. Kent.

Bolton District.

Sir, Bolton, 30th October 1868.

In replying to your letter calling upon me to give you the result of my experience of the working of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, I must briefly report that it has been more favourably received in my district than I had anticipated, the law being in almost all cases cheerfully complied with.

I have, by dint of suasion rather than force, induced the employers generally to work the regular factory hours, and to avail themselves as little as possible of the various modifications ; but this, in glass and paper works, is impracticable.

It is much to be regretted that the legislature did not extend the scale to a lower number than 50 persons employed, the consequence now being that the occupiers of workshops enjoy great advantages over those that are under the Factory Act.

There is a great outcry against that Act ; indeed I have had much indignation expressed against its existence ; but in no place did I find that feeling more strongly manifested than in the "black country," and particularly in Wolverhampton, while I was temporarily engaged in that district.

My attention was directed last week to a "workshop" establishment at Leigh, in which 37 little girls, from 8 to 10 years of age, were employed long hours, and without any schooling, in the "throwing" of silk, the frames being turned by manual power only.

I trust that this imperfect little sketch will convey to you some idea of the operation of the respective Acts in my division, and hope that, at no distant period, some extensive amendments will be made in both of these statutes.

I am, &c.,

D. Jones,

Robert Baker, Esq. Sub-Inspector.

Stockport District.

Sir, Stockport, 14 November 1868.

The Workshop Act has only been put into operation in my district at Lymm and Denton.

In Lymm, at the instance of the master fustian cutters, now under the Factories Acts, to regulate what is known as domestic fustian cutting, *i.e.*, persons having frames in their own houses, worked at by their own families. The effect of its operation in

Lymm has been to drive many of these cutters into the larger works, in consequence of the restriction to their hours of labour thus effected, and in many cases of the unfitness of the rooms for work at all.

At Denton the Act has been put into operation at the instance, principally, of the master hatters who employ over 50 hands, and are in consequence under the Factories Acts, to regulate those employers in the same trade who employ a less number of hands. These latter number about 30, and there are about 20 who employ over 50 hands.

The local board has issued an abstract to the above 30 lesser works, but as yet have not appointed an inspector. In consequence, however, of their action, there is amongst them a general compliance with the provisions of the Workshop Act.

There is, however, a practice pervades Denton which makes a large number of houses workshops. I mean, the practice of domestic or out-of-door hat trimming. The hat manufacture is the staple trade of Denton, and a great number of girls earn a livelihood at hat trimming, which is extensively done at the works. But as these trimmers get married they continue their work as out-of-door or domestic trimmers at their own houses and have hitherto been in respect of this work entirely without regulation. These out-of-door trimmers are generally assisted by the younger members of the family, or by a young girl taken as a servant, and with a view to learn the trade. When they are old enough or experienced enough they are employed at the works, until, in their turn, they, again, become householders, and out-of-door trimmers.

At present, trade being slack, I have not found any evidence of much overwork in this out-of-door duty. I do not hear of work exceeding eight hours per day; but I am informed that when the trade is busy there is a good deal of overwork.

In Cheshire generally there are not any steps taken to enforce the Workshop Act, which is much required in the important districts of Stockport, Hyde, Chester City, Birkenhead, Macclesfield, and Congleton.

I am, &c.,

Robert Baker, Esq., THOMAS STEEN.

DEVON DISTRICT.

SIR, Frome, Somerset, November 18, 1868.

THE Factory Acts Extension Act has in my district been on the whole well received, though the experience of its working is limited, the great majority of the works having been only recently discovered for the first time, and since supplied with abstracts, &c., without the necessary explanation having yet been given them for working the Act.

By far the most numerous class of works which comes under the Factory Acts Extension Act is that of—

Printers and Bookbinders.—These people are accustomed almost universally, to work from 7 or 8 a.m. till 7 or 8 p.m., and, being in the great majority of instances owners of shops, which

they must keep open till late at night, and which it is utterly useless for them to open early in the morning, they say that it is impossible for them to keep the ordinary limit of six to six. Accordingly they are applying almost universally for the requisite seven to seven or eight to eight notices. In country newspaper offices, where the publishing night comes once a week, they have great difficulty in complying with the provisions respecting the employment of boys at night. One of those provisions is that the boys should have a holiday on the preceding and succeeding day. The succeeding day they can manage well enough, but the preceding day they cannot, that being the busiest day of all the week. Then, again, they complain that no provision is made for working partially into the night. On publishing night, say once a week, they would gladly keep their boys two or three hours overtime, but if the boys have been employed, as they generally are, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., (i.e. during the preceding day,) they cannot legally employ them in the night, even if it is only for two or three hours. They would consider it a boon if the provisions for employing young persons, &c. for 14 hours in bookbinding were extended to printing, or else that on publishing nights they should be allowed to employ boys partially into the night, without the stringent provisions which were intended to apply to working during the whole night. As to Saturdays, they have been accustomed hitherto generally to keep on their boys until 5 or 6 p.m., and the half-past four limit (the limit for this year) seems unpalatable to them. Half-timers are scarcely ever employed in printing offices; in fact the boys who are employed in them are required to have some decent sort of education before coming, and are scarcely ever bound until they are 14. In bookbinding, children quite young used to be employed, but if under school age they have generally been discharged; in fact the antipathy to employing school hands, where it can be avoided, seems to be universal. This antipathy, I believe, is founded mainly on the trouble caused to the factory occupiers in enforcing the attendance of the children at school, and the fear lest any irregularity in the attendance should entail liability on themselves. In some places, further up the country, I am told that printers have discharged, not only their half-timers, but their young persons also, and this it is expected may lead to men being more generally employed, and a higher rate of wages being established in the trade.

As regards certificates, the boys being almost invariably bound as apprentices, and very seldom changing, there will not be much to be done or much to be looked after in this respect, after the boys have been once certified; but several complaints are now made that the expense of certificates should fall on the employers, many of whom are very poor. After Christmas, when the surgeons shall have sent in their bills, I have no doubt that these complaints will become much more numerous, but at present most of the employers are in happy ignorance that the expense devolves on them. They think that because Government requires them to

get certificates, and appoints the certificating surgeon, Government will also pay for the certificates ; and would there be any harm in its doing so in the same way that it already pays for accident investigations ? The expense would not probably be anything very great, and the obtaining the certificates within the proper time might then without scruple be most rigorously enforced.

As regards foundries, and all large engineering establishments, I find that, with the exception of one or two foundries in the south of Devon, (where they have hitherto been accustomed to work from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.,) the ordinary factory hours are almost universally observed, *i.e.*, from six to six, (with 1½ hours for meals,) and one or two on Saturdays, and this Act will make scarcely any change in the usual hours of work. The extra half hour which in foundries is allowed when the process is in an incomplete state is much prized.

Half-timers are scarcely ever employed in the foundries in my district.

As regards paper mills, male young persons still continue in many cases to work "according to the accustomed hours of the trade," and the Act does not seem to have made much change in their employment. The only inconvenience that I hear of is as regards Saturdays. Hitherto the boys have been accustomed to work night work and day work alternate weeks. In one case they do not work at all on Saturdays, and only 55 hours per week; in the other case they work 15 or 16 hours on Saturdays, and 66 hours per week. In both respects the employment in this latter case is illegal, the Act saying that the hours of attendance shall not in any period of 24 hours exceed 14 hours, and also that the hours per week shall not exceed 60. In one or two instances the mill owners have met this difficulty by getting in a fresh set of boys on Saturday evening, but they say that the boys do not care to be brought in like this for an hour or two, and both sets of boys are much better pleased with the usual arrangement, which gives them one Saturday entirely free. Women are now never employed at night.

Half-timers are scarcely ever employed in the paper mills in my district. (Paper mills are placed in one respect at a great disadvantage as regards cotton and other mills, for they cannot, as these latter mills can, stop and start their machinery again without considerable loss. There is always a lot of paper which has to be sacrificed at the first starting of the machines.)

As to glass factories.—There is only one in my district, but that seems to experience no difficulty whatever in complying with the factory hours. In fact their hours of labour are less than those allowed by the Act.

As regards blast furnaces, &c., the hours of work are almost always below the factory limit. But there is hardly a young person employed in them, at least in those in my district.

As to the 50-hands clause, there is a great deal of uncertainty about working it. It may be all very well where an establishment employs 200 or 300 hands, and no doubt can be entertained as to

it being under the 50-hands clause, but where an establishment employs somewhere about 50 hands, it is very difficult to decide whether it is under the 50-clause or not.

In fact unless the mill owners gave you every help (which they certainly have done) it would be impossible to work it. In one case, Parsons and Co., brush manufacturers, Wells, who, on my first visiting them calculated their hands to be two or three under 50, subsequently wrote to me, and informed me that they employed 51. They might, if they had wished, have discharged one or two hands, and so evaded the 50-clause ; but they said that they preferred coming under the Factory Acts Extension Act to coming under the Workshop Act.

Brickfields are very difficult to deal with under this clause, not only from the numbers incessantly varying, but from the occupation being in itself so inconstant, being suspended on wet days and in frost, and the brickfields being in fact shut up entirely for at least six months of the year. During summer the men wish to make the most of their time on those days that they can work, and think it a great hardship to be obliged to discharge the boys (whom they themselves employ) at six o'clock in the evening.

As regards the Workshop Act. In no part of my district can I hear of any attempt being made to enforce it, except at Torrington ; and as to its operation there I have no information. Here (at Frome) I have hsd some little communication about it with the clerk of the guardians, and have given him an abstract of the Workshop Act ; moreover, I have been applied to by a milliner here to know if I should prosecute her in case she worked her girls after half past four on Saturdays ; but nothing seems to be done about putting the Act into force (except, as I said before, at Torrington), and the non-enforcement of the Act is a great hardship on "factory" occupiers.

Summary.

As a general rule, the hours of work in "factories" in the west of England are less than those allowed by the Factory Acts Extension Act (though in many cases the limit is not the ordinary one of from six to six), and the hours of meals are not unusually more, viz., two hours instead of one and a half.

As regards printers, they work almost universally from seven to seven or eight to eight, and complain that no provision is made for working partially into the night ; at least one night in the week.

As regards certificates, the small mill owners (of whom there are now large numbers) complain greatly of the expense devolving on them (and would there be any great objection to Government paying for certificates in the same way that they do for accident investigations ?)

As regards half-timers, there is an universal antipathy to employing them, founded, I believe, mainly on the trouble of enforcing their attendance at school, and the fear lest any irregularity on the part of the children should entail liability on the mill owners.

As regards paper mills, the Act has produced no inconvenience, except as regards Saturdays.

As regards foundries, &c., the Act has produced no inconvenience, the hours and meal times being almost universally thosse allowed by the Factory Acts Extension Act.

As regards blast furnaces, &c., scarcely any young persons or women are employed in them, and the hours of work are almost always below the factory limit.

As regards the 50-clause, it is difficult to work where the number employed is anywhere near 50 (especially in the case of brickfields).

As regards the Workshop Act, it is enforced, as far as I can learn, nowhere, except at Torrington, and its non-enforcement is a hardship on "factory" occupiers.

On the whole the Act has certainly been well received, though the experience of its working is limited, the works in the great majority of cases having only been discovered for the first time, and since supplied with the abstracts, &c., without the necessary explanations having yet been given them for carrying out the Act.

I am, &c.
George F. Buller.

Worcester District.

Sir, Worcester, 10th November 1868.

You will probably receive from each subdivision a reply to your letter of inquiry, and I therefore will endeavour to make my observations as short as possible.

No attempt, as far as I can learn, has been made, in any part of Shropshire, Hereford, Monmouth, or Worcester, by the local authorities, to carry out the Workshops Regulation Act, but in December 1867 a broadsheet was printed and circulated among certain iron shops, &c. in the city of Worcester, "published by "the local authority of the city of Worcester, December 1867," professing to embody the provisions of the Act, and specially addressed to parents and guardians of children. I obtained a single copy of this broadsheet, after inquiry at five localities yesterday, but cannot learn that any attempt has been made to put the Act in force.

I was once asked to put the Act in force at Stourbridge, by a man who said his child was kept at work very late at night in a nail shop. And at Redditch, in the needle factories, there is great complaint that the "pointing shops" work late at night, while the large factories, in which the same work is carried on, have to close at factory hours. This is found to be so greatly to the disadvantage of the factories that in many instances the pointing and polishing portions of the needle manufacture are "put out" to be done in the workshops, which are practically, owing to the inaction of the local board, &c., entirely without restriction in the age of the workers or hours of employment.

In the large iron works, such as Blaenavon, which have three or more resident field surgeons, the necessity of sending five miles or upwards for the certifying surgeon has been complained of as a great hardship, and in the large works, of which these may be taken as a type, the general feeling appears to be that a very large part of the children of the iron working population will be unemployed altogether until past the age of 13, or until allowed to work night turns.

It is said to be almost impossible to find work for women or children during the daytime alone in works that are continuously going on day and night, and in consequence of this a great number of women and children have been discharged altogether from iron mills and similar works. I do not know any case in which a child is now at work "short time" and going to school in any large iron mill in my district.

In the nut and bolt works at Cwmbran, Mr. Raffery, the manager, told me that the company were in June and July last losing as much as 50*l.* a week in the screw department, the machinery of which is worked by the same power as the Siemens steel furnaces, men being employed in the furnaces, and women alone, who are now prohibited from night work, in the screw polishing department.

Among the printers there is generally a desire to select the hours of work, *i.e.*, to work at any hours during the 24, providing always that the amount of 10½ hours be not exceeded. Many small local newspaper proprietors, &c. have told me that the power to work from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. on one or two days a week, *i.e.*, on publishing nights, would be a great boon to them, but, so far as I know, very few applications have been made to the Home Secretary for special permission under Clause 12. Per. Mod. Sch. Factory Acts Extension Act.

In tin-plate works, also, where the bran-dippers, or women who dry and polish the tin plates, "follow on" after the plate makers and tinners have prepared the plates, several complaints have been made, that as the girls cannot begin to work till two hours after the factory is opened in the morning a clear loss of two hours' labour is incurred if all women have to quit the works at 6 p.m., as the men who are preparing the plates cannot get ready a larger amount than can be completed by the evening.

I have mentioned the principal objections that have been stated as to the working of the Act. In all large works, except works such as the day nail works, who have been able to expend large capital in machinery so as to do in the daytime alone work hitherto carried on by relays of children working day and night turns, the endeavour has been, rather to avoid the Act altogether by discharging young persons and children, than to attempt to carry out the short time and school regulations.

I may add, that very extensive schools, at which the charge is almost nominal, are attached to and solely supported by the Blaenavon works, and also the various branches of the Ebbw Vale Company at Abersychan, Ebbw, &c., and the day nail works school, at which there is a night attendance averaging

nearly 200, is probably of its kind as perfect as any in the kingdom.

E. B. Fitton,
Sub-Inspector.

R. Baker, Esq.

North Stafford District.

Sir, Stoke-on-Trent, 10th November 1868.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 26th of October, I beg to submit to you the following report on the working of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, and the Workshops Regulation Act, in my district.

There are 183 establishments in North Staffordshire, which are factories within the meaning of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867. The nature of these works is shown in the following table:—

Blast furnaces		13
Copper mill		1
Iron mills		16
Foundries		27
Manufactories of machinery		21
Miscellaneous metal works		12
Manufactories of gutta-percha, &c.		0
Paper mills		5
Glass factories		5
Tobacco factories		3
Printing shops		52
Bookbinding shops		3
Other factories employing 50 hands:—		
Shoe factories	16	
Breweries	7	
Silk factory	1	
Cooperage	1	
		25
Total		183

It will, I think, be convenient to classify my remarks under the above heads.

Blast Furnaces.

The age for unrestricted employment having been temporarily lowered to 16 years, there are very few persons at present employed in blast furnaces whose hours of work are regulated by law. A considerable number under this age have been discharged. Females have never, to my knowledge, been employed in such works in North Staffordshire.

I have found machinery well fenced, and the few accidents that have occurred could not have been prevented by fencing.

Copper Mills.

There is one copper mill in my district, employing, when last visited, only two or three lads from 14 to 16 years of age. The hours of work had been previously regular and within the legal

limits; and I am not aware of any change having been effected by the law.

Iron Mills.

The development of the North Staffordshire iron field has doubtless been checked by the state of trade for some years past, and there are at present only six firms in the division engaged in the manufacture of iron, exclusive of five who occupy scrap mills in the outlying parts of the county. Some of these six firms, however, manufacture on a very large scale; and I regret to state that the operation of the Act has not been such as to reconcile them to legislative interference, nor, I fear, to satisfy those who have been most active in its promotion and most sanguine as to its results.

The provisions of the Factory Acts may, I suppose, be roughly classed under two heads; the sanitary and the educational. I have had the satisfaction of witnessing the successful operation of the latter in the potteries of this district; an operation so successful that it has gone far towards reconciling many with other portions of the law to which they have taken exception; but a law virtually the same has been hitherto, and will, I fear, continue barren of educational result among our iron workers. I am not aware of a single child having been sent to school from the iron mills in my district; and from answers to numerous inquiries, I conclude that very few, if any, of those boys who have been discharged as under 13 years of age, have been subsequently sent to school by their parents.

This educational failure, so much to be regretted, results naturally from the character of the work in iron mills, which necessitates employment at night. No boy can be employed in an iron mill, except on a few special jobs, unless he can take his turn at night work; and the law forbids night work for all under 13 years of age. The consequence is that no boys under 13 years can be employed; and as no educational test is applied before employment, and the parents are frequently too careless, too poor, or too grasping to educate their children without compulsion, their education is in nowise promoted by the restriction.

A large number of boys between 12 and 13 have been necessarily discharged from the iron mills, and considerable delay and loss have been caused by the difficulty of filling their places; while complaint is made that these evils are endured without any educational compensation, and that, being debarred so long from employment in the iron trade, many of those who might be expected to enter it will find earlier occupation elsewhere, and will be lost to it altogether.

I am of course aware that the night employment of boys under 13 has been condemned on sanitary grouuds, nor would I propose its unconditional permission in iron mills, though I do not consider it so injurious as day work in some other trades. I am aware also that uniformity is desirable in our factory laws. The consolidation of many of the statutes now in force would be most

beneficial. But uniformity of result is even more important than uniformity of enactment; and I would respectfully suggest a doubt whether in this instance sufficient allowance has been made for the peculiarities inseparable from the iron manufacture, which render the half-time system altogether unsuitable to its wants, and, under the present law, produce a virtual restriction of its labour market far more severe than is felt in any other trade.

The educational results of the Act of 1864 have become gradually more apparent and satisfactory; but, while the nature and conditions of employment in iron works remain unaltered, I cannot anticipate any such progressive improvement in the operation of the law in this respect, as applied to them. The number of works, however, in this division, is certainly small. Your experience elsewhere may possibly be different; and I shall await with great interest the publication of your report with respect to other districts.

Foundries and Manufactories of Machinery.

The foundries in my district are for the most part small; and though there are several large machinists in this neighbourhood, they employ very few boys, except apprentices 14 years old and upwards. A few half-timers are, however, going to school from a small foundry near Tamworth.

The hours of work have not been materially modified by the Act, except as regards occasional overtime, the interdiction of which to boys under 16 has not caused any serious inconvenience that I am aware of.

Miscellaneous Metal Works. Paper Mills. Glass Factories. Tobacco Factories.

On the operation of the law in these classes of factories I have but few special remarks to make. Its results are generally acknowledged to be beneficial both by masters and workmen. Most of the inconveniences anticipated are now seen to have been imaginary, and the increased regularity of work is recognised as a benefit and in many cases highly valued. The number of young persons employed being small, no considerable inconvenience has been experienced for want of hands, and half-timers are almost unknown.

Printers and Bookbinders.

All the printers in my district are booksellers and stationers in the various towns, and most of their offices would be more suitably included under the Workshops Regulation Act, if it were efficiently enforced. The legal hours of work were adopted some years ago in the largest printing office that I visit, and have been found to answer very well. The boys of course worked occasional overtime before it was forbidden by law, but no inconvenience appears to have arisen from the restriction that can be balanced against the protection afforded to the boys. Some of the other printers applied early in the year to work between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., but the application was opposed by a

majority of the workmen, and they are now working the regular hours without any serious inconvenience. The number of young persons employed in printing offices is very small, and there are no half-timers.

Other Factories employing 50 hands and upwards.

Shoe Factories.

There are eleven of these factories at Stafford, and five at Stone, some of them manufacturing on a large scale. The law has been introduced in all of them without difficulty, and the principal complaint preferred against it refers to the limitation of work between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. The ordinary hours of work before the Act was passed did not exceed 58 hours per week, but they were taken in many cases up to 8 o'clock at night, and the female workers are not generally inclined to commence early in the morning, though compelled to leave early at night. Many firms are now making only from 56 to 58 hours per week, but several of them have told me that they get as much work done as before. The compressibility of work, especially female work, is certainly surprising. Perhaps remedial measures were not so much required in these works as in many others; but there is no doubt that the general effect of the law is salutary here as elsewhere, where exceptional circumstances do not interfere with its operation.

A few of the shoe factories are employing half-timers.

Breweries.

The question raised concerning the application of the law to breweries has been so recently settled that I have had no opportunity for forming an opinion as to its operation.

I would add, before closing, a few general remarks.

The observance of the law in my district has been in most cases satisfactory, and among employers generally I have met with an evident desire both to obey its provisions and to assist myself. No cases have arisen, till recently, that have called for its legal enforcement; but I have been compelled within the last week to commence proceedings against a firm in the iron trade for neglect of registration, and the employment of boys under 13 years old at night. The special rules authorized by section 15 have not been adopted in North Staffordshire.

We should, I think, have power to require and enforce limewashing where necessary, subject to the decision of a magistrate.

The definitions of a factory, and the dividing line between factories and workshops, are far from satisfactory. Many small shops now visited by us as factories [I have already alluded to small printing shops] would be more properly treated as workshops, while many large establishments employing nearly fifty hands should certainly come within our inspection.

The direct educational effect of the law has been very small

throughout my district. There are certainly not more than 25 children attending school under its provisions in North Staffordshire.

I regret that a pressure of other work during the last fortnight, since the receipt of your letter, should have prevented my paying special visits to a larger number of the factories referred to in this report, which I am thus obliged to leave very incomplete.

The Workshops Regulation Act.

This Act has been nowhere enforced in my district, except in Leek; but it has there been carried out with a vigour and success which are highly creditable both to the commissioners and the inspector whom they have appointed; and the result sufficiently indicates the immense benefit that would have been derived from its general enforcement, while pointing out several particulars in which modifications are required. Mr. Farrow, the inspector, informs me that he has furnished you with a detailed report on the operation of the law in his district, and I need add very little to such a report from him.

The Workshops Act has produced, however, one effect, to which I must allude; the effect, namely, of stimulating the employment of half-time children in factories. The decision obtained last year, by which silk-twisters helpers are forbidden to work full time under 13 years of age, led to the first introduction of the half-time system in the twisting sheds, but the number was very small, and the prejudice against them very strong. Since the enforcement of the Workshops Act, under which nearly 200 children have been sent to school, many of them from the smaller silk workshops in the town, this prejudice has very much abated, and there are at present nearly 80 half-time children attending school from the silk factories, making a total of nearly 300 children receiving compulsory education in a population of about 10,500.

The immediate and abundant supply of additional school accommodation for this number is one of the most pleasing features of the case, and may serve as an incentive and encouragement in other places.

The Factory Acts permit the employment of children as young persons, at 11 years of age, in the winding and throwing of raw silk. The result of this permission in Leek has been most disastrous to the cause of education. The half-time system has been till lately nearly banished by it from the town, and nearly all the children have commenced work at 11 years old, when they have been either quite uneducated, or so nearly so that without a Sunday school they would soon have lost all they had previously learned. The Workshops Act contains no such provision. It seems to be imperative that the two laws should be made to correspond; and the question arises, whether the age should be raised in the one or lowered in the other. Physically, indeed, a child may be fit for full work in a silk mill at 11 years of age; but the educational effect of such early employment, without previous compulsory education, or an educational test, is no less

lamentable in a silk mill than it would be in a cotton mill or a pottery.

The Workshops Act has proved of considerable assistance to me in enforcing the Factory Acts themselves, by taking, as it were, in flank and rear, many of those abuses and evasions which a factory inspector can only attack in front.

I have already alluded to the change which I consider necessary in the distinctions between workshops and factories; and the workshops of Leek afford abundant illustrations of my meaning. Large silk manufactories are at present workshops, while foundries and printing offices, employing one lad over sixteen years of age, are factories.

The conclusions to which I have been led by the eminent success of the Act in Leek, and its total neglect elsewhere, are these:

1st. That local authorities are fully competent, through the medium of proper officers, to deal with such an enactment; and

2nd. That they should be legally compellable to appoint such officers and to enforce the law.

I have, &c.

Robert Baker, Esq. SAM. W. MAY.

OXFORD DISTRICT.

SIR, 17th September, 1868.

IN compliance with your request, to send you some report on the working and progress of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, in the district which I have recently vacated (Oxford), I beg to hand you the following. In so doing I would remark, that seeing the Act had been in force seven or eight months only when I vacated, the object and result of any report I can render will probably be not so much to show the "working" of the new Act, as the manner in which it has been received, the efforts which have been made to adapt existing arrangements to the law, and the probable effects and prospects for its working when it can be said to be fairly introduced and set going.

In a wide travelling district there has been little more than time to make a first round, and I need hardly say that a vast deal of time has been occupied in meeting objections, pacifying fears, and combating prejudices, and endeavouring to set the new law at work with a totally new, and in many cases hostile, class of employers and workers, in such a manner as to render it as little irksome as possible, and eventually to show its advantages. The greatest difficulty has generally been with the very smallest establishments, they being somewhat obstinate, and slow in realising that the law forbids their working protected hands at any hours they please, simply because they happen to employ only two or three instead of 500.

This only tallies with the experience of all in the factory department, that whether under the old or new Acts it is the smallest employers who occupy the most of one's time and give the most trouble.

In large establishments, as a rule, everything is conducted on a system, and the hours are usually moderate, while in small ones it is in the majority of cases exactly the reverse.

I am glad to be able to report to you that the new law has been received, as a rule, with that courtesy and respect due to a solemn and deliberate Act of the legislature, also that I, as its local representative, have been received in a similar manner, the exceptions to this being so few and unimportant as to be unworthy of notice.

Respectfully, however, as the the law and myself have been received, the employers have not hesitated to express their disapproval of any such provisions as seemed to them unnecessary or unsuited to their particular trades, in some instences advancing objections of a totally frivolous nature, which it only requires time and a little experience of the working of the law to efface, and which, like all my colleagues, I have taken pains to soften and correct to the best of my ability.

In other cases I must frankly confess that objections have been raised, and rough corners and inequalities pointed out, which are, to say the least, worthy of serious attention. Such are, however, not numerous, nor by any means difficult of adjustment.

It is not to be wondered at that in passing so comprehensive a measure, the legislature should find a few instances in which the incident of its provisions, when practically in operation, cause hardship, inconvenience, and loss, without producing compensating benefits to the employed. The result of what I have hitherto seen induces me, however, to incline to the opinion, that such cases are not so numerous nor difficult but that a careful investigation of them would lead to their speedy adjustment by slight modifications where necessary, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The experience of those belonging to this department enables them promptly to detect what are frivolous and what are real complaints of this nature ; and by taking their opinion, in conjunction with the opinions of the objectors, a satisfactory decision, in each case, could, I think, be very speedily arrived at.

This done, I consider the prospects of the ultimate working of the new law, would be excellent ; and it would then become popular where it is now the reverse.

One of the chief difficulties in introducing the law is that in some cases both the employers and employed are hostile to it, and these are generally the cases where a modification would seem to me to be at least worth considering.

I will name a few of the instances which I can call to mind of trades appearing to call for such consideration.

1. Country job printers.
2. Straw hat and bonnet makers (comparatively idle half the year).
3. Bricks (ditto ditto), where not dried by artificial heat, and a few other instances which come to light now and then, chiefly among the "miscellaneous, or, 50 hands" people.

The allusion to this last class of works reminds me to express my opinion that the limit of 50 hands (which was perhaps a wise

one, in an experimental measure to begin with,) will have to be reduced; that it operates very unequally and unfairly, as the slightest inquiry will show that the protection of the "Factory Act" is far more called for in miscellaneous trades, employing from 10 to 50 hands; and finally that the "Workshops Act," which was intended to meet these cases, has been, as far as my experience goes, a total failure, and is, I fear, likely so to be.

Indeed were it even put into full operation, the injustice and absurdity of placing one employer who happens to employ 50 under the stringent provisions of the Factory Acts, while another, who happens to employ only 49 hands, is subject only to the lax and easily evadable provisions of the Workshop Act, are too glaring to be allowed to exist long.

Of my new district, I have not yet sufficient knowledge to say much, but I shall endeavour to have everything in good order as soon as possible.

I have, &c.
W. H. Beadon.

P.S.—I venture to express a most sincere hope that the seven to seven and eight to eight privilege will be freely extended to various trades after 31st March next:—to printers, to brick makers, and some others.

R. Baker, Esq. W. H. B.

Leicester District.

Sir, Leicester, 12th November 1868.

The Factory Acts Extension Act has on the whole worked smoothly in my division; the chief objections made to it have been to the rigid hours laid down, which have caused considerable difficulties, amongst printers more especially.

This, and the necessity for surgical certificates for those under 16 years of age, have caused the dismissal of many under that age. Another cause of complaint is the unequal operation of the Act in miscellaneous trades, extending, as it does, only to works where 50 persons are employed.

This is supplemented to some extent by the Workshop Regulation Act, it is true; but as much greater latitude in the choice of the 12 hours of labour is permitted by the latter, and no surgical certificate required, there is still great inequality.

This has been felt more perhaps amongst the straw hat trade in Bedfordshire than anywhere. While the larger and more respectable establishments are restricted to the early hours of 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., the smaller ones under the Workshop Act can work as late as 9 p.m.

The class of operatives in these larger establishments being somewhat superior to most trades, I have always wished they should be allowed to work from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

I have a very good account to give of the working of the Workshop Act in this town; it has been put on a thorough system, and the sergeant of police, appointed to visit, reports to me that he has about 550 places under inspection, and 700 children under 12 attending school.

Still the responsibility as to schooling has caused the dismissal of a great many children, and as they seldom attend school if not employed it is not an unmixed benefit. I have been much surprised to find that many of the schools will not receive "half-time" children. The reason is that the Government grant being now dependent on the examinations, the half-timers do not succeed so well.

The chief points requiring amendment in this Act are, I think, (1) to make it compulsory on all local boards, vestries, &c., or put it in the hands of the police, as in most places it is entirely neglected at present, especially in large manufacturing villages where there is no board of health; (2) to assimilate the hours of labour to the Factory Act, viz., that they should be taken between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., and those to be put on a notice fixed up in the workshop. There would then only remain the surgical certificate as a material difference; and this, I venture to think, would be advantageously replaced by a certificate of real age from the registry, obtainable for 1*s.*, and which the child could take from place to place.

The expense of these surgical certificates has always been a source of complaint and a constant cause of prosecutions.

The Workshop Regulation Act should be made compulsory on all localities. It is now utterly disregarded in many towns and manufacturing villages: Luton, Dunstable, Wellingborough, Kettering, and many more. Until this is done the operation of the recent Acts will be very unequal and the cause of much complaint, but I am convinced the inspection of small works can never be done efficiently except by the local authorities; no stranger could find the greater part of them; and the staff of inspectors required for such an undertaking by the factory department would be ten times what it is now.

I am, &c.

Robert Baker, Esq. CHARLES N. GIRARDOT.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

Victoria Villa, Huyton, Liverpool,
September 1868.

SIR,

IN accordance with instructions received from you, I beg leave to hand you the following report relative to the operation of the Factory and Workshop Acts in this district.

The particulars which I am able to give you, and the deductions I have drawn therefrom, are the result of personal inspection and inquiry.

To make my report as clear as possible, I purpose treating of each place of importance coming under my supervision separately, and will commence with

Liverpool.

In this town and its suburbs there are 260 factories coming under the regulations of the different Factory Acts which have been passed since 1833. By the 3rd and 4th Will. IV. the rope walks in Liverpool were brought under the regulation of the Factory Act, and remained so until they were exempted by a

special Act passed in 1846. The larger roperies, where 50 or more hands are employed, have been recently again brought under by the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, and I find the proprietors of these walks generally well affected towards the Act, though in some cases questioning whether they can be lawfully compelled to conform to its requirements until the special exemption referred to above has been repealed. In one or two instances they have spoken highly of the good likely to be effected by a supervision of the youthful labour employed in roperies, and have expressed an opinion that the Act should be extended to all premises where the process of ropemaking is carried on. The extent to which women and young persons are employed in this work may be gathered from the fact that in five of the principal roperies in Liverpool the aggregate number of women and young persons employed amounts to 810.

Under the provisions of the 27th and 28th Vict., 1864, there are in Liverpool—

3 tobacco-pipe factories.
1 lucifer-match factory.
1 paper-staining factory.

In the two former classes of factories it was customary previous to the passing of the above Act to employ young children, which, especially in the lucifer-match making, was attended with injurious effects to the health of the children. Young persons are now employed in their stead; and as their hours of labour are restricted, and they are physically better able to undertake the work, as well also as that ventilation and proper sanitary measures are insisted on, they do not appear to suffer in health as heretofore.

I found one case in which children were being employed in a tobacco-pipe factory full time and without schooling. I took proceedings against the proprietors, and obtained a conviction, and I have now every reason to believe that the Factory Acts are strictly complied with in the factories brought under in 1864.

The Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, has brought a large number of works under supervision.

The following list will show their number, and the nature of the work carried on:—

113 where metals are dealt with in various processes.
62 letter-press printers and bookbinders.
14 tobacco manufactories.
9 sugar refiners (more than 50 employed).
3 glass works.
2 rice and flour mills (more than 50 employed).
1 india-rubber factory.
1 oil mill
1 distillery
1 tanning establishment
2 chemical works
4 millinery and dressmaking establishments
2 cabinet makers
} more than 50 employed.

I am happy to be able to report that I have found generally, throughout all branches of the metal manufacture, a ready compliance with the regulations of the Act; and upon only one point have I received any complaint either from employers or employed, and that is with regard to restrictions placed upon the employment of young persons in cases where repairs have to be done to ships lying in the public graving docks.

The case stands thus: A ship in want of repairs is taken into the graving docks, and the repairs intrusted to one of the Liverpool shipsmiths, to be completed in a certain time or in so many tides. It is of course often necessary to work at night, and the nature of the work is such that lads are required to assist the men. According to the Act, however, the shipsmith cannot send his young persons into the docks to work at night; he is compelled therefore to send down to the dock-heads and hire any lads that are loitering about, and set them to the work. By this means a vagabond sort of life is encouraged among the lads themselves, many of whom prefer waiting about the docks, and picking up these jobs, for which they get well paid, to being constantly employed and looked after within the factories.

I have been assured by some of the gentlemen connected with the ship-building and ship-repairing business, that so much is this the case that it is with difficulty they can get lads to remain with them in their factories.

As I am aware that you have personally taken up this matter, I will go no further into it at present.

Among the printers there have been many complaints* and considerable hostility manifested towards the Act. I am inclined to think, however, that it is gradually dying out, chiefly in consequence of permission having been in many cases granted to them to work from eight to eight, and to give the required holidays to a few of their women and young persons at a time, and not to be compelled to send all away together.

In many cases they complain that their work is of so intermittent a character that they ought not to be restricted within certain hours, but when the work comes in be allowed to complete it, as even then they would be well within the 60 hours per week.

I can report favourably of the way in which the Act is observed in all the other factories in Liverpool. The occupiers of the large millinery establishments are very anxious to have their hours fixed from eight to eight. They represent that these hours will be much more convenient for their workpeople, themselves, and the public; and that, with permission to work between those hours, there would be no necessity for overtime, and they would be enabled to close up the whole of their establishments at one time; that the majority of the women they employ live at some distance from the workshops, and will not come to work

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* There has been no hostility towards the Act amongst the working printers that I am aware of, so that this observation must have reference to master printers only.—R.B.

until they have breakfasted, and consequently seldom commence until 8.30 a.m.

I think there are no other special points as far as Liverpool is concerned which I need draw your attention to. I shall have a few general remarks to offer at the end of this report, which will refer to this town as well as to others in the district.

The Workshop Act in Liverpool.

Dr. Trench, the medical officer of health in Liverpool, has been deputed by the municipal authorities to put this Act in force, and I enclose a notice which has been issued to all the occupiers of workshops in the borough of Liverpool. This notice was issued on the 6th of August last, and I called on Dr. Trench towards the latter end of September to ascertain what effect it had produced, as I understood that beyond the issuing of this notice no active steps were being taken, and it was not intended to appoint any visiting officer, but to act only in cases where information was received of any offences having been committed against the regulations of the Act.

Dr. Trench informed me that up to the time of my visit only two communications had been received, and they both had reference to crowding and want of proper ventilation.

I am afraid, therefore, that unless some more active measures are taken this notice will have no effect in stopping the long hours of labour which there is reason to believe are carried on in many workshops.

The Factory Acts in Wigan and District.

In the town of Wigan and the district round it there are between 70 and 80 factories coming under the different Factory Acts since the 3rd and 4th Will. IV., under which there are—

34 cotton mills.
2 silk mills.

These mills, having been placed for so long a time under the regulations of the Factory Act, carry them out in almost every case with great regularity. I have every reason to believe that the hours of labour are strictly adhered to. The only point on which I have discovered any failing being where, upon one or two occasions, I have found women working during meal times. The mill has been stopped, but they have remained in the rooms to set or clean their pieces. In each case of the kind, however, I have found that in doing so they have been acting against the strict instructions of the managers of the mill, who inform me that there is great difficulty in preventing the women doing this, unless they turn them out of the mill altogether, and this they are loth to do, especially in the winter. From my inspection of the school books I can report that the attendance of the children at school is very satisfactory, and those whom I have questioned show the beneficial results, as they are intelligent and quick, and their reading and writing in many cases very creditable. In fact I cannot but remark upon the clean, healthy, and intelligent appearance of the cotton operatives as a class.

Under the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, there are in Wigan and district—

30 factories where metals are dealt with in various processes.
7 letter-press printers and bookbinders.
1 paper mill.
1 tailor's establishment (employing more than 50).

Throughout these factories I have found a pretty general and ready compliance with the Act, but in some of the smaller metal works irregularities have occurred, especially with regard to registration and obtaining the required surgical certificates. I trust that the measures I have taken in these cases will work an improvement.

There are only two of these factories where children are employed and their schooling attended to. One is an iron foundry, and the other a tailor's establishment, and there are generally but few young persons and no women employed.

Workshop Act in Wigan.

From inquiries I have made, this Act appears to be nearly a "dead letter" in Wigan. Some complaint was made with regard to its non-enforcement, and the chief of the police was communicated with, who promised to look into the matter, and see what steps could be taken; but nothing further seems to have been done in the matter.

The Factory Acts in Warrington and District.

In Warrington and the Lancashire portion of the district around it there are the following factories and other works subject to the Factory Acts passed prior to 1867:—

6 cotton factories.
1 sailcloth factory.
4 earthenware factories.
100 fustian cutting workshops.

The remarks with regard to the Wigan cotton factories will apply to those here; and I have found but little irregularity among them, and have been in no case compelled to prosecute.

By the fustian cutters the Act is generally well regarded and carried out. This is to some extent attributable to the action taken by the fustian cutters themselves, some of the more respectable of whom have formed a committee, with the intention of compelling an observance of the Act on the part of those less well inclined, by giving information to the inspector of any cases where offences are being committed. Dr. Hardy, the certifying surgeon in Warrington, speaks in high terms of the good which has been effected by the operation of the Act among the fustian cutters.

He states that formerly the females employed in this work "were notorious for their irregular and immoral habits; but the "fixed hours of labour, and the regular discipline to which they "are necessarily subjected, have wrought a wonderful change

" for the better, and they are rapidly getting rid of the reproach " to which their occupation formerly exposed them."

Under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, there are in Warrington and the district—

23 factories where metals are dealt with in various processes.
3 glass manufactories.
6 letter-press printers.
2 bookbinders.
1 cabinet maker
1 builder
1 gas works
2 breweries
1 soap works
1 chemical works
} employing 50 persons.

As a rule, the provisions of the Act are now well observed in these factories, though there has been some difficulty in the larger metal works, where the work is done by contract, in obtaining a proper registration of the young hands employed, and consequently in getting them medically examined and certified. Masters and men, however, are now getting better acquainted with the Act; and in some cases I have talked to the men, and explained to them, that if, after everything has been done on the part of the masters to enforce the carrying out of the Act on their premises, they, the men, still persist in bringing boys in to work without taking them into the office to have their names registered, they will render themselves personally liable to prosecution. I doubt not that the difficulty in these cases of contract work will soon disappear, for in Warrington, as elsewhere, both employers and employed are beginning to see the benefit likely to be effected under the operation of the Factory Acts.

There are but few children employed in Warrington, as neither factory owners or parents seem inclined to take the trouble of enforcing their school attendance.

The Workshop Act in Warrington.

The attention of the Town Council was drawn to this Act in July last by a deputation from the fustian cutters, who waited upon the sanitary committee, and urged upon them the desirability of putting this Act in force within the borough.

The Sanitary Committee appointed Mr. William Heaton, inspector of nuisances, as visiting officer, with powers to enforce a compliance with its regulations. The Town Council confirmed the appointment, and Mr. Heaton was provided with books for registering his observations, which are to be laid before the sanitary committee weekly.

I trust, therefore, the young persons and women in the Warrington workshops will reap the benefit of the Workshop Regulation Act.

Factory Acts in St. Helens and District.

Under the Factory Acts, passed prior to 1867, there are in this district only four potteries, and they call for no special remark.

Under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, there are the following factories :—

15 where metals are dealt with in various processes.
12 glass works.
3 letter-press printers.
1 bookbinder.
9 chemical works } employing 50 persons.
1 builder }

There is no part in the Liverpool subdivision in which greater attention is paid, or a better feeling manifested toward the Act, than here. No children are employed in St. Helens. In the glass factories the nature of the work is such that the restriction as to half time would render their labour useless, and in the other works the labour is generally too severe to admit of their employment.

The Workshop Act in St. Helens.

No steps have been taken to enforce this Act in St. Helens. The late board of commissioners, and, since the town has been incorporated, the corporation should, have seen to the enforcement of this Act ; but doubtless the change in the governing bodies has led to the matter falling through, as the corporation has not yet had time to undertake much.

The Factory Acts in Newton-le-Willows and District.

Six cotton mills situated in Golborne and Ashton are all the factories in this district coming under the Factory Acts passed prior to 1867, and my previous remarks in reference to Wigan and district will apply to these.

Under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, there are as under :—

7 factories where metals are dealt with in various processes.
2 glass works.
3 paper mills.
1 letter-press printer and bookbinder.
1 sugar refinery, employing 50 persons.

Here, again, I am happy to be able to speak favourably of the willingness and care with which the Act is carried out. In fact, as in the St. Helens district, it works so smoothly as to call for little comment.

Workshop Act in Newton-le-Willows.

As yet nothing has been done with regard to this Act in Newton.

The foregoing are the most important places in the Liverpool subdivision; besides which there are—

Widnes, with four metal works and six chemical works.
Rainford, with eight tobacco pipe makers.
Southport, with three factories.
Prescott, with seven potteries and two foundries. And,
Ormskirk, with three factories.

In all these places the Factory Acts are now in good working order.

I find, almost everywhere, that the restrictions placed on the labour of children by the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, has quite put a stop to their employment. The occupiers of factories brought under by this Act will not go to the trouble of looking after their school attendance; and the parents say that they earn so little money as half-timers that on their parts they would rather keep them at home and have no bother with the schooling. Of course there are exceptions to this, but I am sorry to say that at present they are rare.

The amount of ignorance among the young persons employed is very great. I think I may safely say that the majority of them can neither read or write, and but few have any knowledge of arithmetic. Of course, to some particular classes of factories these remarks will not apply, such as printers, bookbinders, military establishments, and the like; but I feel convinced that until a certain amount of schooling is made compulsory for young persons as well as children in an educational point of view the Act will fail. I find also that in other classes of factories where children have had the benefit of the schooling provisions of the Act that the good they have gained they fail to retain, owing to being released from any compulsory attendance at school after they have attained their thirteenth year. There are no lack of night schools throughout Lancashire, and I cannot but think it a pity that some provision should not be made which would insure young persons deriving the benefit they might do from attending them.

If it could be enforced that on at least two evenings in the week they should leave their labour an hour earlier, and go to these schools, obtaining, as in the case of children, a certificate of their attendance, I feel sure a great deal of good might be effected. All will be ready to bear testimony to the beneficial effects of the Factory Acts in conserving the physical strength of the young hands, but I do not think the results will be equally successful with their mental culture until the educational provisions are extended. There is but one other point upon which I would remark, and that is with regard to the inspection of machinery, and the medical inquiry into accidents. There is no doubt that the action taken in this direction has tended to diminish the number of cases of injury to life and limb to which workers in factories are so much exposed. It has induced greater care to be taken in fencing in all places of danger, and has led to the

adoption of precautions which, previous to the passing of the Act, were hardly thought of.

I think I have now touched upon all points on which it appeared to me necessary to write. If you require any further information, and will let me know in what direction, I will do my best to obtain it.

I am, &c.

Robert Baker, Esq. CHARLES R. BOWLING.

PRESTON DISTRICT.

SIR, Preston, Nov. 11, 1868.

IN compliance with your instructions, I beg to submit for your information some few remarks relative to the working of the "Factory Acts Extension Act," and of the "Workshops Regulation Act, 1867," in the Preston district, such being the result of personal observation and inquiry. My report, if it may be so called, must necessarily be brief, inasmuch as the district has but lately come into my hands, and the inspection of works consequently not altogether completed. I trust, however, that you will deem it sufficient.

The Preston district comprises, as you are aware, the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and the greater part of the northern division of Lancashire; Preston being the most important, indeed the only purely manufacturing town in it. Here, however, the works coming under the Extension Act being comparatively insignificant, my remarks will treat of the district as a whole, no one part of it calling for special attention.

That the Act has been received in good spirit by employers can be best gathered from the satisfactory reports which you have weekly received from me, and the notable absence therefrom of any irregularity, so much so that in no single instance have I felt myself called upon to recommend that legal proceedings should be taken.

The number of works coming under the Act in the district is about 200. These being for the most part places where metal is dealt with in various ways, the amount of female and young labour brought under supervision is not large.

As regards that most important point, the employment and education of children, the immediate consequence of the introduction of the Act was the discontinuance of their services where such could be at all dispensed with, employers being afraid of the responsibility involved by the half-time system, in the country districts (and it is to such that the employment of children has been almost entirely confined, the nature of the works in Preston rendering their labour useless). The result, therefore, has been not otherwise than beneficial, schooling being attended to by parents so much more carefully in such districts than in towns. In some cases, however, the half-time system has from the first been adopted, and, from what I hear, with perfect satisfaction to employers. In a very few cases it was, after a

short trial, given up, difficulty being found in procuring the regular attendance of the children at school. In only one case have I met with a voluntary system of education. In this case, if I remember right, the attendance at school of all children under 14 years of age is enforced, to the great benefit, moral as well as physicial, of those concerned. In the majority of cases I find that those employed as half-timers in works coming under the Extension Act, are now attending school for the first time. I lose no opportunity of pointing out to employers the great advantages to be derived from the employment of children as half-timers, and I have reason to hope that the system will soon be more generally adopted. The number of children employed as short-timers in this district is about 100. Of these there are employed in tobacco manufactories about 15, in paper mills about 34, in bobbin manufactories (where 50 or more persons are employed) 31, and in other works about 20. There are included in the number about 25 girls, nearly all of whom are employed in paper mills. In no works has the Act been of greater service than in tobacco manufactories, the work in such being most deleterious to health, and young labour much employed. In several works of this nature artificial power is being now applied to the processes till lately undertaken by children.

As regards the "fencing of dangerous machinery," I have, as a rule, found that proper precautions against accident already exist; and, in all cases, I have found employers willing and anxious to comply with the requirements of the Act on this point, and glad to adopt any plan I might suggest for the better preservation of the limbs and lives of those in their employ. Of 55 accidents which occurred in works coming under the Factory Acts Extension Act during the quarter ending the 30th of September, I find by the reports that only nine were what may be called "machinery accidents." By far the greater number occurred in the large iron works in Cumberland, and were occasioned in many cases by falls of heavy pieces of iron, and in not a few cases by burns from the molten metal. In some of these works a printed form for notifying to the certifying surgeon the name and address of the injured person has been adopted; a plan which insures observance of the law on this point. I have not unfrequently heard complaints of the requirements of the Act as regards holidays. In most factories I am given to understand that the number given to young persons individually has always exceeded the stipulated eight half days, and employers say that to send all away together involves a complete cessation of work; hence their objection to doing so. Of course this argument would not hold good in all works. Complaints have emanated chiefly from paper mills, and works where female and young labour is much employed, but in these, as in other factories, the law has been complied with.

On the whole, as I said before, the Act has been most favourably received. This is due, in great measure, doubtless, to the fact that in this district the ordinary mode of working has been but little interfered with by its provisions, but it is also due to

the good sense and proper feeling of those affected by it. I have received the greatest assistance from the gentlemen acting as certifying surgeons throughout the district.

With regard to the Workshops Regulation Act, that any great good has resulted from it I am not prepared to say. My time has been so fully occupied with business connected with the Factory Act I have not been able to give it the attention I should have wished. From inquiries, I have, however, ascertained that in the larger towns the local authorities have caused printed abstracts of the Act to be distributed among the places subject to its provisions, and doubt not that good will ensue, though that the law is being strictly observed, I consider extremely doubtful; and to secure the regular attendance of children at school will require more attention than the local authorities have at present brought to bear in the matter.

I remain, &c.

R. Baker, Esq. G. T. Faussett.

North Irish District.

Sir, Belfast, 28th September 1868.

I have just completed a tour of inspection over nearly the whole of my subdivision, during which I have paid particular attention to the works coming under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, and am therefore in a position to report to you upon the working of that Act in the North of Ireland.

My subdivision, as you are aware, includes the whole of the province of Ulster and the county Louth, the principal part of it being the large manufacturing town of Belfast. Prior to the passing of the Extension Act there were in this subdivision 350 factories under inspection; now there are more than 600.

The "new works" include 80 letter-press printing offices, 40 iron and brass foundries, 30 machine and metal works, 30 tobacco manufactories, and 25 sewing factories.

Of the letter-press printing, about one-half are newspaper offices, and in these the law has worked greater changes than in any other class of factory. In order to get out the newspaper at as little cost as possible, the great majority of the workers are boys under 16. The daily papers are of necessity prepared and printed at night, and formerly these young lads were employed every night, except Saturday, from 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. The employers have transferred all under 16 from the newspaper to the jobbing offices (where they work in the daytime only), or else they have divided the young persons into two sets, and work them in the night on alternate weeks. In the tri-weekly newspaper offices the boys were accustomed to work 18 hours at a stretch on the days previous to publication. This is now obviated by working one-half of them in the daytime and the other half at night. With regard to the weekly newspapers all the proprietors are under promise not to work boys under 16 during the night previous to the day of publication, as formerly, and I trust

this will be carried out without the necessity of prosecutions, though I am by no means sanguine as to some of those in the country towns. Letter-press printers, as a rule, were more opposed to the operation of the Act than any other class of manufacturers. They had become so accustomed to the long hours of labour that they feared the Factory Act would render it impossible for them to carry on their work without loss; would be a serious obstacle to the employment of apprentices, thereby checking the supply of men for the trade; and would prevent the boys from earning sufficient money to support themselves. One of our most intelligent newspaper proprietors argued that as it required seven years apprenticeship to obtain a thorough knowledge of newspaper work, the restriction to alternate weeks for the night work would necessitate a service of 14 years as an apprentice. They chose to forget that the reproach of their trade is that it is a very unhealthy one, and that a healthy middle-aged working printer is a curiosity, the unhealthiness being caused mainly by the long hours and the constant night work. By a little alteration in the system of working, and the employment of an extra boy or two, they are enabled to get the work done in a smaller number of hours, and without much of the hurry and drive consequent upon everything being left to the last minute; while to the boys it is an unmixed benefit, for instead of injuring their health and eyesight by invariably working in the gaslight, they now do half their work at least, and many of them all of it, in the broad daylight. In July 1870 this rule will apply to all boys under 18; and I believe that the improvement in the system of working thus introduced will eventually extend to all classes of printers, for when once it is found that the old custom was not a rightful sovereign but a bad tyrant, from whom it only requires an effort to get free, that effort will be made. It is a great pity that the limewashing and painting clauses of the Factory Acts are not enforceable in letter-press printing offices, for they are, as a rule, the dirtiest places imaginable, the walls black with dirt and smoke, the ceilings hung with cobwebs and other excrescences, and the windows nearly impervious to light. Health, comfort, cleanliness, and utility demand that the limewashing should be done; but here again bad habit reigns supreme, and needs to be overthrown by a beneficial law.

The numerous large iron and brass foundries and machine and metal works in my subdivision give me very little trouble. With the exception of a few rivet boys, the young persons employed are all over 14 years of age, and the hours of labour have for years been regular (6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and 6 a.m. to 2.15 p.m. on Saturday). Overtime was formerly occasionally worked; but the masters are very glad of a law which gives them a pretext for refusing all overtime, as they say it does not pay. In the smaller establishments of the same sort the Act has been of great service. The staff usually consists of the employer, a journeyman, and three or four boys. Overtime was very prevalent, meal-times little observed, and very young lads were

employed. Now all is changed, and the workers in these shops are placed on an equal footing with those employed in the large and well-regulated foundries and machine works.

In the tobacco manufactories of the North of Ireland females are not employed. The tobacco is chiefly of the roll or pigtail sort, and out of every 100 workers 20 would be adult males, 40 boys between 13 and 18, and 40 boys between 8 and 13. The work is not very laborious, and the hours of labour are usually not more than 40 or 50 in a week. The men, or spinning masters as they are called, make the tobacco by piece work, and they pay the boys, The work is purely mechanical, and could be performed as well by a cleverly trained dog or monkey as by a human being; and the boys are consequently taken from the poorest and most neglected class, and paid the lowest possible wages. In the large towns, such as Belfast and Londonderry, it is no libel to say that the tobacco boys are the worst of the worst,—rogues, beggars, and street arabs. They are continually changing their places of work; here to-day and gone to-morrow; and when the Act first came into operation, the manufacturers complained of the trouble of keeping the registers and of procuring surgical certificates. The Act, however, by introducing a system, and by giving an importance and status to each boy, has had a tendency to check their roving disposition; and the manufacturers express themselves very pleased with its operation, as they think it will introduce a better class of workers, make them more regular in their habits, and lessen the robberies to which every tobacco manufacturer is a victim. I regret to say that in those cases where boys under 12 years of age were employed the masters have refused to adopt the half-time system, and have ruthlessly sent the little fellows into the streets, and taken on older boys in their places. The trade is just now in a very low condition in Ireland, owing to the recent excise disclosures of numerous cases of adulteration in Irish tobacco having spoilt the sale in the English and foreign markets. My hope is that when trade revives the demand will be so great that the little boys must again be employed, and the compulsory educational clauses of the Factory Acts carried out. The boys were those of all others who most need education, and the half-time system is well suited to the trade, only requiring a start to become universal.

Of all the works under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, in my subdivision, the shirt factories are the largest and most important. Londonderry and Belfast are the principal seats of this trade, and in these towns many thousands of women and girls are actively engaged, in beautifully clean and well-ventilated factories. The sewing machines are mostly driven by steam. The hours of labour have usually been nine hours a day, between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and the only alteration required by the law was that the time should be taken an hour earlier in the day, a change which has been strictly carried out and generally approved. Although these factories are as a rule so well regulated, yet the baneful system of overtime had crept

in, and in busy seasons very late hours were kept. Moreover, when a holiday was given, the workers had to make it up by overtime. I have only heard one complaint of the stoppage of this system by the Act. Mr. Hogg (McIntyre, Hogg, & Co. of Londonderry) states that some special branches of his trade are leaving Derry, and going to France, because he is not able during the season to do the work in the restricted hours. I pointed out that his workers lose two hours per day in the morning, and that there is no objection to a large increase of his splendid factory, and of the number of workers. A vicious system is being introduced into some of these sewing factories, of supplying women at their own homes with machines, and allowing them to take work home to do after factory hours. A few shirt factories in the rural districts have been very beneficially affected by the Act, for in these long and irregular hours were the rule, not the exception.

Of miscellaneous works coming under the law by reason of employing more than 50 persons, next to the sewing factories, the principal are factories for the handloom weaving of linen and damask, fancy box and ornament making, and brick and tile works. The hand-loom weavers are mostly old men and women, with a few young persons to wind yarn upon the bobbins for them. The wages are very low, and the hours of labour have generally been regulated by the daylight. The Act has not been long enough in operation for the women to appreciate the benefits resulting from it; for the present they can only see that it has a tendency to reduce their wages, and consequently they are not much impressed in its favour. Mr. Kelly of Newferry told me that he found the pieces of cloth were brought in as quickly as before the alteration. The fancy box manufacture is entirely dependent upon the linen trade. Orders can be executed with very great despatch, and before the Act came into operation night work and irregular hours were thought to be necessary evils. The employés are all females. Now, when a linen merchant demands boxes to be made at unreasonable times and very short notice, the makers point to the abstract of the Act, and show him that their workers are protected in the same manner as his mill, factory, or warehouse girls. The manager of one of these concerns told me that he was able now to get more work done and at less expense.

I have now visited nearly all the factories and other works in my subdivision more than once, and some of them three or four times. The increase of works obliges me to visit towns and districts where my predecessor had no occasion to go, such as Bushmills, Omagh, Enniskillen, Cavan, Carrickmacross, &c., and the Extension Act has doubled the number of works under inspection in Belfast. I believe I may say that the new Act is now in fair working order in the whole of my district, all the works placed under it, and all the manufacturers acting in conformity with its regulations, or under promise to do so.

The "Workshop Regulation Act, 1867," is a dead letter in the North of Ireland. On June 20th I called upon the town

clerk of Belfast with a copy of the Act, explained its provisions, and promised my assistance in enforcing them. He laid it before the mayor and council, and has since informed me that they were indisposed to take any active steps or to incur any expense in the matter, unless their attention was specially directed to a bad case. I have forwarded copies of the Act to the local authorities at Londonderry, Strabane, and Dromore, with a like result. Very great complaints are made by those manufacturers, whose premises come under inspection because of the employment of more than 50 persons, of the unfair advantage in competition given to those in the same trade who employ less than 50, and are therefore exempt from the restrictions of the Factory Acts. In some instances it acts with peculiar hardship; *e.g.*, in Strabane and Dromore there are in each respectively two shirt factories, one under the law, one exempt. In Ballymena two hand-loom weaving factories are similarly circumstanced. In Londonderry, 10 of the largest and best-regulated shirt factories are under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, and five or six smaller ones exempt. The proprietors of the latter boast of their freedom from legislative interference, and tempt some of the best workers away from the larger establishments, with the bait of more work and more wages; a bait which they are short-sighted enough to accept. In Belfast there are eight sewing factories with more than 50 hands, half a dozen others with from 40 to 50, and 20 smaller ones. The fancy box-makers, too, have had journeymen leave them, and set up in business on their own account, ostensibly for the purpose of executing orders at the shortest notice, not being restricted to factory hours. These anomalies create a great dislike to the Factory Acts, which would otherwise work well and harmoniously.

I have everywhere met with the greatest courtesy and attention, the manufacturers and managers having shown themselves anxious and zealous to carry out the requirements of the law, and to render my duty a pleasant one. The certifying surgeons have afforded me valuable assistance in finding out and informing me of new works, and in explaining the books and papers to the manufacturers. Dr. Purdon's help has been especially useful, he being a perfect encyclopædia of information in everything relating to Belfast, its people, and its factories, old and new.

I take this opportunity of calling your attention to a very pleasing fact in connection with the flax-spinning mills in North Ireland, viz., that whereas in 1862 there were only 590 half-timers employed therein, in 1868 there are 1,300 (900 in Belfast alone), the greater part of the increase having taken place during the present year. D. C. Richmonds, Esq., an assistant commissioner of the Royal Commission on Primary Education, is now in Belfast, and has promised, when pursuing his inquiries, to pay particular attention to the half-timers, and to consider whether the obstacles to a great extension of the half-time system, now existing, in the inconvenient school hours, &c., cannot be removed.

Flax being very scarce and dear, and the price of yarns and linens ruling very low, the staple trade of Ulster is at present

rather depressed, and serious thoughts are entertained of working short time. The trade is now suffering a reaction from the extraordinary activity which prevailed during the American war.

I beg to thank you, Sir, for a copy of the Birmingham Daily Post of September 17th, and to remain,

Yours, &c.,

Robert Baker, Esq. W. Dawkins Cramp.

North Birmingham District.

Sir,

In accordance with your wish, I beg respectfully to submit the following report on the general working of the "Factory Acts Extension Act" in the North Birmingham district, which has been assigned to me. I conceive the object of this report is as far as possible to elucidate the general feeling of manufacturers as regards the Act itself, to state the several objections which have been made and the remedies which have been suggested by the manufacturers themselves, in the course of conversation (in most cases without any solicitation on my part), and to describe any difficulties I may have met with in the application of the "Act." I shall therefore note the objections simply as represented to me, without attempting to commment on them myself.

With the exception of a few factories under the Textile Act devoted to the manufacture of rope, elastic webs, and felt, and a few under the Act of 1864, in which the manufacture of lucifer matches, tobacco pipes, casting pots, and percussion caps, is carried on, all the remaining factories in my district have been brought under the law by the "Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867." The general principles of this Act have on the whole been well received; but at the same time strong objections have been raised in some quarters as to some of its details.

Previous to the application of the Act, 1867, to Birmingham, the hours of work in the different trades were generally late. The hands in many cases not commencing work before seven or eight o'clock in the summer and nine or ten o'clock in the winter. The sudden change, therefore, from these late hours to those allowed under the "Factory Act" has been felt in many cases to be a great inconvenience. I ought here to mention that under the old system, before the application of the Act, work was continued up to seven and eight o'clock in the evening all the year round, and, when trade was busy, even as late as nine and ten o'clock at night. The fluctuation of trade, and the short time allowed by contractors for the completion of large orders, will account for these late hours; and overwork, when trade was "brisk," has been deemed to be a natural compensation for short hours when trade was "flat." The occasional break down of an engine, and the consequent temporary cessation from work, has also generally been followed by the adoption of long hours of work to overtake the time which was lost. On this head complaints are often

made that the "Factory Acts" make no provision for such an emergency as the break-down of an engine, by allowing overtime work. The same complaint applies to the case of contractors, who give large orders without allowing sufficient time for their completion. It is to be hoped that contractors will soon be obliged to acknowledge the existence of the "Factory Acts," and of regular hours of labour, and be induced to issue their orders at an earlier date. An order to be executed at short notice, and which is dependent on the sailing of a ship, presents perhaps a problem more difficult of solution, for "time and tide wait for no man." Another frequent cause of complaint is the "payment of surgeons' fees." The objectors contend that it entails a heavy tax upon manufacturers, especially in Birmingham, where the young lads from 12 to 16 years of age are continually changing from one factory to another, for a surgeon's certificate granted at one factory will not avail a young person on accepting employment in another. As a remedy, it has been suggested that, either the surgeon should be paid by the government, or the young persons be examined at the surgeon's house (in which case the fee would be less), or the period during which a young person can work without a certificate be extended from one week to three weeks or a month, so that a greater number might be examined at each visit of the surgeon. This latter suggestion is often made by employers of skilled labour, such as jewellers, for instance, who state that a week is not sufficient time to judge of the capacity or incapacity of a fresh hand. I have frequently made inquiries as to the cause of this "continual" coming and going amongst the young persons, especially the male young persons between the ages of 12 and 15 years (for at the age of 16 years of age they generally begin to steady and settle down), and I find the principal reasons are, 1st, an increased scale of wages offered by some other manufacturer, who has perhaps a large order, and requires a temporary increase of hands, or, 2ndly, disagreement (if not actual illtreatment) between the lads and the men under whom they work. In many trades, where the men are paid by the piece, they engage and pay the lads themselves, quite independently of the manufacturer or owner of the factory; in other trades the boys are paid directly by the manufacturer himself, and in consequence are far more fixed and steady in their habits.

A petition was got up some time since by one of the principal brass founders in favour of an extension of hours of work to women engaged in the lacquering trade. Almost all the opinions I have heard expressed on that point have been to the effect that no real grievance existed.

The gun trade, one of the most important in Birmingham, and which employs perhaps as many boys as any other of the metal trades, is as yet but little affected by the Act. It is only the larger factories, in which the many different processes connected with the manufacture of a gun are combined under one roof, which come under the Act. This is much to be deplored, as amongst the smaller gun makers the hours of work are very irregular; the men prefer to play (*i.e.* take a holiday) on Monday

or Tuesday, and then put off the greater bulk of their work to the latter end of the week, when they are compelled to work very late hours in order to complete their orders by Saturday. In a great many of the gun factories the workmen are quite independent of the owner of the factory in which they work. Each man rents his "stand" (by the term "stand" is included a vice, bench, and gas jet), and is at liberty to work for any one he pleases. Whenever, therefore, the smaller gun factories may be brought under the "Act," each of these workmen would have to be made individually responsible for its observance.

But this leads me on to the subject of the "Workshops" and the "Workshop Act." I can safely say that the "Workshop Act" in Birmingham is a dead letter. Some have never heard of it; few, if any, understand its regulations; and no one that I have met with carries it out. This state of things naturally causes a strong feeling of dissatisfaction amongst manufacturers. "Why," says a button maker, with 50 hands, "am I obliged to leave off work at six p.m., whilst my neighbour in the same trade who employs 45 can work as late as he likes?" In some cases the women and young persons will leave the factories, and go and engage themselves at a neighbouring "workshop," where, by working longer hours, they can make more money. From time to time I receive anonymous letters on the subject of overtime work, and in almost every case I find the "delinquent" to be the owner of a workshop, and whom, therefore, the "Factory Act" cannot touch. Again, "contractors," finding that longer time is required for the execution of their orders in establishments under the "Factory Act," which is enforced, transfer their patronage to smaller establishments under the "Workshop Act," which is not enforced. I need hardly add that long hours of work are more prejudicial to health in the small and confined space of a workshop than in the larger and better ventilated rooms of a factory. Supporters and opponents of the "Factory Act" seem agreed on this point, that if the principles of the "Factory Act" are to be fairly applied to the trade of this country its "area" should be extended. Whatever factory I enter, the same opinion everywhere exists, that the "Act" remains an injustice until it is applied to all alike (*i.e.*, factories and workshops).

As regards education, I am obliged to state that the "half-time system" in this town has been hitherto a failure. I have sent out circulars to the different schools in my district, inviting information as to the working of the half-time system, and I must regret that only twelve schools have hitherto answered my inquiries. The total number of half-timers attending these twelve schools is 90 (46 boys and 44 girls) which gives the small average of seven to each school.

This may be accounted for as follows:—Trade is still in a depressed state in many parts of the town, and has been far more so than it is at present. A great many of the factories are therefore only partially full, and the manufacturers can afford to dispense with the services of the half-timers. In a grate many trades children under 13 years of age, from a deficiency of

strength, are not suited to the work, and the manufacturers are not sorry to find an excuse to get rid of them, and at the same time of their responsibliity in seeing that they attend school.

I am doing what I can to induce the factory lads between 13 and 18 to attend night school. Since the introduction of the "Factory Act" they enjoy more leisure in the evening than was formerly the case, and it would seem advisable, as far as possible, to regulate and utilize that leisure by a weekly attendance of two or three nights at school. The total average daily attendance in the 12 schools mentioned above for the half year ending with July 1, 1867, was 2,868 (boys and girls), whilst for the same period in 1868 the average amounted to 3,391; thus showing a superiority of 18 per cent. of attendance in 1868 over that in 1867. It is possible that the half-timers who have been dismissed from the several factories may have helped to swell this increase in attendance.

In connection with the workshops (alluded to above), I ought to mention that parents have often, of their own accord, taken their children under 13 years of age away from the factories, and re-engaged them in workshops where they can work whole time, and consequently earn full wages.

My former remarks as to "workshops" are based on the existing state of things, viz., that the "Workshop Act" is a "permissive Act" which is left to the local authorities to enforce, who have hitherto failed to do so; but even should the "Act" be enforced, as the "Factory Act" is, the objection would still remain, that it allows a larger period during which work may be carried on than the "Factory Act;" and manufacturers in certain trades who employ 50 hands would still be tempted, by the dismissal of one or two, to withdraw themselves from the operation of the "Factory Act," and to put themselves under the "Workshop" Act. I have given in detail the various opinions I have heard expressed by manufacturers, and although these opinions may often seem to be impracticable they may still be valuable as affording a manufacturer's view of the question.

I am, &c.

Robert Baker, Esq. THURLOW ASTLEY.

SOUTH IRISH DISTRICT.

67, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin,
31st July 1868.

Sir,

Since I was appointed to this subdivision in April last, I have visited the principal towns in the district, making Dublin my residence, and have inspected all the known works (both new and old) in Cork, Limerick, Galway, Waterford, Kilkenny, Drogheda, Clonmel, &c., &c.

With regard to old works, the number (as well as I can ascertain) is 101, viz.—

75 textile.
14 tobacco-pipe.
11 potteries.
1 lucifer matches.

Of the 75 textile factories there are,—

53 woollen.
10 flax.
7 cotton.
3 jute and tow.
1 worsted.
1 hosiery.

Many of the woollen factories are very small, and, with few exceptions, this branch of Irish industry is not in a prosperous state. On the other hand, the flax manufacture (though there are at present but 10 factories) seems to be thriving, and likely to increase. The principal firms are Gradwells & Chadwick of Drogheda; Malcolmson, Brothers, of Carrick-on-Suir; J. Shaw and E. Shaw & Co., of Celbridge; and the Flax Spinning Co. of Cork. There has been a new cotton factory opened by Messrs. Nash & Bridge at Cork.

With regard to new works (under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867), the number I have at present visited is 338, consisting of,—

Letter-press printers - - -	111
Iron, brass, &c. founders, &c. - -	66
Tobacco manufacturers - - -	46
Paper makers - - - - -	15
Bookbinders - - - -	14
Glassmakers - - - - -	7
Staymakers - - - -	6
Miscellaneous trades - - - -	73
	338

Of these, the most important, as employing females and young persons, are the staymakers and the tobacco manufacturers; the first employing 2,000 females, and the latter 1,000 boys under 16. By the workers generally in this part of Ireland the extension of the Factory Acts has been welcomed as a boon, and by none more so than by the females, great numbers of whom are employed in staymaking, millinery, evelope making, bookbinding, &c., &c.

At first there was a disposition in Dublin, especially among the letter-press printers, to agitate against the Act, but, owing to the relaxations granted by the Secretary of State, that feeling has in great measure subsided; and I think, generally, that the employers admit that the Act will work beneficially. The half-time system is not likely to be adopted in any of the new works, unless it be in the extensive tobacco factory of Clark & Son, at Cork. The only old works in which half-timers are employed are those of Malcolmson, Brothers, at Portlaw and Carrick, and of J. Shaw and E. Shaw & Co. at Celbridge.

Owing to the number of new works, and the great distances between the localities, I think this subdivision is beyond the compass of one sub-inspector. In Dublin the assistance of

Dr. Monks in putting the Extension Act in operation has been most valuable.

The Workshops Act remains at present a dead letter in the South of Ireland, but I am informed by the town clerks of Dublin and Cork (whose letters I enclose) that steps are about to be taken to put it in operation.

I am, &c.,

Robert Baker, Esq. JOHN H. BIGNOLD.

SOUTH BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT.

SIR, Birmingham, Sept. 1, 1868.

HAVING now made myself tolerably well acquainted with the subdivision under my care, and feeling satisfied that I have visited, and placed under the provisions of the Factory Acts, all the works of any magnitude, and nearly all the smaller works to which they apply, I am enabled to form some idea of their suitability to the manufactures of this town, which are remarkable for their variety.

Having conversed with a great number of manufacturers, I have had an opportunity of hearing any objections which may be urged against the law. These have been but few, and made chiefly by persons who thought the law quite unnecessary in their own case, though much wanted in some of their neighbours' works.

You are already aware that some few brassfounders allege the necessity of being allowed to lacquer work after the usual hour. One or two fire-iron manufacturers also wished to be allowed to oil their work after 6 p.m. These are the only instances in which any exigency (that has not already been provided for) has been alleged for a relaxation of the rules, although many have expressed a wish to be able to work overtime in case of sudden or large orders.

Letter-press printers, whose customers have been in the habit of sending orders late in the day, and who consequently feared a loss from being obliged to refuse such orders, are all observing the hours, and I have not heard of any material inconvenience arising therefrom.

Some few instances of slight opposition to the Act I have by firmness and patience surmounted without having recourse to prosecution, and am happy to say that the law has been put in force without any opposition or dislike being raised by the manner of its application, only two prosecutions having occurred.

From personal inspection, I can assert that the law is now in full operation in all factories, most instances of alleged infraction proving to be in places under the Workshop Regulation Act, which is in the town a dead letter. In consequence of this, many complaints arise from "factory" owners, who are thereby placed at a disadvantage in this respect, viz., the workpeople, particularly females, who have in Birmingham been accustomed to work usually from 8 or 9 a.m. to 7, 8, or 9 p.m., do not, in some instances, like to change their hours (though eventually they

prefer the new regulations), and will leave a factory where they have to work from 6 to 6, and go to a workshop where they can do as they please.

Thus some of their best hands are lost to "factory" owners, especially those whose wages are paid at the lowest market rate.

There has been considerable dissatisfaction created by manufacturers having to pay the certifying surgeon's fees, and certainly in small works they seem to press rather hardly at a time when profits are small. In the case of a number of poor workmen who rent steam power I could scarcely have carried out this portion of the Act had it not been for the liberality of the certifying surgeon, W. Wade, Esq., M.D.

Owing to the dullness of trade which prevails, but few children under 12 are now employed, many employers having taken alarm at the supposed trouble of half-timers, and others having beeu glad to reduce their hands; thus comparatively few half timers are now attending school. I have reason, however, to think that the ordinary school attendance throughout the town is considerably increased, and am collecting information on this point, which I shall forward to you in due time. The very fact of schooling being required of factory children has turned public attention to the subject, and led to good results. I feel sanguine as to the prospects of this branch of the Factory Acts. It is much to be regretted that the attendance at night schools of young persons, say from 12 to 16 years old, is not compulsory. I hope, however, to get a large number of such to go to school next winter, having had many promises of co-operation from employers, most of whom seem alive to the necessity of education for the working classes, if we are to maintain our manufacturing pre-eminence.

A very important trade of this town, namely, the gunmaking, almost entirely escapes the Factory Act Extension Act, few employing 50 hands on the premises. The number of small boys to be seen carrying heavy loads of gun materials through the streets at late hours testifies how much supervision is needed, as I may also say it is in mother-of-pearl manufacture and boot-making, which, for the above-mentioned reason, are free from all control.

In conclusion, I beg to inform you that I have had a large number of shaftings, bands, and cog wheels fenced, the necessity of which many persons are unaware of, though there have been two severe and one fatal accident since January 1, 1868, in South Birmingham alone.

I have also had several nuisances abated; and as the town is losing its former good character for healthiness, shall in future pay particular attention to this subject, and increased attention to the cleansing of factories.

I remain, &c.

Robert Baker, Esq. W. H. Johnston.

P.S.—There are many brickyards which appear to require regulation very much.

West Bromwich District.

Sir, West Bromwich, 13th Oct. 1868.

I write to offer you a few remarks on the working of the Factory Acts Extension Act, and the Workshop Regulation Act, in my district.

This district, comprising the greater part of the new borough of Wednesbury, together with Handsworth, Smethwick, Bilston, and some outlying places, is a very populous and important one. And, as I have resided in it about eight months only, I may not have acquired a full knowledge of the details of the several trades (so far, that is, as they will be affected by these Acts), and my report must therefore be, to a certain extent, incomplete.

The Workshop Regulation Act is, as far as my district is concerned, a dead letter. The local authorities make no attempt to carry it out, and the medical officers of the local boards dare not incur the enmity that would be caused by their trying to enforce it. They are not sufficiently independent. This is very unfair to many who are under the Factory Acts Extension Act, and much discontent arises. Many occupiers have stated that they quite agree with the provisions of the Factory Act, and consider them very beneficial, but they feel it hard that their next-door neighbours may work women and children as long as and whenever they please. And this is especially the case with the brickyards. There are a great many brickyards with from 20 to 45 workers. In these women and children are employed at 8 o'clock at night and on Sundays. If no other small works are brought under the Factory Acts, all the brickyards, at any rate, ought to be placed on the same footing. Children have been taken into brickyards, and employed all day in hot stoves, at the age of five years; consequently a very large majority of those employed in the manufacture of bricks and tiles can neither read nor write.

The Factory Acts are almost quite new in this district. With the exception of one or two ornamental tile works, regulated by the Act of 1864, no works were under factory legislation till the beginning of the present year. It is impossible, therefore, in so short a time, to form a complete opinion. But, as far as one can judge at present, the extension of the Factory Acts into this district has been very successful. The occupiers have, with some few exceptions, been generally willing to comply with the provisions of the Act, while some have given that assistance without which it would be difficult (especially in large iron mills) to carry out the law fully. Various causes, however, and notably the extreme depression of trade, have prevented a complete test of the operation of the Acts. But I have great hope that when the real benefits of the Factory Act are better known both employers and employed will heartily co-operate in carrying out its provisions.

Not much has been done in the way of education, and for various reasons. The limit of 13 is not reached for two years;

almost all the employers at once dismissed all children who required schooling ; and the stagnation of trade enabled them to do this, as there were others to take the place of those dismissed. Already, however, in some works the want of children is felt, and the half-time system is being tried in about half a dozen factories. But I do not think that system can ever be carried out fully in this district. Most of the young people are employed at blast furnaces and iron mills, and must work what are termed day and night shifts. Now the law allows no one under 13 to work at night; consequently very few under 13 can be employed at all in those works, since those who have the day turn one week have the night turn the other. If, therefore, education (of which there is the most urgent need) is ever to be carried out here, I think that nothing will effect this except a compulsory system of sound elementary instruction up to the age of 13. This plan need not interfere with the half-timers, who are already compelled to attend school. There is also a great want of schools, and many children who have been dismissed are neither at work nor at school, and are thus a burden to their parents, without deriving any benefit themselves.

Some of the japanning factories are dirty and ill-ventilated, especially the rooms in which blank trays are stamped. The same remarks will apply to rooms where hollow-ware is turned. In fact some of these places seem scarcely fit for any one to work in. In many foundries, too, there appears to be a system of ventilation which, while it lets in abundance of cold wind on the workers, fails in removing noxious vapours. A few works had the machinery, &c. well guarded, but in the majority a great deal of fencing was required. This is now carried out tolerably well, though some managers have an extraordinary objection to putting up even the simplest kind of fencing.

In many works the Factory Act has already produced more regularity in general, to the great satisfaction of the employers.

In conclusion, I may state that, though much remains to be done, and many difficulties are still to be overcome, the prospect is very hopeful.

I remain, &c.,

Robert Baker, Esq. G. Ilderton Seaton Blenkinsopp.

South Wales District.

Sir, Mumbles, Swansea, 20th Nov. 1868.

The number of new works brought under inspection by the Factories Act Extension Act, 1867, is 236 at the present moment. It is, however, probable that others will be found in the course of the next few month. In order to place the district before you as plainly as it is possible to do upon paper, I will classify the different works as under, viz. :

98 Iron mills and foundries.
61 Printers and bookbinders.
24 Copper mills.

24	Tin-plate works.
6	Railway works for fittings, &c.
5	Silver works.
5	Spelter works.
4	Docks and shipbuilding yards.
3	Chemical works.
2	Patent fuel works.
1	Glass works (not in operation).
1	Paper mill.
1	Wire rope manufactory.
1	Tobacco manufactory.
Total 236	

Of these works the greater number are situated in or near the following towns, viz. Swansea, Neath, Aberdare, Merthyr Tydfil, Dowlais, Cardiff, and Llanelly. All the towns I have mentioned, with the single exception of Llanelly, are situated in Glamorganshire, and, looking at the number and importance of the works, the bulk of the inspection in the South Wales subdivision may be said to lie in that county, which, for its mineral wealth, and for the industrial energy of its inhabitants, as shown in the development of it, must be ranked first in the principality.

I regret that it is not in my power to give a tabular statement of the number of young persons employed in this district, inasmuch as the minutes of first inspection had for the most part been forwarded to the Factory Office before my arrival in Wales. The only works in which young persons are employed in any large numbers are the tin-plate works, and in those a large proportion of them are females. In the tin works the Act has done much good by preventing the employment of children of very tender age. On the occasions of my first visits I found large numbers of children between the ages of nine and eleven working full time, not only in the tin works but in the iron mills also, and in the latter works by night as well as by day. I am happy to say that these very small boys and girls have now entirely disappeared from among the workers; and at this moment it would, I believe, be a difficult matter to find in any of my new works a single boy or girl who has not been passed for twelve by the certifying surgeon. The effects of the bad old system are, I grieve to say, painfully apparent in the emaciated appearances and stunted growths of the rising generation in the iron districts of South Wales; indeed, so small in stature are some of the young persons presented for examination that the certifying surgeons have found great difficulty in passing even those whose ages entitled them to certificates, and have largely availed themselves of the requisitions for obtaining exact dates of birth. As a sanitary measure the Act is admitted to be a good one, even by those upon whom it has entailed the greatest amount of trouble and expense; but, as an educational measure, the same people believe it to be a failure. It is certain that up to the present time the effect of it in South Wales has not been to create half-timers,

and to make labour and education go hand in hand. I have as yet only one factory in my subdivision in which half-timers are employed; nevertheless I am of opinion that the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, will not be fairly upon its trial until the modification expires which permits the employment of children of 12 years of age full time. There are in my works a very large number of children between 12 and 13, and it has yet to be seen whether the iron masters will be able to dispense entirely with their labour, or willing to pay the extra wages necessary to secure the services of older persons. At present the millowners are averse to the adoption of the half-time system. They say, it would give them a great deal of extra trouble, and render them more liable to prosecutions for infringements of the Act. I myself incline to the belief that they will make some pecuniary sacrifices rather than adopt it, and that nothing but the actual want of labour will cause them to do so.

I have, as a rule, been met in a very good spirit by all those occupiers of works with whom I have been brought into contact; and even in the few cases in which I have been compelled to prosecute I believe the infringements of the Act were due to neglect and apathy rather than to any wish to evade the law.

Much has been done in the way of fencing machinery; much yet remains to be done, in very large works, such as those at Dowlais, Merthyr Tydfil, Swansea, Aberdare, and Llanelly. Fencing the machinery must necessarily be a work of time. I may, however, say that I have already got more done in the way of protection than the Act would have enabled me to insist upon. Section 21 of 7 Vict. cap. 15. is somewhat weakly worded, and if there had been any determined opposition to the Act much dangerous machinery which is now guarded must have been left unprotected.

Though from the nature of the work the accidents in this district must necessarily be rather numerous, I am glad to observe that up to this time those which have occurred have been for the most part of a trivial nature. The two most fertile sources of accidents are the "water boshes" and the "shears." They are difficult to protect without at the same time interfering with the work carried on. I have, however, given my serious attention to the matter, and it is now under discussion by some of the most ingenious of the mill managers in my district. I have offered several suggestions for their consideration, and hope in a very short time to have it in my power to report favourably on the subject.

I am glad to be able to report that the employment of women at night has entirely ceased, except in the blast furnaces, where the Act permits their employment till July 1870. It seems incomprehensible how such a clause as No. 7. of the temporary modifications could have been allowed to creep in, for I can conceive few occupations more calculated to degrade and unsex a woman than employment by night among men in blast furnaces.

The printing establishments in this subdivision are very small.

Very few young persons are employed in them; and there is no peculiarity about them calling for any special notice. Many, however, mention, that several of the printers now employed in Wales were brought up in the large printing offices in London, and they have volunteered the statement to me that in those establishments the Factory Acts Extension Act is much needed.

In addition to the new works there are in my subdivision about 140 small woollen factories. I found these in a bad state. They were, as a rule, very dirty, and what little there was to do in carrying out the Act had been systematically neglected. If the statements of the occupiers can be credited, these mills have only been inspected at long intervals; and to that reason, and also to the fact that the occupiers are for the most part ignorant of the English language, I attribute their backward state. They cannot, however, in the future, plead ignorance of the law, as I have shown them that I am able and willing to explain it to them in Welch. I have found that language a very great assistance, and have every confidence that in a short time I shall get them all into good order. They are very widely scattered over my district. They lie in very out-of-the-way places, and can only be reached by travelling very bad roads. For these reasons the inspection of them involves much time and expense. The present year was far advanced when I commenced my duties; but for the future I shall endeavour to visit my small mills during the long days of summer, because I can then get over more ground in a day, and also because the cross-country roads are in many places unsafe to travel upon after dark.

I believe I have now touched upon all the principal points in connection with my duties. In conclusion, I may state that a large portion of my time has, up to the present, been occupied in correspondence, sending forms and Acts, and in giving written instructions to the owners and occupiers of new works. The bulk of this work is now over, and next year I may reasonably hope to have more time to devote to actual inspection. I have also laboured under the difficulty of being strange to the district, and have lost much time in looking for the different factories. For the future, I shall be able to work my district in a shorter time, and to the best advantage, and to the satisfaction, I trust, of yourself and Mr. Ewings.

With regard to the "Workshop Regulation Act, 1867," I regret to say that very little has as yet been done; certainly nothing at Cardiff, or Swansea, or Aberdare. I have written to Haverfordwest and Pembroke, for information on the subject, but have as yet received no replies, and am unwilling to delay my report until they arrive. Merthyr Tydfil is, I believe, the only place in my subdivision where any action has been taken in the matter. I have received a full report from Mr. Dyke on the subject, which I beg to annex, for your information.

I have not myself visited any workshops. My time has been too fully occupied with the Factory Acts Extension Act; and indeed, if my memory serves me, I think you gave me personal

directions not to interfere with them, but to leave the carrying out of the Workshop Regulation Act to the local authorities. My own opinion (if I may be allowed to express it here) is, that if the Act is left to the local authorities it will very soon become a dead letter, like the Vaccination Act. There are numbers of persons in this country who have never been vaccinated, and yet I never hear of a prosecution, though I believe it is the duty of the guardians to take proceedings, &c.

I have, &c.

THOMAS PYERS MOSTYN.

From T. J. DYKE, Officer of Health, Merthyr Tydvil, to THOMAS PYERS MOSTYN, Esq., Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories, Mumbles, Swansea.

SIR, 17th November 1868.

IN compliance with your request, I beg officially to report to you, that the Merthyr Tydvil Local Board of Health adopted the "Workshop Regulation Act, 1867," in May 1868, and directed me, as their medical officer of health, to see that the various provisions of the Act were made known at the workshops in the town.

By personal inquiry, and through the inspector of nuisances under my orders, I have ascertained the numbers of such workshops, the number of persons employed above and below 18 years of age, and the sanitary arrangements.

I herewith send an abstract of the number of shops in different handicrafts, and of the numbers of persons employed therein.

I have to report that the sanitary arrangements generally are good, that the employers have been duly informed of the provisions of the Act, and that no occasion has arisen to report to the local board any infringement of the law.

T. J. DYKE,
Medical Officer of Health, Merthyr Tydvil, and Certifying Surgeon of Factories.

Workshop Regulation Act, 1867.

Number of Handicrafts, and of Hands therein employed, in the District of the Local Board of Health, Merthyr Tydvil.

Handicrafts.	No. of Workshops.	Hands above 18.	Hands under 18.	Total.
Brick maker - -	1	3	3	6
Cabinet maker - - - -	9	30	3	33
Carpenter and builder - -	9	33	5	38
Clock and watch maker - -	4	6	1	7
Coachmaker - - -	4	15	3	18
Clog maker - - - -	2	3	0	3
Currier and tanner - -	2	3	0	3
Confectioner - - - -	6	10	3	13
Cooper - - - -	1	2	0	2
Dressmaker and milliner - -	19	45	36	81
Dyer - - - -	1	2	0	2
Fellmonger - - - -	1	10	0	10
Nail and tip maker - -	3	11	1	12
Plumber and painter - - -	6	29	9	38
Shoemaker - - -	25	68	9	77
Marble mason - - - -	4	7	1	8
Saddler - - - -	4	8	2	10
Smith - - - - -	6	12	3	15
Steam sawmill - - -	1	3	0	3
Tailor - - - - -	21	70	7	77
Tinman - - - -	2	2	2	4
Tallow chandler - - -	3	9	1	10
Weaver - - - -	8	20	14	34
Total -	142	401	103	504

16th November 1868.

T. J. Dyke,
Medical Officer of Health.

The summing up of these reports by the Sub-Inspectors, is, with few exceptions, in unison with my own view of the operation of both the "Factory Act Extension Act, 1867," and the "Hours of Labour Regulation Act." I have touched on most of the topics on which the Sub-Inspectors have enlarged.

That the night turn system of children's work in iron works, and the late hours of children's work authorized by the "Hours of Labour Education Act," as shown by Capt. May and Mr. Mostyn, must tend to diminish the educational value of the half-time system, is, I fear, unquestionable. And in like manner, every attempt to prolong the hours of work of the adolescent workers into the evening, must have the same result on the value of night school teaching. And it appears to me the importance of education in every way, but particularly in providing us with skilled labour, is too apparent to bear the retroaction of some of the clauses of both these Acts, but particularly of the latter.

There is, however, one feature resulting from last year's legislation that I have not adverted to, but of which, one or two of these reports remind me, and it is, the already greater regularity of factory work throughout the country generally; clearly observable and an improvement recognized and highly valued. Assuredly the usefulness of the first hours of rational freedom from late employment has not been overrated. The power which the working classes now possess of making arrangements for out-door enjoyments in the summer, and for intellectual advancement of every kind during the winter months, is fully appreciated, and would be most reluctantly parted with It is indeed spoken of as a boon which they longed to possess years ago, and is most thankfully acknowledged.

The following is the list of prosecutions for the past half-year; and I hope it may be taken to show great forbearance on our part, as well as great obedience on theirs, that, out of 5,578 new occupiers, there have been only 26 prosecuted; the fines amounting to 86*l.* and costs to 39*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* = 125*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE FACTORY, &c. REGULATION ACTS, IN THE DISTRICT OF ROBERT BAKER, ESQ., INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 1868.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868			*Informations laid by Mr. Jones.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 25	John Lowe, lock maker, Walsall.	S. Stephens, J. Shannon, J. Brewer, and J. W. Newman, Esqs., at the Guildhall, Walsall.	Neglecting to register the age of child, and when first employed, &c. &c.	1 0 0	1 1 0	
"	" "	"	Neglecting to register the age of child, and when first employed, &c. &c.	- -	0 6 6	These summonses were allowed to be withdrawn on payment by defendant of costs only.
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to register the age of child, and when first employed, &c. &c.	- -	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to register the age of child, and when first employed, &c. &c.	- -	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to register the age of child, and when first employed, &c. &c.	- -	0 6 6	
July 2	Thomas and Joseph Heaton, Lostock, near Bolton.	Edmund Ashworth and Robert Heywood, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	Employing six young persons after 2 o'clock p.m. on Saturday.	4 0 0	3 4 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
July 13	Josiah Tildesley - -	Rev. G. H. Fisher and R. D. Gough Esq., Willenhall.	Employing two young persons without having registered the names and dates of first employment.	2 0 0	2 19 0	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	" "	Employing wo young persons without surgical certificates.	- -	0 18 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*Informations laid by Mr. Steen.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 28	James Hall, mule spinner at Globe Spinning Co., Macclesfield.	John Upton Gaskill, Esq., John Dixon, Esq., Thos. Wardle, Esq., Saml. Pearson, jun., Esq., County Petty Sessions at Macclesfield.	Allowing a young person to work between the fixed and traversing part of a self-acting mule while in motion.	- -	0 19 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Aug. 10	John Johnston, fustian cutter, Rush Green, near Lymm.	John Barton, Esq., George B. Dewhurst, Esq., County Petty Sessions at Lymm.	Employing a child more than 6 hours and 30 minutes same day.	- -	1 0 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Oct. 14	T. and J. Baxendell, cotton spinners, Denton.	Abel B. Wimpenny, Esq., Nathaniel Buckley, Esq., Samuel D. Lees, Esq., County Petty Sessions at Ashton-under-Lyne.	Employing eight young persons and females after 6 p.m.	8 0 0	6 6 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing eight young persons and females after 6 p.m.	- -	3 4 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			Information laid by Mr. Buller.			
Sept. 23	William Lewis, letter-press printer, 12, Northgate Street, Bath.	William Hunt, Esq. (mayor), Thomas Jolly and Anthony Hammond, Esqs., Guildhall, Bath.	Obstructing Sub-Inspector in discharge of his duty by preventing his admission to the factory.	3 0 0	0 9 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*Informations laid by Commander May, R.N.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 8	Jane Beech, Burslem -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Burslem.	Employing two children without school certificates	2 0 0	1 9 0	
June 23	Ambrose Wood, James Bradbury, Fredk. Baddeley, workmen, Burslem.	,, ,,	Neglecting to keep a factory clean - - -	- -	0 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to keep a factory clean - - - -	- -	0 6 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to keep a factory clean - - -	- -	0 6 0	
July 22	Ellen Rush, Longton -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Longton.	Neglecting to send her child to school - -	0 5 0	0 14 6	
July 29	George Hales, Longton -	,, ,,	Employing his child during the dinner hour -	0 5 0	0 12 0	
July 31	Keeling and Walker, Longton.	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Stoke.	Employing a child without a surgical certificate -	2 0 0	0 12 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child without a school certificate -	1 0 0	0 12 6	
,,	,, ,,	,,	Neglecting to keep a factory clean - - -	3 0 0	0 9 6	
,,	John Walker Longton -	,, ,,	Obstructing a Sub-Inspector - - -	3 0 0	0 18 0	
Sept. 1	William Tattler, Burslem	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Burslem.	Neglecting to send his child to school - -	0 5 0	0 4 0	
Sept. 2	J. E. Jones, Longton -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Longton.	Failing to produce school certificates for seven children.	4 0 0	3 5 0	Three cases withrawn, and two others withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*Informations laid by Commander May, R.N.*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 2	J. E. Jones, Longton -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Longton.	Employing a child without a surgical certificate -	- -	- -	Withdrawn.
"	" "	" "	Employing a child before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	- -	- -	Withdrawn.
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to limewash a factory - - -	3 0 0	0 8 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to keep a factory clean - - -	- -	0 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Sept. 3	Thomas Billings, workman, Tunstall.	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Tunstall.	Employing a child before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	1 0 0	0 13 0	The Secretary of State afterwards remitted 15*s.* of the fine.
Sept. 4	Thomas Wright, Stoke -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Fenton.	Neglecting to send his child to school - -	0 5 0	- -	
"	Joseph Burton, Stoke -	" "	Neglecting to send his child to school - -	0 5 0	0 10 6	
Sept. 9	Catherine Grogan, Longton.	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Longton.	Allowing her child to be employed before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	0 5 0	1 3 0	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to send her child to school - -	- -	- -	Withdrawn.
Oct. 23	George Brassington, Stoke	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Stoke.	Neglecting to send his child to school - -	0 5 0	1 3 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*Informations laid by Mr. Earnshaw.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 1	Daniel Brotherton, letter-press printer, Gloster.	E. G. Hallewell, Esq., Thos. Marling, Esq., Henry Evans, Esq., Thos. de Winton, Esq., Shire Hall, Gloster.	Employing a young person without having first registered his name and date of employment.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person for more than seven working days without surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 7 0	
"	Edmund Nest, letter-press printer, Gloster.	" "	Not producing or causing to be produced to the Sub-Inspector on his demand the register of young persons.	2 0 0	0 6 6	In none of these cases were the penalties exacted, the prosecutions being for the sake of example and for publicity of the Extension Act, 1867.
"	" "	" "	Not hanging the meal hour notice as required by law.	2 0 0	0 5 0	
"	Messrs. Thos. Webb & Son, machinists, Gloster.	Same Magistrates, with addition of Sir W. V. Guise, Bart., Shire Hall, Gloster.	Employing a young person without having first registered his name and date of employment.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing young person for more than seven working days without surgical certificate.	2 0 0	1 18 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing young person at 7.20 p.m. - -	1 0 0	0 7 0	
Aug. 21	John Elliott, letter-press printer, Stroud.	R. Winterbotham, Will. Capel, S. S. Dickenson, J. C. Little, Esqs., Stroud.	Not registering a young person and date of employment.	2 0 0	0 9 3	Convicted, but in neither case penalties exacted, the prosecution having been instituted for example and publicity.
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 7 9	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*Informations laid by Mr. Earnshaw*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 21	John Elliott, letter-press printer, Stroud.	R. Winterbotham, Will. Capel, S. S. Dickinson, J. C. Little, Esqs., Stroud.	Employing a young person under the age of 16 after half past 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.	- -	- -	These two cases withdrawn, defendant having admitted the fact, and having expressed great regret.
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person after 6 o'clock in the evening of sundry days.			
Oct. 1	Great Western Cotton Co.	Brooke Smith and P. W. S. Miles, Esqs.	Employing or suffering to be employed a woman during meal time.	1 0 0	0 10 6	
			Informations laid by Mr. Beadon.			
June 25	Joseph Temkinson, printer, Coventry.	J. Gulson, Esq., A. Hillpears, Esq., Coventry.	Employing a young person after 4.30 p.m. on Saturday, 13th June.	1 0 0	0 19 6	Had not obtained Secretary of State's permission to work after 6 p.m. One charge withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing same after 6 p.m. 17th June - -			
July 30	Shilton and West, Engineers, &c.	W. S. Drydale, Esq., jun., J. Newdegate F. Astley, Esq., Nuneaton.	Employing two male young persons after 6 p.m. -	1 0 0	1 2 6	One charge withdrawn on payment of costs, being first case under new Act in the locality.
Aug. 3	E. B. Prosser, printer, Maidenhead.	R. Nicholson, Esq., (mayor), J. D. Rawlins, Esq., Maidenhead.	Employing two male young persons without registering their names.	- -	2 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of all costs, on same grounds as the above.
"		" "	Employing same more than seven days without surgical certificates.			

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*Informations laid by Mr. Faussett.*	£ s. d	£ s. d.	
June 30	John Metcalf, engineer, 35, Naylor Street, Liverpool.	Messrs. J. Woodruff and F. A. Clint, Liverpool.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	Similar offence with regard to another young person.	2 0 0	0 6 6	
"	David McCallum, engineer, 4, Denbigh Street, Liverpool.	" "	Employing a young person without registering his name and the date of his first employment.	2 0 0	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	Similar offence in the case of another young person.	2 0 0	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person under 16 years of age without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	A similar offence in the case of another young person.	2 0 0	0 6 6	
"	Peter Smith, ironfounder, 67, Regent Road, Liverpool.	" "	Employing a young person without registering his name and date of first employment.	2 0 0	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	Similar offence in the case of another young person.	2 0 0	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person under 16 years of age without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 6 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*Informations laid by Mr. Blenkinsopp.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 4	James Rowley, japanner, Mount Pleasant, Bilston.	Isaac Spooner, Esq., Stipendiary.	Employing young persons without registering them.	1 0 0	3 12 6	The fine of 20*s.* was remitted by the magistrate on condition that all the costs were paid.
"	" "	" "	Employing young persons without certifying them.			
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without having a school certificate.			
"	" "	" "	Employing a child both morning and afternoon of same day.			
			Informations laid by Mr. Johnston.			
June 25	William Giles, Macdonald Street.	C. Cope and E. Gwyther, Esqs., Public Office, Moor Street, Birmingham.	Employing a female after 6 p.m. on 12th June -	2 0 0	0 15 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a female and one male young person after 6 p.m. on 12th June.	- -	0 19 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
July 30	John C. Onions, Bradford Street.	T. Phillips, Henry Wiggin, and C. Cope, Esqs., Public Office, Moor Street, Birmingham.	Employing five male young persons after 4.30 p.m. on Saturday, 20th June.	- -	2 1 6	Dismissed.
Sept. 9	Joseph Glover, Burton's Mill, Floodgate Street.	Thos. Cox and Joseph Sturge, Esqs., Public Office, Moor Street, Birmingham.	Employing a female after 6 p.m on 28th August -	- "	0 11 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant, on account of his poverty.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*Informations laid by Mr. Johnston*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 8	John Huggins, Floodgate Street.	T. C. S. Kynnersley and Chas. Ratcliffe, Esqs., Public Office, Moor Street, Birmingham.	Employing two male young persons after 6 p.m. on 22nd September.	2 0 0	1 10 6	
"	Chas. Clifford, Fazeley Street.	" "	Employing eight male young persons after 6 p.m. on 11th September.	8 0 0	5 14 6	
"	Dingley and Reader -	" "	Employing five females and one male young person after 6 p.m. on 24th September.	6 0 0	4 7 6	
			Informations laid by Mr. Cramp.			
Aug. 6	James Moore, letter-press printer, 40, Ann Street, Belfast.	James Alex. Henderson, Esq., and Edward Orme, Esq., R.M., Petty Sessions Court House, Belfast.	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m. on July 17th.	2 0 0	0 5 0	At the request of the magistrates, and on account of this being the first prosecution in Ireland under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, I withdrew one case upon payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons without having previously registered their names and date of first employment.	2 0 0	0 5 0	One case withdrawn upon payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	- -	0 4 6	Withdrawn upon payment of costs, at the request of the magistrates, who thought the former penalties sufficient.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1863.			*Informations laid by Mr Cramp*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 8	James Taylor and Sons, flax spinners, Barn Mills, Carrickfergus.	T. M. Birnie, Esq., chairman, John Borthwick, Esq., and A. C. Montgomery, Esq., R.M., Petty Sessions Court House, Carrickfergus.	Employing eleven females in reeling room after two of the clock in the afternoon of Saturday the 22nd of August.	6 0 0	1 19 6	The defendants having pleaded guilty and urged several extenuating circumstances, at the suggestion of the magistrates I withdrew five of the informations upon payment of costs, and a fine of 1*l.* was inflicted in six cases.
			Informations laid by Mr Bowling.			
July 8	Charles H. Cartwright, Bank Quay, Glass Works, Warrington.	Messrs. Henry Bleckley and Benjamin Pierpoint, Warrington.	Employing a child in the process of annealing glass.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing another child in the same process -	2 0 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without registering his name.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same young person, being under 16, without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing another young person without registering his name.	2 0 0	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*Informations laid by Mr. Bowling*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 24	Messrs. Tessimond and Kissack, engineers, Blackstock Street, Liverpool.	Messrs J. A. Picton and W. Crossfield, Liverpool.	Employing a young person under 16 without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 6 6	Two informations for employing young persons over 16 without registration were withdrawn, the magistrates being of opinion that there was a discrepancy between sec. 9, Vict. 7, and the Schedule B.
"	" "	" "	A similar offence in the case of another young person.	1 0 0	0 6 6	
"	Messrs. Jones and Harris, tobacco pipe makers, 37, Vauxhall Road, Liverpool.	"	Employing a child morning and afternoon of the same day.	1 0 0	0 6 6	Three informations charging defendants with employing two children without school certificates, and for employing another child morning and afternoon, were withdrawn at the suggestion of the Bench.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*Informations laid by Mr. Bowling*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 16	Joseph Winstanley, bolt maker, Orrell.	Messrs. Thomas Whaley, James Taylor, and The Rev. John Jones Dixon.	Employing a child without certificated school attendance.	1 0 0	0 12 11	Four informations, charging the defendant with employing two children morning and afternoon of the same day, one child without a surgical certificate, and another without a school certificate, failed; the magistrates being of opinion that there was a doubt in these cases, which they were willing to give the defendant the benefit of.
			Informations laid by Mr. Girardot.			
Oct. 7	J. Mitchell and Co. - -	G. E. Paget, T. Middleton Warner, Esqs., Loughborough.	Employing four young persons, without having obtained the surgical certificates, for more than the prescribed period.	2 0 0	1 18 0	Mitigated penalties were taken in two cases, two being withdrawn on payment of costs.
Oct, 9	William Hickman, printer and bookbinder.	— Norman, Esq., (mayor,) — Barry, — Atkins, Esqs., Northampton.	Obstructing the Sub-Inspector in his duties by trying to prevent his taking the names of young persons employed.	3 0 0	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*Informations laid by Mr. Girardot*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 9	William Hickman, printer and bookbinder.	—Norman, Esq., (mayor,) — Barry, — Atkins, Esqs., Northampton.	Employing three young persons without obtaining the surgical certificates within the prescribed time.	- -	1 7 0	Withdrawn, at request of the Bench, on payment of costs, a penalty having been inflicted in the former case.
"	Chas. Lea, printer - -	" "	Employing four young persons without registering their names or obtaining surgical certificates for them.	2 0 0	1 19 6	Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs at request of the Bench.
			Informations laid by Mr. Bignold.			
Oct. 21	John Mullany, of 47, Fleet Street, Dublin, letter-press printer.	Edward Spencer Dix, Metropolitan Police Court (South side), Dublin.	Illegally employing two male young persons after the hour of half past 4 o'clock p.m. on Saturday October 3rd, 1868.	1 0 0	0 5 0	This being the first conviction under the Act under the Act in Dublin, the magistrate said he should inflict the lowest penalty allowed by the Act.

THE HOURS OF LABOUR REGULATION ACT.

I do not know that I could bring under your notice the general operation of this Act better than, as it is expressed in the following letter of a manufacturer, extracted from the Birmingham "Daily Post" in July last.

"THE WORKSHOPS ACT.

"To the Editor of the 'Daily Post.'

"SIR,

"YOUR remarks in Saturday's 'Post' in reference to the Workshops Act are quite needed. If any regulation is needed, most assuredly it is wanted in the small manufactories of this town. I myself am engaged in a trade in which there is great competition; and yet because I have 50 people, I must send all my hands away just as the clock strikes six. My neighbour and opponent in business, not having 50 hands, is working his people just as he likes. Now, in my business, an hour occasionally after six o'clock at night would be of the greatest use in the case of shipping orders. I may, for want of a few hours' overtime, get an order countermanded; while my neighbour, by working his people overtime, may secure such orders.

"I ask that the law may be made equal to all. Besides, if this Act is intended for the good of the people, why should it not reach all? You will understand that I am honestly trying to carry out the Act in all its parts, as I really think it will be best for all in the long run. When our people are educated to see this great benefit, the time given them may be made useful in educating themselves.

"I believe already it has been of use in causing a more regular attendance at work in the earlier part of the week. I am sure the town council could not be better employed than enforcing the Act, that is, if they have time to do it, which I am afraid they have not. I believe the Factory Act is hardly carried out entire in the town. Have Inspectors visited every factory employing over 50 hands?

"Yours respectfully,
"A MANUFACTURER."

The parts of the Act to which this gentleman addresses himself are as follows:

1. That if any regulations are needed, it is in the smaller manufactories.
2. The competition between factories and workshops as the law now stands is unfair.
3. That if the law was equally and honestly carried out it would be best for all parties in the long run; and,
4. That he fears the local authorities have not time to carry it out.

On these separate topics I propose to say a few words.

Of the number of workshops, in the town of Birmingham for example, I am not even able to form a computation. The division of labour is so minute, and so much of it is carried on in the homes of the workers, that it would be impossible for me even to offer an opinion upon it. It is, however, this very minuteness that increases the evil of the dividing line drawn at 50 persons between them and factories, evoking a competition that is greatly magnified by the number of hours within which workers in workshops may be employed daily, though forbidden in factories, and thus creating dissatisfaction with laws that afford fewer privileges in those works wherein due discipline can be properly enforced than in others in which there are associations that, naturally in all their movements, are more irregular.

The question asked by the manufacturer employing 50 hands, of himself, of us, and of the public, is, why should I be placed under the restrictive hours of the Factory Act, the expense of surgical certificates, the keeping of books and the inspection of the Government, and my neighbour in the same trade, who employs 49 hands, can work four hours longer than me, when there is no one to look after him; and hundreds of other lesser manufacturers that can undersell me by their greater power of economical production are under no control whatever? To reply that, this evil would have been greater had the dividing line rested at 100 as the bill was originally drawn, is no answer to this enormous grievance, for such it is in every sense. To tell him that it was an experiment that required testing, is scarcely compensatory for even only a year's loss by the competition he is subjected to; nor does it lessen the heart-burnings resulting from his watching those that are "let alone," work at their own convenience, evade the law on all occasions, and boast of it into the bargain; so that, without an alteration in this respect at least, there must ensue a great disobedience to both statutes, which would be extremely undesirable. Moreover, it is not alone that these two laws, operating thus unequally, form a trade grievance, rightly so called, but an enormous abuse in the wrongful employment of little children, and in the avoidance of that instruction which was intended by the Legislature to be general, and to afford the educational principles of the Factory Act a fair trial. My belief, as "the manufacturer" expresses his own, is commonly the accepted one, namely that, if these laws somewhat amended were fairly carried out it would be the best in the long run for all parties. Indeed there can be no doubt of it. For out of the reach of Factory Acts there have been many efforts made lately for early closing, volun-

tarily, in which the masters have silently acquiesced, and would have only been too glad to see carried forward, provided it was universally observed. And there is too an impression creeping over the public mind, and strengthening that, if under the Factories Act, a general observance of shorter hours of work prevails, the same movement will be extended over all trades, modified only by trifling interests which workers as well as masters will only be too happy to concede.

It has been, for instance, the strongest plea for all kinds of relaxations under the Factories Acts Extension Act, 1867, during the past year that, the working classes are beginning to reside one, two, or three miles from their places of work, and in several instances that they come and go by railway. On that account, if for no other, the hours of work ought not to be extended to 7, 8, or 9 o'clock at night, *i.e.* to the time of starting the last train outward. Nothing could be much worse in a social point of view than, for women especially, to have to return home from work at 8, 9, or 10 o'clock at night to their families, in all weathers, and out of every degree of temperature, even if they may ride two or three miles, to complete their day's work in neglected domestic duties. It shows that the present tendency of both workers and masters, wearied with the din and reek of close alleys, the turmoil and excitement of towns, the noise of hammers and the whirl of straps and wheels, is to seek repose in the quiet of more distant residences, as far as possible from the associations of the day and the excitement which they occasion: and this feeling is to be encouraged. But it can only be so by an assurance that, the operation of the factory laws, shall be uniform; and that no occasion can possibly arise for stealthy overwork, or for overworking by one manufacturer over another, and especially by the smaller over the larger employer. This of itself would be a great gain, and far more satisfactory than the present state of things.

I shall be able, I think, to show further on that, as the manufacturer says, the local authorities have not time, and some of them perhaps have not the inclination, to trouble themselves with the duty of enforcing the "Hours of Labour Act," and therefore, as my Sub-Inspectors assert, it is comparatively "a dead letter."(*a*) And this result was I think to be anticipated from the reasons given for the appointment of Government Inspectors in 1833, to be found in the following words in the 3 & 4. W. 4. c. 103. s. 17:—"And whereas by an "Act intituled 'An Act for the preservation of the health

(*a*) Since this was written several country places are attempting to carry the Act out.

" 'and morals of apprentices, and others employed in cotton " 'and other mills, and cotton and other factories,' passed in " the 42nd year of the reign of his late Majesty George " the 3rd, it was amongst other things provided that the " justices of the peace for every county or place in which such " mill was situated should appoint yearly two persons not " interested in or in any way connected with such mills or " factories, which visitors were empowered and required " to enter such factories and report in writing, &c., &c., &c.; " and whereas it appears that the appointments of inspectors " were not duly carried into execution, and that the laws " for the regulation of the labour of children in factories " have been evaded, partly in consequence of the want of the " appointment of proper visitors or officers, whose special duty " it was to enforce their execution." In fact it could scarcely have been contemplated in 1868 that, local authorities, who are in many places the manufacturers themselves, should appoint their own officers to superintend their places of business; or where, if even this was not the case then, without extraordinary zeal for the welfare of communities that, officers should ever be appointed by local authorities where it could possibly be helped, whose salaries would have to be paid out of the rates, unless compulsorily.

In the recital of the " Hours of Labour Act," it is stated that, " it is expedient to extend protection, so far as " respects the regulation of the hours of labour, to children, " young persons, and women, working in smaller establish- " ments:" the words "extend" and "smaller establishments" referring to the " Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867:" I propose therefore now, to consider the clauses of the " Hours of Labour Regulation Act," and to give a few illustrations of their application, or non-application, as the case may be, so far as my experience goes. Supposing, this Act to have been everywhere fully enforced by the local authorities, I think even then, it would scarcely have extended protection to the children, young persons, and women under its provisions, but on the contrary, it might have rendered permanent, by the force of enactment, the employment of little children till eight o'clock at night; and of young persons and women for any variable 12 hours, including meal times, between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m., hours of labour longer than those defined by the 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 103. s. 1, which limited the commencing and closing hours of work in factories to between 5.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m., and which late hours were certainly not general in other than textile works in 1866, though they might have been occasional.

Is not the employment of a child of eight years of age till

eight o'clock at night and for 6½ hours previously *contra naturam*, and against the laws of life? and is not that of young persons and women till nine o'clock at night, opposed to the social and moral laws of any community professing to be advanced in civilization?

By the general definitions of the Hours of Labour Act, s. 4, "employment" means "occupied in any handicraft, whether for wages or not, or under a master, or under a parent."

"Handicraft" means any manual labour exercised by way "of trade or for gain, in manufacturing or repairing any "article."

"Workshop" means "any place whether in the open air or "under cover, and over and to which the employer has "access and control."

These three definitions taken together, are practically illustrated in the following trades which ought to come under the "Hours of Labour Act," but do not, for want of local supervision.

The Nailers of Sedgely Parish in South Staffordshire, by Dr. Ballenden.

The dwellings of the nailers are confined to the upper portions of the parish, *i.e.* to the village of Sedgely, Upper and Lower Gornel and Gornelwood, and its immediate neighbourhood. Their numbers cannot be accurately ascertained for various reasons. From a visit to the nail warehouses, I find however that altogether in Sedgely parish they may amount to 1,230. By far the greatest number of these are women and children. Of adult males there are extremely few, most of them elderly, and some of them of very feeble physical development.

A very few men of average strength continue in the trade, and these are spike makers and horse-nail makers, and these get the highest wages in the trade. Though the adult nail makers are of less than the average strength, there does not appear to be anything in their employment to be at all injurious to health. The apparent degeneracy in the physique of the nail makers arises from the fact that almost all the robust young men leave their nail shops for more remunerative employment, some as miners, some as iron workers. When there is a strike among the iron or coal workers, they come back to the nail shops. Then also their wives go to work as nailers, which frequently they do not do in good times, the family then depending entirely for support on the wages of the husband. Many men also, who have received some injury, unfitting them for their ordinary hardwork, manage to get a living in the nail shop. Among what are

called "white-stone getters," there are many men who after a time get disease of the lungs from inhaling particles of grit, and these men soon become incapable of their usual work; and if they have learnt "to nail" in their youth they go to the nail shop.

The health of the nail makers as a class is very good; they are not subject to any specific disease; as a rule they live long, their occupation being one not too exhausting, their hours of labour being under their own control.

The hours of labour are irregular; it is generally Tuesday or Wednesday before they commence the week's work. From Saturday morning, when they usually go to reckon, till Tuesday or Wednesday they "play," *i.e.*, they have a long revel, then work, and starve through the rest of the week till the next reckoning day. It is by no means uncommon for them to work all Friday night, men, women, and children.

As to education, in the ordinary sense they have none. In visiting many workshops for the purpose of this information, I find almost none of the adult women or men able to read or write; about one in ten of the children appear to be able to read a little. All the grown-up nailers whom I examined were incapable of reading or writing, yet, strange to say, the masters tell me they are good calculators, the slightest error in their reckoning being at once detected. As to their religious education, from my own personal knowledge of them, and from what those best acquainted with them say, I fear it is very little. Indeed, more than one of our clergymen have told me they could make no impression on them, "that there does not seem to be anything to work upon." Few attend any place of worship; almost none go to church. Some few attend the Ranters. Sunday is spent in sleepy lounging about the fields, lying on their benches at home when they have not slept off the Saturday night's debauch, or standing about the blacksmith's door, or on the Bullring, anxiously waiting for church leaving, when they rush to the house of the "Red Lion." I would follow our poor nailers into the "Lion," but a dozen swarthy men would be up in a moment, each insisting with kindly pertinacity, that the doctor should taste out of his cup, well knowing that many a foaming cup would be replenished at his expense. This is the swearing room; a hundred men here have ample space in which to enjoy themselves. You cannot see from one end of the room to the other for tobacco smoke. The company are colliers and nailers chiefly. They don't swear, however, till they get drunk, or quarrel.

As to morals.—Thirty years' experience amongst the nailers tells one they are the most immoral people in England. I

could write on this subject what I hope no man would believe saving from his own observation. I have known facts which are not fit to be named. Here men and women cohabit and propagate in unions connected by no marriage service, and, strange to say, the Poor Law seems partly to blame for this, for the unmarried receive 1*s.* 6*d.* a week for each child, and 2*s.* for herself, which is no inconsiderable boon to the unmarried mother and father. This is in many cases an insuperable bar to matrimony, and a premium for adultery. One peculiarity struck me very forcibly when 30 years ago I came to this parish, viz., the extreme recklessness of infant life. Pregnancy is looked upon as a curse; the death of a child, if in a burial society, a blessing, a source of open, out-spoken congratulation. Excepting the sins of lust and drunkenness, the nailers are not vicious. There are no highwaymen amongst them, no burglars; they will poach and steal from gardens for food in bad times, but the use of the knife is almost unknown. I forgot to say there is among the nailers a great deal of negative murder, *i.e.*, a child is not let live; newly-born children, if slightly premature, require so much of "the little cares" which a mother only can give, that when these are withdrawn they fade away.

The little nailer, reared in his earthen or quarry floor, promoted to the forges, prematurely elevated to the nail block, lives, when trade is good, what may be called a jolly sort of life, for he is never sad, though he grumbles much. Give him a little animal food, and a good deal of beer, and he is as happy as he can conceive it possible for him to be. No mechanics' institute reaches him; no lectures, however amusing; no concerts, fiddle they ever so sweetly, ever have him to spend his hard-earned pence on them. He will go if you promise him beer; he will go to church or chapel, give him old clothes and a cup of beer; he will serve you like a dog, fight you, or for you, if you will but give him beer; wounds of his tenderest affections may be plastered up with beer; and all this applies to one just as much as the other. Indeed the women have more manly qualities than their husbands; and in their free fights, the wife is often the victim.

Their houses are the worst, in whatever neighbourhood they settle. The broken panes where pieces of paper fill the place of glass, pilfered nail bags keeping out the cold, the quarry or mud floor on which are three or four naked children sprawling unwashed, the ling fire in this land of coal, a round deal table with three rickety legs, a deal board smoothed on the upper side, and with four legs, acting as a chaise lounge, a three-legged pot and a tin kettle, furnish many a living room.

Enter their sleeping rooms, as I did this morning, fresh from the summer air, and you must hold your breath and rush to the window and throw it open. There lie husband and wife and two sick children. A young man of 25 in the same bed with a daughter of 19, brother and sister. In a corner a truss of straw, covered by a bag or two, is the bed of two more little ones; no blankets, no sheets, no washing apparatus—in fact a certain article, more celebrated for its use than ornament, is the only washhand-basin they have ever known.

As an illustration of the value of their household furniture, I will mention a fact which recently occurred in our parish. A brother surgeon in an evil moment, driven mad by the unwonted chink of a few superfluous sovereigns in his pocket, purchased some small houses in the Bullring. Time ran on, and no weekly shillings coming in from his tenants, he issued a "distress" on the poor wretches. One tenant paid a shilling and was allowed to remain: one was allowed to remain because I certified they were too ill to be removed, the third was sold up, the furniture upstairs and down realizing 3*s.*, and all dear at the money.

Friends who appear to know, tell me they live in this way so as to be defiant of county courts or even landlords.

They dress the girls sometimes very smart, but no man ever saw a nailer with a new suit.

The best men can earn from 16*s.* to 21*s.* a week, women as much as 9*s.*, children from 2*s.* upwards.

Such is a graphic description of a nailer's life by my certifying surgeon of the parish of Sedgley, Dr. Ballenden, who ought to be a competent authority, having, as he says, been practising there for 30 years.

On the 30th of July last I received the following letter from a correspondent:—

"I beg to inform you of a shop of nail makers composed of all girls under 16 years of age, kept at the fire till a very late hour at night, sometimes till 12 o'clock. I wish to draw your attention to this matter. Other shops are nearly as bad in this district."

On its receipt I at once directed Mr. Sub-Inspector Fitton to visit the neighbourhood in the night of Friday the 31st of July, and the following are extracts from his report:—

"On Friday, 31st, by your instructions, I visited a number of small nail makers' shops near Worcester and Dudley, between the hours of 9 and half-past 10 at night. I do not think there is any large shop with more than 8 or 10 persons employed in at all; but there are undoubtedly a number of small workshops, each employing from 4 to 8 or 9 persons, the latter number being

above the average, where the usual hours of work, or at least one or two days a week, are as late as 10 or 11, from the day's work having commenced and been carried on with little intermission from as early as 6 a.m. I obtained the help of a guide, who told me that in the winter time, in the deep snow, he had known the nail girls, and the chain makers also, sometimes to have to walk home one or two miles as late as two or three o'clock in the morning, on weighing-out nights. I visited a workshop in which were two women, one 60 and the other 40, at work at 10 p.m., the elder woman finishing her husband's work, who was sick in bed. She said that in these times they were glad to get anything at all to do; they had only got the order on that day from a neighbour out of charity, and they were obliged to send the order in next morning. A little further on I found a group of a dozen or more small workshops all in full work at 10 to 11 p.m., in all of which two or more young girls from 12 to 20 years of age, and now and then an older woman, with here and there one or more men, making cart or dog chains. The girls were sometimes assisting the men by heating and bending the red-hot iron rods, but most frequently each young woman was at work at a forge of her own. All the shops that I visited were at work at past 10, and expected to leave off at 11 or soon after. I was told it is not unfrequent, owing to the work being sent in late, for them to work till 2 a.m. on Saturdays. The girls did not appear to be tyrannically over-worked, but seemed to be working, as they said, just to get a living, and glad to have got the work to do, though they wished they had more time given to do it in.

"One reason given for this late work, quite an exceptional one, was that it was too hot to do much in the heat of the day. Other causes at the present time are, first, the very low price of iron and the uncertain state of the metal and rod markets, so that many of the chief nail and chain makers put off the purchase of iron as late as possible in one week in order to get the iron cheaply. But the chief and constant source of this late night working for many years past, is that the firms who chiefly employ these workshop makers of nails and chains do not give out their orders till the 3rd and 4th day in the week, waiting as long as possible to know how much they require, that all hands are forced to work almost without stopping during the latter part of a week to get the work finished by 'weighing-in time,' which also regulates the pay for the week on Saturday.

"The chief reason then, setting aside the exceptional ones of the great heat in the summer and the depression of the iron trade, for this night work, seems to be a want of system or of forethought on the part of the large trading firms, by the small workshops are employed.

"It may be true that, owing to competition at home and on the continent, the state of trade in England will not admit of a rate of wages high enough for the workshop people to get a living by even 12 hours' work at nail and chain making; but that can be no possible reason for not issuing the orders for the week until

the middle of the week, and then insisting on their being completed by Saturday.

"As an indirect result of the late hours at which the chain shops, with their accompaniments of noise and hammering, are kept going, I noticed that among the group of 40 or 50 children of all ages between 7 and 16, who followed me about, there were four girls not above 10 years old, each of whom carried a baby wide awake, and when I pointed this out to one of the older women, she said, 'the children can't sleep while us is at the 'hearth, so they'd as lief be walking about as lying awake in 'doors.' From all I have heard, the late hours of work in almost all the small chain and nail shops is rather the rule than the exception at this season of the year."

I add now a sketch of the life of the chain makers, which is spent mainly in similar workshops. It is also drawn by one who knows them well, but who is not a certifying surgeon.

The Chain Makers.

"The total number in the 'black country' of chain makers is about 3,000; of these 1,000 are women and children. For trade purposes the whole number is divided into three descriptions of workers, as, 1st, shipping chains; 2nd, country work makers; and, 3rd, American trace and ox chain makers. The first class are not much employed within my division; the second and third are. In Cradley Heath, and a few miles round, many work in shops attached to their own houses, and the tools with which they work are their own, or they are to be found in shops belonging to other workmen. These in the trade are designated out-workmen, to distinguish them from those who work in factories belonging to masters, who in that case find them tools also, and these are called in-workmen or 'factory men.' Nearly all work in the last-mentioned manner except around here. Each worker, whether making small or large work, must have a hearth and set of tools, including bellows, to himself; unlike wrought nail makers, who work four or five at a fire, with one pair of bellows.

"Females are employed only in the shops attached to the houses of the workmen, and are unknown in the trade except with us. But here it is no uncommon sight to witness a man, his wife, and three, four, or five daughters working in the same shop, and it may be, mingled with these, a son and two or three men who work as journeymen. Many also of the wives of colliers, puddlers, and other men who work at trades wherein women are not employed.

"Children of both sexes have been put to work in these

shops either to blow the bellows for the others, or to make American trace links at a shamefully early age, and in some instances worked early and late, and treated cruelly. As to their moral and social condition I am not aware that there is any notable difference between those in this trade and those in other trades around, but there are very many miserable homes amongst us, as may be expected when the women and daughters have to spend three-fourths of their working hours at the chain block. They not only have no time, but in many cases have no tact or taste for housework, or if they had, would be too tired. Mingling too with coarse men, blunts the delicacy which is justly considered the charm of females. It also deteriorates all the children under them, though trained by mothers whose manners were better. Yet there are notable instances of industry, frugality, and even high-toned piety to be met with here and there. Many own the premises they occupy, besides ten or a dozen sets of tools, and possibly from two to ten tons of iron; and they also manage to give their children a fair amount of schooling, and this is the more surprising when the fluctuations in their wages and amount of employment is considered.

"As to wages, there is no trade in which more irregularity prevails. Sometimes for a few months there will be such a press as to exceed the supply, and all sorts of workpeople rush in; then again for two or three years there will not be more than half enough work for the ordinary workpeople. For a few months in 1847 and again in 1854 wages were high, men at 24*s.* and women and children at about half that; now and very often they will not average more than a third of those sums. But you can imagine how difficult a thing it is to arrive at the precise amount when you consider that whilst some work at chains whose links weigh 30 or 40 lbs., and if working at the same kind of work some will make more than double the amount of work that others do, and then at one time the remuneration will be threefold what it is at others.

"The competition in the trade is about as follows: there are about 50 persons in the trade who buy the work from the masters, and fierce competition almost constantly prevails, especially amongst those who cater for the foreign markets. In a few of these houses a buyer-in is employed, and as may be believed the man that is considered cleverest at making a bargain is put into that post, and perhaps there will be a dozen of those who buy from us calling at each of these houses two or three times a week, and there is such scheming to get the orders, and of course to get a

profit on them, that it is not very comfortable for those masters if they have a conscience. These have to cut and contrive to get the workmen down as low as possible. Up to 1844 groceries and nearly all we consumed was given us instead of money, but so sickened were some of the trucksters themselves, that they encouraged the men to combine, and after a six months' struggle it was put down and has not been revived. But other practices, almost if not quite as objectionable, are now prevalent, namely, many of the employers now vend an article which we use to heat our links, called gleeds, and these are forced on us at 20 or 30 per cent. higher than market price; and another still worse practice is selling ale, and giving most work to those that drink most.

"I feel my sketch is very imperfect, for I have said some things I did not intend to and omitted some I purposed naming, but will conclude with repeating what I have stated, that if you indicate to me any point on which you wish further information I will try to give it.—N. FORREST, chain maker, Cradley Heath, near Briar Hill."

I think, Sir, you will consider Mr. Forrest's letter to be almost as graphic as Dr. Ballenden's, equally pointing to the necessity of the schoolmaster amongst both classes of workers, and of a local Inspector with respect to payments in beer.

In February last, I was invited to a meeting of nail makers at Bromsgrove, but could not, owing to an attack of bronchitis; but, after that meeting the vicar was good enough to communicate to me a difficulty as to the education clauses of the Labour Regulation Act, which does not apply to the generality of manufacturing towns, *i.e.* the great distances of many of the blocks of nail shops from schools. "The "parish," says he, "spreads over more than 8,000 acres, "and there are nailers in the most distant parts of it." The "one mile" is too short a limit as to school with us, as the eight years' limit is too young for the workmen nailers, who earnestly desire the age of a child on first going to work to be ten years rather than eight.

And here also with respect to the local authority. By a letter dated the 7th February, I was informed that "the "Workshops Act was brought before the Local Board of "Bromsgrove on Wednesday last. The Board expressed "their determination not to interfere in the matter in any "way," and, says the writer, "this decision will make the "Act a nullity so far as this parish is concerned, unless "some other mode is adopted. It is to be regretted that we "cannot have it applied, as it is much needed here."

The Straw Plait Schools of Bedfordshire, Bucks, and Herts.

The next illustration I have to offer is that of the plaiting schools of Bedfordshire. On the operation of the law upon them, a doubt has been thrown, and a point raised, so as to take them out of the category of workshops, and therefore from under the law altogether; and thus one of the worst forms of infant associated labour has escaped supervision.

My attention was early called to infant labour in plaiting schools by a letter from a Mr. Browne, a sanitary inspector at Leighton Buzzard, who detailed to me the long hours which little children of from 3 years old to 16 were called upon to perform, and the want of breathing space in the rooms into which, often as many as 50 children were crowded.

The work of a straw plaiter is scarcely to be called work, and yet it is, though it is neither difficult nor unpleasant work in itself, but I could imagine it to become irksome by breathing such an atmosphere as these children do for so long together, (just like so many bees in a hive about to swarm,) and to be kept awake and active by being "tapped" every now and then with a yard stick, in order that, the task of from 7 to 20 yards of plait may not be wanting when the day's work is over.

I visited two or three of these schools in Leighton, for many had been given up owing to the "badness of trade;" but in those I saw, I had I believe before me, precise specimens of straw plait schools everywhere in the county, with the merest local modifications.

Mr. Browne says:—

"The plait trade from 1831 has increased in extent from a radius of six miles to 20 in 1868, and employs vast numbers of the populations of Bedfordshire, Bucks, and Herts in preparing the straw, in making the plait, in dyeing and bleaching it, and in making it into hats and bonnets finished and prepared for sale. The population of Luton has risen from about 3,000 to 20,000. Dunstable, the original seat of the manufacture, has not progressed so favourably, but has more than doubled its population, although it had to contend with the loss of the road traffic in consequence of the introduction of the railway system, a loss which partly crippled the resources of its inhabitants. The straw is the ordinary wheat straw, selected for its purity of colour, drawn from the sheaf, the ears of corn cut off and tied in bundles for sale. It is then submitted to the 'pickers,' cut at each joint into proper lengths, sorted into sizes, tied up into smaller bundles, bleached, and sold to the plaiters.

"The first business of the plaiters when they receive the straw is to sort them again into sizes for splitting, for which purpose

they are furnished with a small instrument made of stout brass wire, with the end cut away, and bent down to form a point, a little way of which are four, five, or six cutters as required for the size or fineness of the straw for the plait about to be made. After the straw is split to the requisite fineness, it is damped and placed between two wooden rollers, acting upon each other by means of a handle, which is called a drill, to soften and make it more pliable to work. The plaiting then begins. Some is made of split straw single, some of 8, 9, 10, 11, or more, according to the prevailing fashion of the day, or the capabilities of the person engaged upon it; some use white straw, some dyed or mixed. The plaiters vary in age from 3 years old to 70 or 80, and are of both sexes, females supplying the larger number.

"The system of learning is by sending the child when very young to a neighbour's house, where a number of others are at work, which is called a school; some straws are given to it, and it is taught to double and twist them into something like what the rest are doing. As soon as it acquires a knowledge of what it should do, which in most instances it does in a few days, it is then expected to do a few yards a day of some of the simpler sorts, perhaps two or three at first, till it is in better practice, when it is increased as it gets older to 20, 25, or 30 yards per day, according to the quality of the plait or the speed of the plaiter. I have known a boy do 50 yards of common plait as his task before giving over. These schools, are for the purpose of compelling them to do a larger quantity per day than would be done if they were at home, as the master or mistress of the school keeps a sharp look-out; and if any of them are found playing or inattentive, the stick is brought into requisition, a fact of which they are well aware. These 'schools' are the ordinary cottage rooms of the poor, very often without any means of ventilation, or other necessary precautions for the health of the children. I have seen 50 children huddled together in a room about 15 feet by 15 feet and 6 feet high; and so careful was the mistress that they should be kept warm with the smallest quantity of fire, that every particle of air was excluded as much as possible; so that when persons entered the room it would be impossible for them to stand the atmosphere, so heated by the breath of the inmates, and the smell of the brimstone on the straws thoroughly impregnating it as well. The effect on the health of the children is very manifest. Boys that are brought up to plaiting, as a good many are, never do anything else, and indeed are not fit for ordinary labour. Of course there are but few of the female portion of the population that understand anything about housekeeping, or cooking, or repairing clothes; and as a consequence, when they get married and have a family, their homes are often in poor order, and comfort is only attainable when large sums are earned by the children. As they grow older, it often happens that the mother splits the straws and keeps the daughters at plaiting from year end to year end, they not doing anything whatever besides, until they have to do it for themselves and their husbands. Sometimes plaiters earn 14*s.* or 15*s.* per week,

and sometimes not more than 5*s.* or 6*s.* I have known children of nine or ten years old to earn as much. This is a strong incentive to the parents to get them at work very young, in order to make them proficient early, and bring in some money as soon as possible. It seems to me that the Workshops Act may be carried out to advantage in shutting up these schools, especially if the national schools will allow of the half-time system. Not one in twenty of the population is able to write, and very few to read, only what they learn at the different Sunday schools.

"It is a very excellent thing as an auxiliary to a labouring man's wages, but in many instances the power of the parent over the child is sadly abused, and requires the interference of the Legislature to place the rising generation in a better position than they are at present."

It seemed to me not an undesirable part of the national school system of work, if straw plait could be introduced in conjunction with knitting and sewing; and I was glad to find there was a possibility of this being done, by the following letter:—

"——— Parsonage, July 1868.

"In connexion with my parochial school, I have a straw plaiting school, which I have brought into conformity with the provisions of the Workshops Act. The consequence is, that another plaiting school in the place, where the provisions of the Act are not observed, is thinning mine; and as this will be the result in every such case, the Act will do more harm than good, unless it is enforced by those who have the power to do so. I have distributed some copies of the Act, but unless inspection follows, it will be regarded as a *brutum fulmen.* Hoping you will excuse my submitting this case to you."

The difficulty of applying the law to these straw plait schools as at present, lies in the fact, that, though the rooms in which these children are employed may be called workshops, they are not places over or to which, the person interested in the work done, has "right of access or control." Such schools are therefore neither factories nor workshops. Mr. Sub-Inspector Beadon, who visited these schools, as amicus curiæ, thus expressed an opinion to the magistrates at Leighton, on a case brought before them of overwork therein, and which was consequently dismissed; and the higher legal opinion which has since been obtained confirms this view.

By the extract from the letter which I have quoted above, and from other letters which have been addressed to me, it does not seem at all objectionable to the managers of national schools that plaiting should, to a certain extent at least, take the place of knitting and sewing, and become, for the children of the poor in these counties, an instruction at once useful and profitable. The effect of the discovery that

straw plait schools were not within the reach of the law, was at first mischievous; for, so long as they were deemed to be open to inspection, they were all given up, and the children preparing to go to better schools; but when it was found the Act did not apply, the old system was resumed.

A letter from a magistrate in Buckinghamshire, dated October 27, 1868, places the present position of straw plait and lace schools before us, as follows:—

"I find that, under the operation of the Workshops Regulation Act, the children under eight years of age are withdrawn from the plaiting workshops, and sent to school in very fair numbers, *i.e.*, whenever any earnest endeavour has been made to put the Act in force. But the children between 8 and 12, though withdrawn from the workshops, are not generally sent to school for half-time. Very few certificates are asked for from our schoolmaster. Children of that age can plait at home as well as at the workshop, and do so under their parents. No attempt has as yet been made to interfere with children working at home, yet the worst cases of cruel overwork have taken place at the homes, rather than the workshops. A very bad case of this kind came before the magistrates some years ago. The great fault of the Workshops Act is that it assumes the occupier of the workshop hires the children and pays their wages, which is not the case."

The following is also an extract from a letter by a competent authority in another part of Buckinghamshire:—

"Our village is an agricultural one. Girls are employed in pillow lace making. They go to some of the cottages, where they pay 2*d.* weekly to be taught. Many are under the age of 8, the bulk of them under 13, and never go to any school but on Sundays."

Such is also the case with the mat makers and other small trades in these upper midland counties.

Watch Movement Makers.

Another illustration I subjoin, viz., of the watch movement makers at Prescot in Lancashire, and it is from the pen of one of themselves:—

"Prescot, Lancashire,
"December 16, 1867.

"Sir,

"Prescot, as you probably are aware, is a small town some 8 miles from Liverpool and 10 from Warrington, containing a population of between 5,000 and 6,000 persons; the staple trade of the town is watchmaking, but you must bear in mind that we do not commence a watch and complete it ready for the wearer's pocket, although the different branches of the trade carried on here not only represent the groundwork of the watch but the

major part of the various pieces of mechanism used in the construction of that useful article.

"The watch movement making (the groundwork of the watch) forms by far the most extensive branch carried on here, and represents from 20 to 30 different branches in the trade; indeed Prescot is the only town in England (except Coventry, and that only in an inconsiderable amount) where watch movements are made to any extent. True it is a few are made in St. Helen's, (a town 4 miles distance from Prescot), but the greater portion of the work is made by workmen resident in Prescot. The village of Farnworth (about 5 miles distant from Prescot) contributed some few years ago its share of watch movements, but very few are made there now, the trade having centred itself more particularly in Prescot.

"I may also state for your information that Prescot is also celebrated for its manufacture of chronometer movements, clock movements, watch and clock tools, and also files.

"The great bulk of our goods are sent to London, Coventry, Birmingham, and Liverpool; Coventry using by far the greatest quantity of any other town, London coming next.

"As I previously stated, watch movement making is the principal branch carried on here, and involves the employment of the most labour; the different branches in it are more divided now than was the case formerly, a course which has become necessary to a certain extent, as it offers greater facilities to the manufacturer in the construction of the movement, and is of equal if not more advantage to the workman.

"There are but few large factories in the town, the greater portion of the men working at home, many of them having for their workshops small and incommodious back rooms in the cottages where they reside, and when I tell you of numerous instances of men with some two or three apprentices working in these rooms with necessarily confined air, you must admit their unfitness for the purposes for which they are used. There are of course many dwellings with small watchmakers' shops attached, but most of them are of an incommodious and unhealthy character. The best dwellings and shops are to be found at New Brighton, which forms part of Prescot, although within the boundary of Eccleston.

"I believe you made an inspection of the larger factories some time ago, so that I will content myself by saying they are far superior for working in than the majority of places used by the men working at home.

"The number of watchmakers in Prescot and neighbourhood are about 600, and out of these there are from 120 to 150 apprentices. In St. Helen's there are from 70 to 90 watchmakers, about a dozen of them being apprentices.

"In the principal factories a boy commences work about the age of 14, and receives as wages 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* per week for the first year, with 1*s.* of an increase in each succeeding year, so that he receives in his last year the sum of 8*s.*, this latter sum being the customary amount paid throughout the trade. There are, however,

innumerable instances of boys beginning work as young as 9 and 10 years of age, but these are to be found mostly amongst the class of workmen already referred to, working at home, who put their sons down to the bench as soon as they can make them of the least use, and this accounts in a great measure for the absence of education in the young of our town. I must however inform you that the provision made for educating our young is of a very limited character; there is only the Infants' school and the Moss school where the young can go to; the former is attached to the parish church, where there are four young women as teachers, three of them being from 15 to 20 years of age, whilst the principal is about 24, and was never thoroughly trained for school purposes. These teachers have confided to their care of an average some 200 or 300 children. The Moss school is governed by a certain number of trustees and four schoolwardens, the latter being elected annually at a public meeting in vestry; and before parents can send their sons to this school they must get them nominated by a trustee or warden, a requirement attendant with many evils, as the working classes are always loth to wait upon these dignitaries, saying nothing of the inconvenience they are subject to in ascertaining which of the trustees or wardens have any vacancies, as each one is only allowed so many to the upper and lower school. The present officiating clergyman, the Rev. G. Wall (the Rev. L. W. Sampson, the vicar, being absent on leave from the Bishop through sickness), has very recently arranged for boys being taken into the lower school at 3*d.* per week, but the school (which is a miserable place) soon became filled, so that the advantages gained for the town generally are but slight. I may just state the present master holds a Government certificate.

"The present hours of work of the watchmakers are as follows:—

September to March, 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.,
March to September, 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.,

with half an hour's grace for breakfast, one hour for dinner, and half an hour for tea.

"The tool makers, file makers, &c., work the same hours. These hours of work can hardly be said to apply to the whole of the trade here; they are mostly the hours of labour in the factories; but many of the men working at home work as long as 14 and 15 hours per day, and particularly those who idle away (and there are plenty of them) the two or three first days of the week; in fact Monday is a day on which the men generally care but little about working.

"I apprehend from the minute sent me some short time ago that you are about having the watchmakers brought under the Factory Act; if this be so, I fully believe it will be the means of conducing greatly to the benefit of the workmen generally, and particularly the apprentices. You must, however, deal with the whole of the trade or men, for if the Act is extended only to the men working in factories, the men working at home will have a considerable advantage over them, inasmuch as the men working at home will be able to make a greater quantity of work over the

men working in the factories; and as it is the custom for the men to work piece-work, it is desirable they should be brought to the same level or placed on the same footing.

"The present average weekly earnings of men working in factories is from 20*s.* to 25*s.*, the earnings of the men working at home being regulated by the demand for work. Previous to the great American panic their earnings were large, but trade since then has been depressed to a certain extent, and the men have suffered many privations; few of them on an average are earning over 24*s.* per week, whilst many do not reach this sum. The depression of trade has brought down prices considerably, but if the men had full work, and would only do it, they can earn, even at the present rate of prices, from 4*s.* to 5*s.* per day.

"With regard to the social and moral condition of the men I must admit it is not of a very high standard. In Prescot and New Brighton we have no less than 26 licensed public-houses and 41 beer-houses, supported by a population under 6,000 persons, a circumstance which proves the moral condition of the working classes to be somewhat low. True it is we have no mechanics' institution, or anything to elevate the minds of these men, and this coupled with the disadvantages under which education is to be had, gives a sufficient reason for so many of the watchmakers being unable to read or write.

"When a watchmaker goes on the 'spree' he frequently continues it for some few days, and it is not an unfrequent occurrence for them to lose a week at a time. Many of them are enabled to do this from the fact of having an apprentice or apprentices who are capable of finishing the work and sending it in to the master.

"As a rule the majority of the men do not attend a place of worship, a circumstance attributable to a want of education, and to a desire for a ramble in the country after being closely confined through the week.

"It is a peculiar circumstance that many of the finest workmen can neither read nor write. It is maintained by some that inasmuch as they have had little or no education, they are the better enabled to bring all their mental abilities to bear with more force upon the particular branch of trade they work at. I, however, don't believe in such a theory; on the contrary, I have found it from experience to be a most fallacious argument, from the very fact of those men who have been educated to be equally well skilled in their work, and certainly much better as a rule to employ. Want of education is a curse to master and workman. Mistakes frequently occur for want of it. I will give you an illustrative case.

"Suppose you happen to want some work making, and the man whom you wish to do that work is resident some half mile away; you send your errand boy with the order, who delivers it to the workman, who happens to be unable to read it; he asks the errand boy to read it, who unfortunately happens to be in the same state of ignorance, so the man has to seek out some one to read it, who generally contrives to make it out into the very reverse of what you want.

"I do not of course mean to convey to you the impression that such things occur daily, or with every workman, but I do say such cases are not by any means unfrequent. I fully believe that if the men were better educated, so in proportion would there be less drunkenness, and consequently less misery on the hearths and in the homes of the Prescot watchmaker, and the British workman generally.

"Of course there are to be found plenty of workmen in our trade, of intelligence and fair intellectual attainments, and in these you find less drunkenness than in the class before referred to.

"I fear I have not given you a very intelligible report, but if I can give you any further information I shall only be too happy to do so.

"Before concluding I must again call your attention to the desirability of dealing with the whole trade, rather than by piecemeal, feeling assured that it will prove beneficial to all alike, and not only so, but as I have already said, if this is not done, the men working in the factories will be placed in an unfair position as compared with the home workman, which to me seems a point of very great importance.

"I have, &c.,
"JAMES BERRY,
"(Trading under the name of
J. Hunt & Co.)

"R. Baker, Esq."

Locksmiths and Hinge Makers.

Lastly, with respect to locksmiths and hinge makers, the following letter is worthy of consideration:—

"Ashton, near Newton-le-Willows,
"December 17, 1867.

"SIR,

"I AM in due receipt of your papers relative to the working of the Factory Act upon our premises, and venture to lay before you the effect it will have upon our trade, with the hope that something can be done in the way of modifying its working in our particular case. I will first describe our present system. We have two trades—hinges and locks; they are purely local, that is, the manufacture of them, so far as our county is concerned, is confined to this one township. There are several other masters close by, none of whom will come under the Act, from the fact that they only have a few hands (locksmiths) upon the premises. Until a few years ago (1863) we were in a similar position; since then, when I took the management of the business, I have brought a good many hinge makers from the small shops at their own homes upon the premises, having built a large commodious workshop for that especial purpose. In this change we have no gain at all, except in making the men steadier and more regular in their habits; for those who still work outside as just named, make all sorts of long time, too often drinking Monday and Tuesday, and almost working day and night at the week end. Our hours upon the premises are Monday 6 to 5, less 1½

for meals; next four days 6 to 7, less 2 hours; Saturday until 12½, less half an hour. This time applies to the hinge makers working in the large shops aforesaid, whose fires are blown by engine and fan, the former keeping the exact time just given, each man, or, as we call him, "master man," having his own fire, and two or three under hands as the case may be (*which he pays*), and we give him so much for the work when finished, reserving to ourselves the discharge and engagement of new hands. The locksmiths, who have no machinery at all, are not quite so punctual in their hours, simply because their labour is not stopped by cessation of machinery; their number is, however, few, compared with those already named. I will now particularize the effects the Act will have upon us. Firstly, the 10 hands under 13 years of age will all leave us, for their parents will not sacrifice one-half their earnings, when by placing them with men *outside* they can earn a week's wage in place of the half week if left with us. Secondly, the 14 hands from 13 to 18 will also leave us, for this reason, their masters cannot afford to pay the same wage for the reduced time, and they can easily get work outside at *hours* more congenial to their tastes. Thirdly, if we are to keep at work at all, we shall have to employ adults entirely, and this we could not do, to compete with the other masters in the trade, who, getting the whole of their work from men off the premises, are not restricted as we shall be, and will be able to procure goods at less price than we can produce them, otherwise we shall be compelled to reduce our hands below the number required by the Act; this I should not like to have to do, for I hold similar views to those aimed at by the Act, 'the improvement of the working man,' hence so few lads and no women upon our premises. I had very great difficulty in persuading the men to leave their own smithies and come upon the premises to work the hours named, and I feel confident if any attempt is made to interfere with them, they will of their own accord soon leave us to resume work at their homes, free from all restraint, a thing a working man dearly loves, especially when he has been brought up to it.

"Such I feel sure will be the effect upon us if the Act is put in operation. It will just work the reverse way to what it is intended to do.

"If you will send some one down to make inquiries you will find what I have stated to be perfectly correct, and further, that the generality of the thinking portion of our small community consider that I have rendered good service to these men in weaning them from their idle irregular habits, by bringing them upon the premises to work fixed hours. I do hope, therefore, that you will take our case into your consideration, as being one of those requiring the modification of the Act.

"I remain, &c.,
"Wm. Valiant,
"Managing partner of the firm of
"Jno. Whitley & Co.

"Robert Baker, Esq.,
"Leamington."

I now proceed to set before you extracts from other communications which have been made to me on the same topic, viz., the need of this Act, the apathy of the local authorities, and other causes which tend to interrupt its efficient working.

"7 September 1868.

"Many thanks for your obliging letter. This parish has a population of 1,792, the large majority of which are agricultural. According to the schedule of the Workshops Act, the local authority is the ordinary parochial vestry, and by the 18th section it shall be the duty of the vestry to enforce the provisions of the Act, or (as in this parish pillow lace making is the handicraft affected by the Act) to prohibit lace making, wherever it interferes with its provisions. My first question is, who has the power to make the vestry act if they decline? The Act says it shall be the duty of the vestry; but no penalty is attached to the non-performance of the duty. Under s. 10 you apparently decline to act, and if the vestry decline to do so, the Act is a failure unless the police can be called in. And this reaches my said difficulty. As I read s. 9 a complaint may be made by some one appointed by the vestry, or by a superintendent of police, who then is to set the police in motion? The chief constable of this county, on being appealed to, would probably say, 'I have 'nothing to do with the Workshops Act. If I am to enforce it, 'you must go to the magistrates in quarter sessions, who are my 'masters, and ask for orders.' The magistrates in quarter sessions would say, 'We are not the local authority.' If then the vestry will not, and the magistrates cannot take the initiative, the Act is a dead letter so far as this parish is concerned. I suppose the lace made in a school where lace making is taught by a mistress who is paid by the parents of the scholars is a handicraft within the meaning of the Act.

"In the Workshops Act it says, 'young persons are not to be 'employed on Saturdays after half-past four,' but it does not state whether there is any meal time or no; would you be kind enough to say by return? The Act will be a great boon."

Report of the Birmingham and District Trades Council upon the Factories Act and the Workshops Bill unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed.

"A Report of the Birmingham and District Trades Council upon the 'Factories Act' and the 'Workshops Bill.'

"Unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed, April 11th, 1867.

"Gentlemen,

"Our attention having been called to the two bills now before Parliament, namely, the 'Factories Act,' and the 'Workshops Bill,' and the subject being of very great importance, we have thought it advisable to report to you upon them, so that all representatives may have a fair opportunity of expressing their

opinion. We have carefully examined them, so far as the information at hand would allow us, and we are of opinion—

"1st. That it is desirable that the 'Workshops Bill' should be merged into the 'Factory Act,' or that the 'Workshops Bill' should be withdrawn, and the provisions of the 'Factory Act' so extended as to apply to all places for which the former bill was intended.

"'Our reason is, because by the two measures there will be created two classes of factories, the one large, the other small, and leaving the smaller ones free from restrictions of which they stand in greater need, seeing that, as a rule, the sanitary arrangement, the system of management, and the moral supervision are of a much lower order than those generally adopted at large manufactories, and the children in the smaller factories would lose the benefit of the education that might be conferred upon them, if employed at one of the larger class.'

"2nd. That any measure for the regulation of the labour in factories should apply to all equally, irrespective of the number employed therein, whether it be a detached building, or part or parts of a dwelling house so occupied.

"3rd. That all should be subject to the same system of inspection and penalties for non-compliance.

"4th. That all inspectors should be appointed by Government, so as to be free from the trammels of local influence or prejudice.

"Seeing that some slight opposition is being raised to the passing of these measures, we have great pleasure in recommending the above suggestions for your adoption; and we would urge upon all to guard against the mistaken view of those few who are opposed to the said bills becoming law, on the ground 'That they 'are inapplicable to the trades of this town.' The reasons given have no solid foundation. It only requires a will, and the difficulties of application are ended. Practical experience teaches us that fixed and regular hours of labour are beneficial, not only to the workman, but to the employer also. And not only in the case of time labour, but the same rule will equally apply where piece-work is the custom.

"We also believe that a diminution in the amount of child labour will prove one of the great blessings resulting from the measure, inasmuch as it will exercise a most beneficent influence upon the rising generation, without inflicting upon the adult population, or any class, any evil consequences. And, considering that in countless instances children of very tender years are worked so far beyond their strength, that a proper development of what their physical powers might have been with ordinary care is never reached, and that many are sent to early graves, we think that any measure intended for their protection should receive our best support. And here we think it necessary to come in direct opposition to the suggestion of another party—'That a child should be considered a young person at the age 'of 12 years, instead of 13.' We think it more desirable that the

age should be extended to 14, seeing that childhood cannot be said to have passed before that period.

"With regard to the employment of women, we think that the restrictions placed upon female labour might be carried further with increasing benefits, as much of the misery and drunkenness of which we are accused may be traced to the absence of women from their homes, and the consequent neglect of those duties to the father and children, which it is the woman's mission to fulfil. And we hope the day is not far distant when the wisdom of the legislators of this nation shall be sufficient to show them the desirability of placing further restrictions upon the labour of married women in factories, so that more of their time shall be devoted to the social comfort and happiness of the family circle. Such measures, with the compulsory education of the young, are amongst those we consider most necessary to develope the true manhood and increase the glory of our country, of which our labour forms the foundation stone.

"In conclusion, we think we may point with satisfaction to the results of past legislation in this direction, seeing, that in spite of the opposition, and the deterring predictions hurled against it, our commercial intercourse and prosperity is extending with a corresponding increase of national wealth.

"WILLIAM GILLIVER, President.
"14, Grant Street.
"ROGER BATESON, Secretary,
"210, New John Street West."

Feeling this to be a letter containing valuable information, as coming from working men, but being desirous of knowing how far the trial of twelve months under the Act had changed the impressions of the Trades Council, I addressed a letter to Mr. Gilliver, whom I have not the pleasure to know, on the subject, and append his reply, which I have been able to do since this part of my report was commenced. It is as follows, and I commend it to your attention:—

"DEAR SIR, "Birmingham, November 24, 1868.

"I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, addressed to me as president of the Trades Council. Although I have ceased to preside over that body, having served a 'double term,' I still remain a member. I feel sure that I can with every confidence answer your inquiry. I have no reason to believe the members of the Trades Council have changed their views upon the Factory Act and Hours of Labour Regulation Act since the publication of their brief report upon them. I rather think time has confirmed them in the opinions expressed therein; nor do I think there would be the slightest objection to your making any use of it you might think desirable in furtherance of the cause it was intended to serve. You are doubtless well aware that the Workshops Act, so far as Birmingham is concerned, is a dead letter, and likely to remain so. I see no

possibility of its ever being brought into operation, so as to produce any beneficial results under the powers appointed therein to carry out its provisions. It was a great mistake, for which those are most to blame who encouraged and supported it when before the House of Commons. I believe those who introduced the measure did it with the best intention, but had they seen things as we workers are compelled to see them, they would have been guided by a purer light, and perhaps to a more wise and satisfactory conclusion. As it is, the two measures cannot be brought into harmony; and the one is detrimental to the progress of the other; the most unfortunate thing being that those localities which stand most in need of restrictions, inspection, and regulation, are escaping all, to the annoyance, disadvantage, and sometimes inconvenience of those who are willing to adapt themselves to any change likely to prove beneficial to the great body of their work-people.

"There are some few who say the Workshops Act has not been tried. In my opinion it would be an entire waste of time to attempt it in its present shape, and more especially under local authority. It would require a little host of officers whose duty it would be to look after (in some instances) those who had the appointment and control over them. Another thing that would be opposed to its successful working is the wide range the Act gives as to the hours that may be chosen wherein women and children may be employed.

"I know you are aware of all this; and it was because we looked at the subject in this light that we took the steps we did. I am not surprised that employers should offer opposition to these measures, because they do not like to be interfered with; and there is a little excuse for managers not desiring such, because at first sight they have the appearance of an increase of labour for them. But I think there is no shadow of excuse for those who professed to support the Workshops Act as the better measure. I cannot even now divest myself of the opinion I entertained at the time in respect to some of their actions. They appeared to me determined if they had the one measure to get the two, so that in the confusion caused by such a result, the good effects might escape.

"There is, however, now, one pleasing feature connected with the subject I should like to mention. I am told that some who offered considerable opposition to the Factory Act do not find it quite so troublesome and objectionable as they had anticipated; and I think one of the best things that our new House of Commons can do will be to bury the Workshops Regulation Act as a child still-born, without ceremony, and extend the Factory Act to all, with such modifications as your extensive knowledge would enable you to point out.

"I am, &c.,
"Wm. Gilliver."

I believe this letter is about as true and fair an exponent of public opinion with reference to the Workshops Act in its present form as could have been given. I hope, however, to

satisfy Mr Gilliver that with certain emendations it can still be made eminently useful; and that by means of both Acts, a new era of reasonable liberty and educational development will be effected, which will be amply compensatory for the minor troubles, individual and exceptional, they may have occasioned.

The following letters are from other parts of my division:—

"Warrington, September 1868.

"You are perhaps aware that the Workshops Act is now in operation in Warrington and Lymm, and this has been brought about by the fustian cutters; and that body is desirous that this law should be extended to Cadishead, a district where the law is required the most, inasmuch as there are large numbers of domestic cutters in that district, and the whole do anything but observe any law whatever. The united district of fustian cutters have done all they can up to the present to get the Cadishead cutters under the Workshops Act. We have had a deputation who have waited on the Board of Guardians for the Eccles union, the only authority over that district. They won't entertain it, except the application comes direct from the district itself; and as we cannot get these people to take it up themselves, I am desired to write to you for your advice as to the next step we should take to bring these outlaws within the provisions of the law, as we are certain if they are allowed to do as they are doing at present, will interfere with the welfare of the trade to a large extent during the forthcoming winter."

The following letters show the operation of the Workshops Act under the local authority at Lymm and Warrington, in answer to questions put by me to the inspector with the sanction of the authority:—

"Sir, "Lymm, 7th October 1868.

"I beg to inform you the Workshops Act has not been carried out under me with much success, as I have been at a loss to know what power I possess in workshops that are under the supervision of the Factory Inspector. I have not been in the habit of visiting the workshops, and cannot, therefore, inform you how many there are, or how many hands employed, &c. The only steps I have taken in the matter have been to regulate persons cutting fustian in their own houses; and in several instances where I found overcrowding I have summoned them under the Nuisance Act, 1866. I have also summoned one person for allowing two daughters to work in the night. I receive no remuneration for these duties with the exception of 10*l.* per annum, which I have always received as Inspector of Nuisances.

"Henry Dutton."

"SIR, "Warrington, October 7th, 1868.

"IN reference to your inquiry as to how the Workshops Act is carried out here, I beg to say that in Warrington there are 112 workshops, and that there are employed in them under the Act 363 persons, namely, women and young persons, 348; children who attend school, 15. I have made no visits beyond what was necessary to get the numbers, arrange for the children going to school, and deliver to each occupier the enclosed notice (small and useful abstract of the Act, printed by the town council). I receive no special remuneration for this service. The only offences I have detected were at the workshops where children are employed, and that was when delivering the notice referred to, and no proceedings were taken. I think we shall have no children employed here in a few weeks, as the masters are turning them away, and employing young persons in their places. Of the 15 children employed here 10 are rope makers, four make soda water, and one is a nail maker. There are a few cases of fustian cutters who have persons in their houses, but these we shall deal with under the Sanitary Act.

"WM. HESTER,
"Inspector of Nuisances."

Mr. Sub-Inspector Girardot reports from Northampton, September 24, 1868—

"I find the local authorities here have still done nothing with the Workshops Act beyond sending out the handbill. This makes the restriction on the larger works very unfair, and it is not giving satisfaction."

Another correspondent writes—

"I should be happy to think that the fines might be in some way available for schooling for the children of the very destitute."

"——shire, September 29, 1868.

"On Saturday last I was present at a meeting of clergymen and schoolmasters, and your Workshops Act made easy was discussed. There are two parishes desirous of working the Act, but the authorities fear a break-down in prosecuting, for it is evident from what has been done the people will kick against it. Further, the schoolmasters and clergymen feel that it is not their province to become public prosecutors; and having looked in vain to the police for help, we feel our only method is to lay the case before you. I have done all in my power mildly to obtain submission, but no notice is taken of it. I have gone from house to house and read the Act, and in several instances have given information to the police of children under eight working all day at the lace pillow, but up to Sunday last that body had not paid one visit. Under these circumstances we feel the Act to be worse than useless, because all know of its existence, and feel (though it be the strong arm of the law) they can evade it with impunity."

With respect to Leicester, though Mr. Girardot reports that he has a very good account to give of the working of the

Workshops Act, that it has been put on a thorough system, that there are 550 places under inspection, and 700 children under 12 attending school, yet still all is not done by the Act which it seems desirable should be by the shopkeepers themselves. One of these gentlemen, writing to me in June last, says, "The Workshops Act will seriously interfere with "us on account of Saturday being market-day, and a very "large per-centage of the business is done after four o'clock. "Therefore to send our milliners away at two would compel "our customers to go to small places of business, where a "small number of hands are employed, that are not affected "by the Act." "I regret to see the Act does not affect "young persons employed in shops as well as workrooms; "for I am quite convinced that the work in the shop is "more laborious than in the workroom; and I trust ere "long we shall be compelled to close our shops as well as "workrooms."

One more case I would introduce, (as it relates to a divided authority in a township,) which it is desirable should be remedied.

The district of Denton, in Cheshire, comprises the whole of the township of Denton, which, with the adjoining township of Haughton, forms no inconsiderable town. Whether there is a Local Board of Health for the township of Haughton or not I do not know, but the Local Board of Denton have put the Workshops Act in force; no notice has been taken of the Workshops Act by the Haughton side of the district. Mr. Sub-Inspector Steen writes of Denton, "Abstracts of the "Act have been prepared by the lawyer to the Local Board, "and issued to all workshops, principally to the hatters, on "a small scale. A difficulty has arisen in the appointment of "an inspector, the Local Board wishing to appoint the ser-"geant of police; but the head constable, it is understood, "objects to his accepting it. In consequence of this an in-"spector has not yet been appointed. There is every reason "for believing, however, that the Act is fairly obeyed, and "is working to the satisfaction of the larger employers of "labour, who are already under the Factory Act."

I have had the workshops on the Haughton side of the township thoroughly inspected, and Mr. Steen reports the result as follows:—

1. I have not seen any necessity for a fan.
2. That very few children are employed under 12 years of age; that of such as are employed some are in attendance at school, but the forms of certificate were not obtained, and therefore were not produceable on demand.

Examples of Enforcement of the Hours of Labour Regulation Act enforced as far as possible.

You will have observed down to this part of my report, both by these extracts and the reports of my Sub-Inspectors, that the operation of the Hours of Labour Regulation Act is almost a dead letter, mainly through the apathy of the local authorities: (I speak of course only of my own district) whilst, if the Factory Act Extension Act 1867, is to be maintained, the supervision of workshops is as universally demanded. I will now proceed to show you, by two or three examples, how, even in its present form, the Act is fairly carried out, so far as it may be; and with some emendations could be made to answer all the purposes for which it was intended. The three examples I shall quote are at Merthyr Tydfil, Leicester, and Leek.

Mr. Surgeon Dyke's report, given at page 193, points to one method by which it has been successfully carried into effect, and this gentleman is no mean authority, as his annual reports on the sanitary state of Merthyr show. The Workshops Act, it appears, was adopted in May 1868, and the Inspector of Nuisances was instructed to carry it out under Surgeon Dyke's directions. He reports that the sanitary arrangements generally are good, and that no occasion has arisen to report to the Local Board any infringement of the law.

Mr. Dyke has done that also which is so extremely valuable, namely, he has collected the numbers of employés in a total of 142 workshops, at ages above 18 and under 18, and has distinguished the trades, which, with reference to vital statistics, is still more valuable; for with some watchfulness, but with very little trouble, the figures he has given, compared with the annual mortality in the trades, in proportion to that of the population, if carried out in all districts, would form a tabulation of the utmost possible value to Dr. Farr, of whose reports one cannot speak too highly. The proportion of workers to each workshop is about $3\frac{1}{2}$, and the number of persons under 18 about $\frac{1}{4}$th.

2ndly. The Act has been also carried out at Leicester. The subjoined report from Mr. Sergeant Wright exhibits considerable care in the efforts made to administer the law, and to obtain certificates of due attendance at school. I am not, however, in favour of domiciliary visits by the police to workshops; for I fear it may tend to depress these small employers in their own estimation; and, moreover, the limitation of the visits of the police to the boundaries of the borough only is liable to excite dissatisfaction with the free

labour beyond them, where no such officers present themselves. It is worthy of remark that in Leicester a register is required to be kept for workshops, which was one of the supposed "troublesome appendages of the Factory Act," to be dispensed with in smaller groups of associated labour.

"DEAR SIR, "November 25, 1868.

"IN compliance with your request I beg to forward the subjoined report, and answers to your questions.

"1st. Number of workshops, 631.

"2nd. Number of children attending school, 607.

"3rd. We require certificates to be filled up weekly, showing that each child has been at school for at least 10 hours during the week, and from inquiries made we find that their school hours are pretty equally divided, namely, two hours per day, and the greater portion of the certificates given are from schools where the master is under Government inspection.

"4th. We have had a few cases of infringement upon the hours of labour, and the parties offending have been requested to attend the meeting of the Local Board of Health, and upon giving their word not to offend again have been cautioned that if they do the case will be sent before the magistrates.

"We have had no conviction before the magistrates, the Act being upon the whole well complied with.

"5th. Our mode of visiting the workshops is to divide the town into the seven municipal wards, and keep a book for each district, in which we enter the name, trade, and situation of each workshop, with the names and ages of each child and young person employed therein. We call at each workshop, collect the school certificates, and make inquiries, for the purpose of ascertaining what changes have taken place since our last visit.

"6th. I have no additional remuneration, having held the office of sanitary inspector for several years; but I have the assistance of a police officer to enable me to carry out the provisions of this Act.

"7th. My duties are limited to the borough alone.

"I am, &c.

"J. WRIGHT,

"R. Baker, Esq." "Sanitary Inspector.

3rdly. The Workshops Act is carried out at Leek in Staffordshire so far as it can be, in the most admirable manner by the Leek Improvement Commissioners, and their excellent inspector, Mr. Robert Farrow, and from whose communications I have made copious extracts. For *con amore,* and without remuneration, he may claim to be the pioneer of the carrying out of this Act, having entered upon the duties of inspector, first I believe, of anybody, from a mere love of kin, and of usefulness, of which, comparatively, there are such rare examples.

The Leek Improvement Commissioners, in their annual

report for March 1868, addressed themselves to the work in the following language :—

"It has also become necessary that the provisions of the Act of 1867, for the regulation of workshops, shall be carried into operation within the limits of the 'Leek Improvement Act.' This Act is in fact intended as a supplement to the 'Factories Act,' which on the whole now operates so beneficially for the working classes. It has been found that while in factories various sanitary regulations are enforced, and the hours of labour and the ages of the labouring children are subject to limitations calculated to protect and promote their health and education, these regulations have not hitherto been enforced in various buildings and workshops where young people are employed for handicraft operations, and where they are as much or even more needed than in the larger mills ; and the consequence is, that in addition to other evils in these places, children of tender years are sometimes employed in a manner detrimental to health and improvement."

And, accordingly, on the 1st of May 1868 steps were taken to put the Act in force. I subjoin Mr. Farrow's general report, made to me at my request a few weeks ago :—

"Report with respect to the working of the 'Workshops Regulation Act, 1867,' within the District of Leek in the County of Stafford.

"The Leek district, as defined by the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, contained a population of 24,806 at the Census of 1861. The Workshops Regulation Act is enforced within the limits of the 'Leek Improvement Act,' which contains a population of 10,540.

"The Act was put in force on the 1st day of May 1868, since which date I have made 862 workshop inspections.

"Upon my first inspection I found 201 workshops, of which number 113 were places in which the manufacture of silk is carried on. The number of persons then employed was 1,232, which consisted of 23 persons under the age of 8 years, 233 between 8 and 13 years of age, 168 between 13 and 18 years, and 524 males and 284 females of the age of 18 years and upwards. 89 workshops were in a filthy state, which have since been cleansed and limewashed.

"During the month of August I visited 225 different places. Half-time children were employed in 91 workshops. The total number of children required to attend school, 169 ; and the total number actually attending school as required, 161.

" Number of workshops not kept in a cleanly state -	8
" Number of summonses issued - - -	2
" Number of summonses withdrawn - - -	1
" Number of persons convicted and fined for not sending children to school - - -	1
" Number of additional schools opened for half-timers	2
" Number of schools being organized - -	1

"The reasons assigned for putting the provisions of the Act in force were that much good had resulted from the operation of factory and sanitary law within the district of the 'Leek Improvement Act,' insomuch as—

"(1.) The mean age at death of males for the seven years ending 1867 was 29·1 years, and only 23·5 years during the 10 years ending 1860.

"(2.) The mean age at death of females for the seven years ending 1867 was 36·3 years, and only 25·9 years during the 10 years ending 1860.

"(3.) That 14,191 years of life (which is equal to 347 average English lives) were saved during the seven years ending 1867, as compared with the average experience of the preceding 10 years.

"(4.) That the value of male life ought to have been increased at the same rate as female life, and would have so increased had the law protected males the same as it did females.

"(5.) That male life in Leek during the last seven years, being 7·2 years shorter than female life, is mainly to be accounted for by the fact that a large number of the men and boys employed in the twisting shades never derived the slightest advantage from factory legislation.

"The above figures are deduced from the vital statistical record of our population, which, by the kind assistance of Major Graham and W. Clode, Esq., we have been enabled to compile for the last 17 years.

"I have resided in Leek for upwards of 20 years, and my experience is that where the Factory Inspector was most required he had no power to enter.

"An opinion existed in the early part of the year that the Factory Inspector would undertake to administer the Workshops Regulation Act.

"In April last an opinion was expressed that it was much more necessary to have the provisions of this Act carried out in Leek than even those of the Factory Act, and at the request of the local authority I undertook the duties of inspector for at least six months.

"Since that time I have devoted the greater portion of my time to the subject. The Local Board simply instructed me to carry out the provisions of the Act without favour or affection, and being aware that Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories had the right to come in and report my doings to the Secretary of State, I have endeavoured to proceed in the same manner as I should have done had I been directly under his control. The public, too, well understand the position in which I stand, and I therefore attribute much of our success to this provision of the Act. The only real difficulties I have had to contend with are those arising from—

"(1.) The want of a provision to require our book to be kept on the premises to which it relates.

"(2.) A provision requiring a child to attend school a given

time each day. The irregular manner in which children attend completely upset the school arrangements.

"(3.) The want of a provision giving me the same power of entry as I have in the Bakehouse Regulation Act.

"(4.) Some provision to prevent young persons and women from working more than 10½ hours per day.

"(5.) A provision to allow children of 11 years to be employed full time in the winding of raw silk same as in a factory.

"(6.) A provision to prevent parents from sending half-children to work 14 days at one place and 14 days at another, so as to keep them on full time.

"(7.) A provision to prevent children from being employed in bakehouses from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m.

"(8.) A provision giving a better definition of a factory and a workshop. Some of the Factories in Leek employ two persons, and some of the workshops employ from 40 to 50 persons.

"(9.) A provision requiring the hours of labour and the time allowed for taking meals and rest to be posted at or near the principal entrance of workshops.

"(10.) I have a number of workshops in which steam-power is employed, and it does not appear that I have power to require dangerous machinery to be fenced off the same as a factory. This is much needed.

"As far as Leek is concerned I am convinced that the 3rd section of the 'Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867,' will never work satisfactory. If a small room with two persons and a steam engine with only 3-inch cylinder to work a braid machine is to be a factory, why not large dangerous saw mills, wood turners, &c., &c.? If the first six clauses of this section were repealed, and the word ten substituted for fifty in clause 7, I do not think that the dividing line of ten would reduce the total number of workshops. The result would simply be that a number of small factories would become workshops, and a number of large workshops would become factories.

"I do not wish it to be understood that I object to a large establishment being a workshop. Indeed, I find large establishments much less trouble than small ones; but it seems so very absurd that a small printing office, employing a man and a boy, worth 2*l.* or 3*l.* a year, should be a factory, and a large silk manufacturing establishment, employing from 40 to 49 persons, worth 150*l.* a year, to be only a workshop.

"If the definition of a factory was any place were 10 or more persons were employed, it would, in my opinion, be more consistent with the evident intention of the law.

"I beg to submit the foregoing remarks and suggestions for your consideration, in the event of your deeming it desirable to recommend any alteration in the provisions of the Workshops Regulation Act.

"I am, &c.

"ROBERT FARROW,

"Inspector of Workshops.

"R. Baker, Esq."

I have now, I think, only to make a resumé of these reports, and to consider them along with the suggestions in the foregoing pages in connexion with the Act itself, in order to show what alterations are necessary, not only to render the Act efficient, but to place all employers of labour, great and small, upon an equal footing.

In No. 1, we see that, as in the case of Denton and Haughton, previously mentioned at page 152, the local authority, however willing that the Act should operate uniformly, has only power over part of the area of the whole district; and yet, how desirable it would be for the purposes of this Act, and because of the number and similarity of works within the district, if they were enabled to extend their present supervision over the whole area. It is for this reason I think that the local authorities, or the guardians of the poor where there is no other local authority, along with the other public bodies described in the Schedule of the Act, should be the appointers of Workshops Inspectors; and that they might determine the district over which they should have surveillance; and in case of any collision between two authorities, the power of appointment should be given to that which has hitherto had precedence in the district. The Leek district for example extends over 24,800 population, and there are commissioners in the capital of the union, who have jurisdiction only over 10,540. Can there be any reason why the operation of the Act should not be entrusted to an officer appointed by these commissioners over the whole district? On inquiry of Mr. Farrow whether he was prepared to say he could discharge the duty he now performs so well over this large area, I was answered that he could, and should be glad to do it.

Mr. Farrow's first act seems to have been to issue a notice requiring the occupiers to cleanse, limewash, and ventilate their workshops, and the result of this premonitory step was that, "with two or three exceptions," he says, "I "have succeeded in getting all workshops cleansed, and "otherwise put in order. The local authorities having "directed me to take proceedings in any case, and administer "the Act in the best way I could, and to consult with "you and Capt. May as to the difficulties, since we asked "your advice as to the dame schools, the National School "Committees have opened two additional schools."

Mr. Farrow mentions that he has visited 113 places, where the manufacture of silk is carried on. These, though textile works, have never yet been under any supervision, not employing power. The number of persons thus working at will, whilst the factory hours have been

limited to six to six, amounts to no less than 1,232 in so small a place as Leek, and of those were 23 little boys under eight years of age. The filthy state of 89 of these workshops, or very nearly one half, is precisely what might have been expected from such places where there has been no supervision over them.

He then describes his visits in the month of August last to 225 different places: "that, in 91 of them, half-time "children were employed; that the total number of children "that ought to have attended school was 169, the total num-"ber actually attending 141. Number of shops not kept in "a cleanly state, notwithstanding his former visits, eight." And from what I have witnessed elsewhere myself, I should think (with the exception of children actually at school where no attempt has been made to enforce the law,) the proportion of children to workshops, and the condition of the workshops, are very fairly described by those of which Mr. Farrow speaks.

The number of children that were at school, compared with those who ought to have been, points to the effect of the law on the employers. On most it had operated duly; on some, not at all. They were "waiting till they had been found out," knowing "that they should not be prosecuted for a first offence," which has always been a common practice.

The useful results of sanitary care over factory works as shown at Leek, and given as reasons for putting the Workshops Act in force, are interesting and conclusive. It was with a view of strengthening Mr. Farrow's hands that, a few weeks ago, I visited, in company with him, many of the Leek workshops; and it was easy to see how salutary my presence was, with an officer in Mr. Farrow's position.

And now, in approaching the difficulties which Mr. Farrow has experienced in administering the Workshops Act, I will endeavour to be as concise as possible; but they are very important, because they are not hastily determined by him, but are the result of careful practical experience; and more or less, they present themselves as difficulties to other persons wishful to carry out the Act, but who are deterred by them.

Mr. Farrow's idea of what is still necessary is as follows:—

(1.) "The want of a provision to require our book to be "kept on the premises to which it relates."

"Our book"—what book? A register of children. And the keeping of some such book we find also is the practice of Leicester. We do not however find in the Act any

mention made of any abstract of the Act, or of the time for meals, being hung up in the workshop, nor for any register whatever being kept. Why? Because it was believed that these preliminaries, however essential, were troublesome and annoying, and could and ought to be dispensed with. Yet, in the practical working of the Act, they are found to be the primary requirements in workshops, as undoubtedly they are in factories; for without a register of workers on the premises, who shall know who are the workers and who are strangers therein?

What are the contents of Mr. Farrow's "our book?" First, it contains a preface, in other words an announcement of the intentions of the Legislature in passing such an Act,—then an abstract of the Act, ample enough for a guide, yet brief enough not to be troublesome,—then, a page for entering limewashing, and lastly a few pages for certain entries when needed.

The preface, printed on the inside of the back, is worthy of being extracted, and is as follows:—"The following "abstract and forms are prepared with a view of enabling "the occupiers of workshops to carry into effect the intention "of the Hours of Labour Regulation Act, with as little "expense and inconvenience as possible. Experience shows "that, however careful the employers of children and young "persons may be in their endeavours to comply with the "terms of the various Factory Acts enactments, they "frequently find themselves imposed upon by persons mis-"taking the ages of children. Should this occur under the "Workshops Regulation Act, it would render the employer "liable to serious inconvenience and expense, and he cannot "protect himself more effectually than by correctly filling "up from time to time the several forms provided. If this "is done, he will at any time be in a position to satisfy "both the inspectors and local authority that he has done "his best to carry out the intentions of the Legislature "with respect to the matters therein referred to."

The first page contains the following subject matter in several lines:—

"Workshops.

"Name of occupier. Situation of workshop , in the "parish of . Nature of the handicrafts carried on. "By what clock regulated. Name and address of chief officer "empowered to inspect workshops. Name and address of "officer appointed by local authority."

Mr. Farrow adds a note, "This book is kept in nearly all the workshops in the Leek district."

Page 2 contains a careful summary of the Act, infinitely better than any large abstract for these small works, which only entails great expense on the Government, is hardly ever read, and in many instances misleads the reader for want of his understanding its arrangements.

Page 3 contains the summary of penalties.

Page 4 is devoted to the whitewashing clauses, and the remaining pages to the following details :—

LIST of Children between 8 and 13 years of age employed in this workshop.

Surname.	Christian name.	Date of Birth.	By whom supplied.	Date of first day of being employed or re-employed.	Signature of Medical Officer of Health.	When any person ceases to be employed insert opposite the name the word left.

On the side of the line of the signature of the officer of health are these words: "I have examined the "persons opposite to whom my signature is affixed, and "have no reason to doubt the statement respecting their "ages, and I consider them physically capable of performing "the work on which they are employed."

This is the unpretending but eminently useful book now in use in nearly all the workshops in Leek. There is no difficulty about it whatever; and by it, Mr. Farrow is enabled to detect at once any altered condition of the hands subsequently to his last visit. I consider such a book essential absolutely, to the well working of the Act; since without it, no sure knowledge can be had of the real workers within the premises. It does not, like the factory register, refer to young persons or women, which is not necessary in small workshops, but only to children, as a means of ascertaining their age, health, and attendance at school.

(2.) "A provision to require a child to attend school a "given time each day."

The 14th section of the Act, requiring children to attend school ten hours a week, and section 16, which appears to admit of children being employed 14 days without schooling, and that the school certificate need only be shown to the Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Factories within a month of its date if required during that month, are found to be

pregnant with great irregularities. In the first place, the hours of schooling during a week, may be five hours a day for two days if the child is out of work, and then, overtime for the remainder of the week, if not detected. Or it may be three hours a day for three days, and then one hour; or, it may be varied in a variety of other ways, so as to produce the most unsatisfactory disarrangements in the school classes. Mr. Farrow further reports on these sections:—"Some people "will, and do, send children to school on two whole days, and "work them more than the six and a half hours the other "days, especially silk twisters, who are in the habit of "devoting a portion of the week to drinking." The schoolmaster also writes of this irregular attendance, as follows:—"I find a great difficulty with the half-time "children attending my school, which prevents the teacher "from giving Her Majesty's Inspector satisfaction, con-"sequently no grants and a disgrace to the school. Can "anything be done to cause them to attend school every "day?" Add to this the testimony of the certifying surgeon, who, in a letter dated September 7, 1868, says:—

"I should just like to refer to the exceeding desirableness of arranging either that the children go to school morning or afternoon. What I mean is, that they should not go to work in the morning, then go to school for two hours, and be worked again the same afternoon. This is done regularly here, and seems to make the Act useless, so far as the benefit of the children is intended. Another point needing attention is the mode by which the employers get out of the duty of sending children to school at all, because they say they have not employed them 14 days. They send them away at the expiration of that time, and take fresh ones to serve in the same way. These are matters which certainly require alteration to make the Act a satisfactory one."

All this difficulty and trouble would be avoided by assimilating the clauses of the Workshops Act to those of the Factories Acts; for, says Mr. Farrow, in a letter dated September 19, "on Thursday last, two occupiers of "workshops came to complain of what they called my "unfair dealing; that I had required them to send certain "children in their employ to school, and that, in con-"sequence, their parents had taken them away and sent "them to a certain factory where I allowed them to work "full time. I explained that they were factories, and I had "no power to interfere. Their reply was, 'You stopped us, "and we demand that you stop them too.'" Mr. Farrow adds, "The schools complain much of the irregular manner in "which workshop children attend school. Many send them "two whole days, on what we call 'taking-in' days, which

" gives me a great deal of trouble with respect to the 6½
" hours the other four days. If the certificate was the same
" as in factories, it would very materially aid me in
" checking this objectionable practice."

(4.) "Some provision for preventing young persons and
" women working more than 10½ hours a day."

The words of the Act are, "No young person or woman
" shall be employed for more than 12 hours, with inter-
" vening periods for taking meals and rest, between 5 a.m.
" and 9 p.m." The law officers of the Crown have lately decided that this is to be interpreted as 10½ hours' actual work, exclusive of meal times, and thus it needs expressing,—

(5.) "A provision to allow workers in silk of 11 years of
" age, to work 10½ hours a day, same as in a factory."

This is to assimilate the labour of children in workshops to that in factories, which is reasonable. It only refers to winding and throwing, and not to any other process.

(6.) "A provision to prevent parents sending half-time
" children to work 14 days at any one place, and then
" 14 days at another, so as to keep them working full
time," *i.e.*, to repeal clause 16, which seems at first sight to permit an occupier to employ a child for 14 days before sending it to school.

This and clause 14, sect. 1, are rather ambiguous. (1.) Clause 14 seems not to require schooling unless the child is employed the whole of the week, and the time of a child's employment in clause 16 may be intermittent for many weeks before the whole term of 14 days is made up. The proper principle to be adopted seems to be that of the Factory Act, in which a child employed any day in any week must attend school the whole of that week.

(7.) "A provision to prevent children being employed in
" bakehouses from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m."

This will be best done by repealing the Bakehouse Act, now that all such places would fall either under the Factory Act or Workshops Act. Many large bakeries have no supervision whatever.

(8.) "A provision giving a better definition of a factory
" and a workshop."

Mr. Farrow thinks that the dividing line of 50 hands between the two should be reduced to 10, and gives his reasons for it. I think the dividing line should be reduced

to seven, and be prospective and retrospective; *i.e.*, that all the works now under the Factory Act, 1867, where seven persons only are employed, should be deemed to be workshops, whether employing power or not, and all works employing above that number, factories.

(9.) "A provision for a labour and meal hour notice to "be hung up at the entrance of the workshop, as is "now the case in factories."

Finally, Mr. Farrow sums up his opinion of the Workshops Act as follows:—

"Experience in Leek has long since convinced me that Factory Acts were much more needed in small works than in large mills. As a rule, I find it much less difficult to manage a large establishment than a garret. In the former you always have an intelligent man of business to do with, but not so in the latter. . . Nearly all my time, during the last two or three months, has been devoted to these workshops, and my decided opinion is that a judicious administration of an amended Hours of Labour Act, would in a very few years produce a great physical and moral change in the working population of this district."

And adds the following anecdote with respect to the possession of intellectual power, especially as coming under his own notice:—

"A number of 'full' and 'half-time boys' were disputing in the street as I passed by. I went aside and observed them. A 'full-time' boy, addressing the half-timers, observed, 'I say, Luke, 'that's the man as licks yer three and threepence lads' (alluding to deducting the school wage from it). After a slight skirmish, and a good deal of disputation, a half-timer stepped forward and made a vigorous attack upon the conduct and ignorance of the full-timers, who were about to resist the insult, when, up steps another half-timer, and said, 'Now, as you 6*s*. 6*d*. lads can't 'understand arguments, I will just show you what it is that licks 'you.' He then wrote his name in a good bold hand, and turned the paper to his adversaries, saying, 'Look you, that's what it is 'that licks (beats) you all.'"

Mr. Farrow, as well as Mr. Dyke and the police at Leicester, has been enabled to furnish the statistics of the workshops under his supervision, which I introduce to show how valuable they would be, in conjunction with my Factory Tables, if both were collected everywhere. We should have, in fact, then the entire statistics of all our industrial occupations.

LEEK Workshops' Inspector's Report for the Month of October 1868.

Number of Workshops visited.	Number of Inspections made.	Number employing Half-timers.	Number of Half-timers.	Number attending School.	Other Workshops where the Act was evaded.	Number of Persons proceeded against.
229	237	101	196	184	7	2

Branch of Handicraft.	Total Number of Persons employed.	Children under 13 Years of Age.	Young Persons between 13 and 18 Years.	Above 18.	
				Men.	Women.
Silk winding and doubling -	508	138	65	57	248
Silk twisting, picking, and balling.	322	97	56	169	—
Silk weaving - -	36	7	—	27	2
Other workers in silk -	14	2	1	7	4
Paper box makers - -	24	8	5	4	7
Milliners and dress-makers -	81	1	17	—	63
Boot and shoe makers -	48	—	6	34	8
Tailors - - -	41	—	4	37	—
Workers in wood - -	111	8	25	77	1
Rope spinning - -	17	7	1	9	—
Workers in metal - -	29	1	1	27	—
Tin plate workers - -	5	—	2	3	—
Tanning and currying leather	7	—	—	7	—
Saddle and harness makers -	6	—	1	—	5
Workers in paint and varnish.	32	—	4	28	—
Patent candle makers - -	6	1	—	1	4
Brickmakers - - -	21	5	4	—	12
Public baking and confectionery.	51	5	5	4	37
Public brewing - - -	5	—	—	—	5
Total - -	1,364	280	197	338	549

NOTE.—John Beard, of Leek, was fined 1*s.* and costs, 15*s.* 6*d.*, for not sending his child to school, and for nonpayment was committed to prison for seven days. I withdrew two cases in October to save the costs, the persons being poor.

(Signed) ROBERT FARROW.

I have thus attempted to give Mr. Farrow's practical opinions, and I wish to add, in the main I agree with him. The cases in the note, confirm what I have said in my previous reports of the desirableness of lowering the fees of convictions in the case of workmen.

That the Hours of Labour Act is right in principle

nobody can deny, and with emendations might be most effective. And these, Sir, I will now, with deference, venture to offer to your notice.

1st. I am of opinion that the Bakehouse Act should be repealed. In several parts of my division the largest bakeries are unvisited, the local authorities having neglected to appoint anybody to that office or duty. All such works would thus either be subject to the Factory Act or the Labour Regulation Act.

2nd. That the dividing line of 50 persons between the two Acts should be reduced to seven persons employed in any handicraft; *i.e.*, that all places, whether power is employed or not, defined as places of manufacture or handicraft, and whether factories or workshops under either law as it stands, should henceforth, wherever seven persons or upwards are employed, come under our inspection; and that all works in which less than seven persons are employed shall be deemed to be workshops, and be inspected by persons appointed by the local authority.

3rd. That the hours of labour of all children and young persons, and the hours of education of children, should be the same in both Acts.

4th. That paragraph 4, section 6, should be altered so as to prevent Sunday labour—to read in fact "on "Sunday, nor after two o'clock on Saturday, &c. &c."

5th. Section 9 should be repealed, which requires a person to make a complaint before a justice, in order to obtain the right of entry into any workshop.

6th. That after the word "therein" in section 10, the following words should be added, namely, "and take "such steps as he may deem advisable for enforcing "the provisions of this Act, under the powers and "provisions of the Factory Acts or any of them," so as to enable the Inspector of Factories to direct the workshops' inspector in the discharge of his duties.

7th. The application of penalties should be to the education of children actually employed in workshops, who may be too poor to have any deductions made from their wages; and the words therefore in section 12, "in the "manner directed by the Acts referred to in this "section" should be erased, and "as penalties under "the Factories Acts are directed to be applied" should be substituted.

8th. That the 14th, 15th, and 16th clauses relating to the education of children should be omitted.

9th. That the local authority should appoint workshops' inspectors and pay their salaries, &c., &c., out of the rates, in proportion to the number of workshops in each district, and the miles to be travelled. That in case of no such appointments being duly made within three months of the passing of the Act, then on the report of the Inspector of Factories, the Secretary of State should appoint. That on appointment, the inspector of workshops should be subject to the sole control and direction of the Inspector of Factories, and not the local authority.

10th. That for the purposes of this Act, the word night shall mean between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. of the next day, and 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., according to the winter or summer season.

I think too, that for the sake of the utmost uniformity of action, the chief Inspectors should agree upon a rule to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, as to what kind of works in either Act should be permitted relaxations till July 1870, (when several modifications will have expired,) so as to give both Acts further trial.

That absolute uniformity of action may not have existed hitherto in both districts is not to be wondered at, when all the circumstances attendant on the administration of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, are taken into consideration. Pressed on all hands in so many trades, from so many localities, and under the most varied forms, to recommend modifications of the Act, often from personal or local considerations more than from real necessity, it could not have been anticipated that an à priori perfect agreement could be arrived at, as to those that could be jointly recommended for permanent adoption. But after a little longer trial, and with the Secretary of State for arbiter on the reasons given, a rule could be well laid down for different kinds of works, which it is most desirable should be. Such a rule would relieve each Inspector from any imputation of an arbitrary administration of the law; and it would prevent divided opinions where unison is so desirable.

If it is asked of me whether my present staff would enable me to carry out the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, with the new phase put upon it by the addition of the workshops employing between 7 and 49 hands, I should reply not; but I do not anticipate any great enlargement of it would be requisite. I believe if those I have already were better paid, and more encouraged, three or four more sub-inspectors would be all that I should need. It is possible, I think, that

the number of factories already under the Factory Acts Extension Act, in which fewer than seven persons are employed, to be taken out of the list of the Sub-Inspectors and added to workshops, would go some way in compensating for those where more than seven persons are employed, to be henceforth taken from workshops and added to factories: and that, as in course of time each Sub-Inspector would know better whom to trust and whom to visit often, a considerable number of higher class works might be left to visitations longer apart, and thus more time might be devoted to smaller establishments. In this way the labour of the whole would become easier.

If the alterations which I have the honour to suggest were carried into effect, my belief is that both Acts would give as much satisfaction as any such restrictive measures can ever hope to give; for at least the laws relating to labour would be uniform in all classes of works.

And if we may build upon Leek and Leicester as examples of the visitatorial benefit to be derived from these Acts, the result would undoubtedly be not only a uniformity of hours of work, but that all children, except those that never work, would be found at school in the day; and leisure would be afforded to all willing adolescents for improving their previous education, after work was over. At all events the present desecration of human intellect by parental apathy or ignorance, or by a mammonistic slavery, would no longer obtrude itself upon us with the force which, even in these days, we see it; and in a few years it would have ceased, as nearly, perhaps, as it ever may.

No one can doubt but that, to accomplish such a task as this, there is a great work foreshadowed for us. But it is necessary for our security as a people: and it is not so difficult of accomplishment as it seems; and moreover, it is the sure forerunner of similar efforts amongst the industrial nations of Europe. For if there were no higher motive to lead us on to its accomplishment, the very humanity there is in it, familiar to all who know in what condition vast numbers of the people exist, and how they live, will be accepted and is worthy of imitation by other countries, for the changes which are coming upon them as upon us, and for which preparation ought now to be made, and matured by the wisdom that will grow out of it.

With respect to the Hours of Labour Act, in every case where my advice has been asked on points relative to or arising out of its administration by others, I have given it to the best of my ability. But I have not felt it within my duty to prepare any abstract of it, nor to furnish any papers or

documents with respect to it, at the public expense. The local authorities are the persons solely entrusted by the Act with its administration: and it seemed to me that, if Parliament had intended the Inspectors of Factories to interfere beyond the three or four points laid down for their guidance, that intention would have been found among the enactments. One thing I did, certainly, but only one, and that was upon great external pressure from many quarters, to take the opinion of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on the desirableness of assimilating these two Acts of Parliament, in order that labour in all works might be uniform. Fifty of the leading manufacturers of the town represented the Chamber upon that occasion, and after a discussion of nearly three hours, the following resolution was carried by 41 to 9:—

"That in the opinion of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, the Factories Act being now in operation in Birmingham and the district, it is desirable that the Workshops Regulation Act should be so amended as to make its provisions substantially the same as those of the Factories Act, and that efficient means should be provided to enforce it, so that the law may be equal for all."

Workshops visited in Mr. Baker's District, and Condition thereof.

The following is a list of the workshops visited by me or by one or other of my Sub-Inspectors between the 1st of February and the 14th of November 1868, and their condition:—

Feb. 17. Leighton Buzzard. John Parratt, straw plaiter. Room in a cottage house. 34 children of from 3 to 16 years of age. Room hot and offensive. Children come at 9 and leave at 4. Others, as well as part of these, come at 5 p.m. and stop till 8.30. Each child makes about 30 yards a day.

Mrs. Baines, straw plaiter. 36 plaiters. Room close, but not so offensive as in last case. 19 children under 6 years old; the youngest 5 last birthday.

Ivinghoe. Name not taken, straw plaiter. Work, from 8.20 to 4.30, with an hour for dinner. A national school. Schoolrooms large. Mistress attentive. Plaiting a part of instruction.

Called at several other schools of this kind, but as the work was all alike, particulars were not taken.

Feb. 21. Bedfordshire. Mrs. Coling, rush mat maker. Boys, all; 4 or 5 in number, and bigger.

Ann Underwood, ditto, ditto. Shops not amiss for such work.

Thos. Smith, osier worker. A few boys at work. Hours not irregular. Girls assist also in bundling the osiers.

Called at several other small works of a similar character.

March 7. Worcestershire. Humphries and Hughes, carpet manufacturers. No steam employed. Wretched tumble-down places, and most dangerous to ascend and descend at night. Several small "sword drawer" boys at work for the men. Rooms had not been swept down or whitewashed for years. Some of the children employed, scarcely 7 years old. Till lately, such children had been employed till 8 or 9 p.m.

July 31. Staffordshire. Sarah Woodhouse, nail maker. Ordinary nail shops, just a hearth. Works from 7 a.m. to 9 and 10 p.m. Used to stop at 6 p.m. till wages fell. Cannot get a living now at old hours. Stops 20 mins. three times a day, for meals.

Mrs. Trowman, aged 60, and assistant, aged 40, nail makers. Doing her husband's work at 10 p.m., who is sick. Must do this or starve.

Mary and Esther Trowman, sisters, nail makers. Working at 9 p.m. to finish father's work; will finish at 11 p.m.

John Wright and three young girls, nail makers. At work at 9.30, would finish at 11 p.m.

Geo. Baggerley, wife, and 2 young boys, nail makers. Borrowed a bit of work to get Sunday's dinner. Look poverty stricken. Can't live on 12 hours' work a day.

Jos. Weavers, nail maker. Two women at work at 10 p.m.

James Boyle, wife, and daughter, nail makers. At work at 10.15 p.m. Have stood many weeks for iron before they could get this job.

9 to 14 Nov. Cheshire. Brown, blacksmith. 2 men employed.
H. Fogg & Co., hatters. 20 workers, none under 12.
L. Broadhurst, hatter. 5 workers, none under 12.
Basley, Cranner, & Basley, hatters. 18 workers, under 12, 2. Children work half time; one goes to school, the other not.
L. Inman, nailer. 4 workers, none under 12.
T. Torkington, smith. 3 workers, none under 12.
F. Kell, smith. 2 workers, none under 12.
G. Mason & Son, hatters. 14 workers, none under 12.
Wardle & Smith, hatters. 21 workers, under 12, 1. Child works full time and does not go to school; will now be discharged.
Linney & Wyatt, hatters. 16 workers, none under 12.
J. & P. T. Moore, hatters. 42 workers, under 12, 2. Children both work half time and go to school, but had no school certificates to produce.
G. Masten & Son, hatters. 45 workers, none under 12.
F. Master & Son, hatters. 20 workers, none under 12.
Higginbothan & Olden, hatters. 30 workers, none under 12.
J. B. Brown, hatter. 15 workers, none under 12.
Thos Whitaker, hatter. 7 workers, none under 12.
J. Howe & Son, hatters. 47 workers. none under 12.

Sept. 4. Leek, Staffordshire. Saml. Eyres, silk winder. 8 workers, under 12, 3. Children attending school. Satisfactory.
William Birch, silk winder. 24 workers, under 12, 2. Children attending school. Rooms in a filthy state. Inspector's notice to cleanse and limewash not complied with.
John Prince, winder and twister. 14 workers, under 12, 4. One child not attending school. Rooms and premises in a dirty dilapidated state, the Inspector's notices not having been complied with.

Ralph Mountford, rope spinner. 5 workers; 2 at school. Satisfactory.

James Buxton, silk winder. 3 workers; 1 child at school. Workshop a dirty garret. Inspector's notice to whitewash not having been complied with.

John Rushton, winder and twister. 20 workers; 5 children at school. Satisfactory.

Called also at the following schools:—

Union St., Congregational,	half-timers	attending,	19.
St. Luke's, Church,	„	„	18.
Bull Hess, Wesleyan,	„	„	11.
Fountain St., Church,	„	„	42.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT BAKER.

Her Majesty's
Principal Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

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LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL 1868.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1869.

REPORTS

TO THE RIGHT HON. GATHORNE HARDY.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

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Half-yearly Joint Report of the Inspectors of Factories.

Factory Inspector's Office,
10, *Whitehall,*
London, S.W., 3rd Dec. 1868.

Sir,

We beg to present our reports for the half-year ended the 30th April last.

Our attention was for some time directed to the re-organization of our respective Districts, and has been given uninterruptedly to the requirements of the Factory Act of 1867.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,
Alex. Redgrave.
Robt. Baker.

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

Joint Appendix No. 1.

General Abstract, showing the Total Number of Accidents reported to the Inspectors of Factories during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1868.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	20	2	10	2	2	—	32	4	36
Amputation of right hand or arm	3	2	8	—	—	—	11	2	13
Amputation of left hand or arm	6	3	2	1	1	—	9	4	13
Amputation of part of right hand	38	24	36	47	13	6	87	77	164
Amputation of part of left hand	39	21	45	41	10	12	94	74	168
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	3
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	49	10	29	22	16	3	94	35	129
Fracture of hand or foot	40	37	36	34	20	15	96	86	182
Injuries to head and face	46	54	42	31	15	9	103	94	197
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries, not enumerated above	368	258	356	326	145	74	869	658	1,527
Total	610	411	564	504	224	119	1,408	1,034	2,432

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M,	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	19	3	2	1	1	—	22	4	26
Amputation of right hand or arm	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Amputation of left hand or arm	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Amputation of part of right hand	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5
Amputation of part of left hand	4	—	1	1	—	—	5	1	6
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	46	5	17	7	6	1	69	13	82
Fracture of hand or foot	11	—	2	1	1	—	14	1	15
Injuries to head and face	63	5	22	4	7	1	92	10	102
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries, not enumerated above	376	22	169	25	35	2	580	49	629
Total	525	35	216	39	50	4	791	78	869
Total of the entire numbers reported to Mr. Baker; and of all those reported to Mr. Redgrave, "under the provisions of the Acts passed up to 1864," inclusive	1,135	446	1,780	543	274	123	2,189	1,112	3,301
Accidents reported to Mr. Redgrave "under the Act of 1867, both *by* machinery, and *not* by machinery"	965		148		1		1,114		
Total numbers reported	2,546		2,471		398		4,415		

Joint Appendix No. 2.

Summary of the Total Number of Informations and Convictions and the Amount of Penalties and Costs in the Districts of the Inspectors during the Six Months ended the 30th of April 1868.

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.							
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s*.	10*s*.	20*s*.	40*s*.	50*s*.	£3.	£5.	£20.
Neglecting to fence mill gearing, whereby bodily injury was caused -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Employing children and young persons without registering their names and date of first employment - - - -	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
Employing children and young persons without surgical certificates -	13	8	4	1	—	—	—	4	2	2	—	—
Employing children before noon and after one o'clock p.m. of the same day -	7	7	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—
Employing children without school vouchers -	10	4	5	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and females at night - - -	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after six o'clock p.m. - -	37	19	18	—	—	—	12	1	—	6	—	—
Employing young persons and women after two o'clock on Saturday -	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women during meal hours - - - - -	101	51	50	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—
Parents employing or conniving at the illegal employment of their children	9	7	2	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Parents neglecting to cause their children to attend school - - - -	3	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Neglecting to give notice of accident to the certifying surgeon - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Not keeping an alphabetical index of young persons - - -	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carried forward -	195	108	84	3	6	1	75	10	2	13	—	1

Joint Appendix No. 2—*continued.*

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.							
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s*.	10*s*.	20*s*.	40*s*.	50*s*.	£3.	£5.	£20.
Brought forward -	195	108	84	3	6	1	75	10	2	13	—	1
Making false entries in the register of young persons - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wilful obstruction of the sub-inspector in the execution of his office -	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total - -	201	111	87	3	6	1	75	10	2	14	1	2

The total amount of fines inflicted, £190.
The total amount of costs, £92 9*s*. 6*d*.

REPORT of ALEXANDER REDGRAVE, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half-year ended 30th April 1868.

Factory Inspector's Office, 10, *Whitehall*,
SIR, 30*th June* 1868.

The administration of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, has been the principal work of my district during the half-year embraced by this Report.

This Act came into operation on the 1st of January, but having been passed on the 15th August 1867, I felt it most important to advance every detail as much as possible.

The first step I took was to send copies of the Act itself to all the principal employers of labour whose establishments would come within its provisions, and to beg their attention to the subject.

As the abstracts of the Act could not be circulated until I had obtained pretty accurate lists of the various works in my district, and until I had selected certifying surgeons in localities for which none had been appointed, I was anxious to commence early in disseminating information, and in preparing the manufacturers for the coming into operation of the new Act.

Wherever it was desired, I attended meetings either of Chambers of Commerce, of associations, or of other public bodies, to explain the provisions of the new Act and the bearings of the Factory Regulations; to ascertain the particular customs of the various trades; to see in what way the regulations would interfere with them; and to advise generally how the Act could be introduced without any rough or unnecessary disturbance of the existing arrangements between master and operative. Upon these, as upon all other occasions, I have desired to make it clearly understood that while I and my staff are by our office and our feelings unflinching advocates of the full and proper attributes of the working classes, and notably of the women, young persons, and children, we are no less impartial in our consideration of the rights of employers; that in administering the Acts of Parliament committed to our charge we look to the fulfilment of the objects of those Acts of Parliament—the prevention of excessive labour, the improvement of the physical condition of the operatives, and the promotion of the education of the young—by means of the cordial co-operation of the employers; that we consider it is our duty, as it is our earnest wish, to assist them in overcoming what-

ever difficulties stand in their way; and believing the Factory Acts to have been passed to attain a great good, without inflicting an injury upon any one or upon any class, we shall pursue our course relying upon the good feeling of the masters and of the operatives to assist in achieving the introduction of the new state of things without irritation or loss of mutual confidence and respect.

At all the meetings which I have attended I have been able, to the best of my belief, to show that the Act could be administered in a spirit of perfect fairness without causing any injury; and the merchants and manufacturers expressed their approbation of the spirit of factory legislation, and their confidence in us as the exponents and administrators of the law.

At meetings of operatives in Sheffield, held by Mr. Sub-Inspector Gould, to which I refer at p. 14, at which he had to explain to them the responsibilities attaching to their positions, votes of thanks and confidence were also passed.

Having, Sir, thus secured confidence in us and our impartiality, you will not be surprised that I have not to report a single prosecution under the new Acts, nor in fact under any Act, except the original Factory Act.*

It is not that we have never discovered instances in which something was done which should not have been done, but we have never discovered an omission purposely contrived, or an illegal act wilfully committed with a full knowledge of the law; we have never yet found ourselves opposed by an adversary, by one who was unwilling to be told he was wrong, or who has not (so far as our subsequent inquiry led us to believe) conformed to the law after an explanation; and I believe this is in a great degree a result of the pains taken to foster a feeling of reliance upon us, to which the tact, good temper, and discretion of the gentlemen on my staff have greatly contributed.

Concurrently with the above duties I had to consider the new arrangements for my district. A considerable responsibility of a double nature was imposed upon me, for I had in the first place to satisfy myself that the arrangements would secure the end in view, viz., provide a sufficiently frequent and careful inspection of the works themselves; and then to satisfy the Treasury that the increase of staff

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* An information, which will be noticed in my next report, was laid against Messrs. Palmer and Co., of Jarrow, in order that a case might be taken to the Queen's Bench to decide whether an iron ship-building yard is under the Act.

which I considered necessary was fully warranted by the circumstances upon which I founded my opinion.

Having had many years' experience as an Inspector, I had always been of the opinion that a staff well employed and adequately remunerated would be more economical and more efficient than a larger staff of gentlemen, possibly not working so hard, and not so well paid.

In arranging my district consequent upon the passing of the Bleaching and Dyeing Works and the Lace Factories Acts, I kept that principle in view, of giving full employment to the staff, in the full persuasion that the Government would, upon finding the well-working of the system, improve the pay and allowances of the staff.

In the early and middle part of last year I made the best inquiries I could into the number and importance of the works which were embraced by the Act of 1867, so as to be prepared to submit at an early date my conclusions as to what increase of staff would be required for my district, and I was satisfied that the statements I received showed the minimum number of works under the new Act.

At the beginning of last year the average number of works to each Sub-Inspectorship in my district was 530; and, taking into consideration the class of works to be brought under inspection by the new Acts, I considered that, by the re-arrangement of Sub-Inspectorships and the consequent diminution of travelling in most of them, I could increase by at least 100 works the number to each officer, and I based my arrangements upon that calculation, and asked for an addition to my staff of six Sub-Inspectors. The enquiries which were made into the working of the department by your directions, induced you, instead of adding six Sub-Inspectors to my staff, to create a new office, that of Assistant Inspector, and to appoint to my staff one Assistant Inspector and five Sub-Inspectors. This arrangement is an excellent one, especially upon the introduction of an Act extending to almost every town over a vast area, where so much personal explanation is desired and, as far as experience has shown to this time, the arrangement has worked well. Mr. Walker, the gentleman whom you selected for my district, had been a Sub-Inspector since 1838, and possesses every qualification for the office, especially his thorough knowledge of the Acts of Parliament, his courteous address, and his active habits. He has taken great pains in explaining the new Acts in various parts of his district, and especially with those Sub-Inspectors, who have only been recently appointed, where his assistance has been most valuable.

The regulations, of which you were pleased to approve, place under Mr. Walker's superintendence the most northern Sub-Inspectorships of my district, over which he acts as Inspector, and of the state of which, besides his constant communications with me, he makes two regular reports a year, for the same periods as the reports of the Inspectors, his first report being embodied in this Report.

I have stated that the arrangements I contemplated would give an average of about 630 works to each Sub-Inspectorship; but after the fuller inquiry by personal inspections in the several sub-divisions, I found that my calculations were far under the mark, especially in the metropolis and some of the larger towns, where it was almost impossible, except by actual inquiry, to make an approximation. In the metropolis and its neighbourhood there are yet numbers of works which have hitherto escaped notice, and of which we have not yet been able to take cognizance, so that I am not even now prepared to state what is the actual number of works affected by the new Acts.

I have not obtained from the new works any statistics of the number of persons employed, or of the power of the steam engines, as I should not be able to show any totals, but only an approximate statement, which would be likely to mislead; I am, however, able to state that the number of half-timers under the new Act is remarkably small; in every instance in which older children could be obtained half-timers are not employed. It is, however, most probable that in July 1870, when the age of half-timers in the new works will be assimilated to the age as in factories under the old Acts, the number of half-timers will have considerably increased.

I annex, however, a return of all the works under inspection in my district as far as at present ascertained, and in a future report I hope be able to give a statement of the population of all these busy hives:

Under the Acts of 1833–1844 :—		
Cotton Factories - -	2,565	
Woollen ,, - - -	1,519	
Worsted ,, - - -	711	
Silk ,, - - -	173	
Flax ,, - - -	428	
	——	5,396
Under the Act of 1845 :—		
Print Works - - -		174
Under the Act of 1860 :—		
Bleaching and Dyeing Works,&c.		726
Carried forward - -		6,296

Brought forward		[illegible],296
Under the Act of 1861 :—		
Lace Factories - - -		264
Under the Act of 1864 :—		
Earthenware Works - -	604	
Lucifer Match „ - - -	67	
Paper Staining „ - -	51	
Cartridge „ - - } Percussion Cap „ - - - }	7	
Fustian Cutting „ - -	183	
		912
Under the Act of 1867 :—		
Blast Furnaces - - -	57	
Copper Mills - - -	14	
Iron Mills - - -	33	
Foundries - - - -	774	
Manufacture of Machinery and Metal - - - -	2,672	
India Rubber and Guttapercha -	42	
Paper Mills - - -	177	
Glass Works - - -	106	
Tobacco Factories - -	318	
Letter-Press Printers and Bookbinders - - - -	2,313	
Works not enumerated, employing more than 50 hands -	1,084	
		7,590
Total number of works -		15,062

Instead therefore of an average of 530 works in each subdivision as in 1867, or of 630 as I had estimated, there is an average of 800, and I am not prepared to say that that number cannot be managed, although I am desirous of further experience before expressing my opinion decidedly.

I have to report the thorough and general observance of the law throughout the whole of my district, even in the many and minute details, which are undoubtedly obstacles in the way of very many of the smaller manufacturers. There is such a strong desire on the part of employers that their hands should be contented and justly dealt with, that no difficulty has been experienced on the part of the larger manufacturers; but it is difficult, to persuade a letter-press printer, for instance, who employs two or three apprentices of 14 or 15, that it is absolutely necessary that they should be examined by a certifying surgeon, for which he has to pay, to prove that they are above 11 or 12 years of age. I think, as we become better acquainted with the customs of the various smaller trades, that it will be found unnecessary to

insist upon the minute regulations of the Factory Acts, wherever, as in the case of apprentices, they cannot be of the slightest service to the persons employed; again, it is very important that the opinions of the masters and the operatives should be considered whether their trade requires, from the custom or habits of the people or from other causes, that the work should be arranged from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., or from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., which is desired by a very large class of hands who have never been accustomed to work so early as 6 a.m., and who have a strong feeling that they lose somewhat of caste by being compelled to commence work at so early an hour. There are many trades too in which it is not usual to work more than 54 or 55 hours per week, for instance, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. If they close at 6 p.m., but one hour earlier than before, they must commence not later than 6.30 a.m., because a breakfast half-hour must be given not earlier than 7.30. Such an arrangement is very much objected to in many trades, and it was to meet these very cases that power was given to the Secretary of State to grant the modifications for which provision is made in the schedule to the Act.

Mr. Walker, in his half-yearly report, which follows, Appendix No. 1., is equally satisfied with myself that the Act is doing great good, and bears testimony that its introduction is appreciated by all parties.

Among the towns in my district in which it was anticipated there would be more difficulty in administering the new Act than in any other, Sheffield stood prominent from various causes.

This town had strongly objected to the Report of the Childrens' Employment Commissioners and to the regulations of the Factory Act as unsuited to the industries of the locality. But the Act having passed extending the factory regulations, I am bound to say that had I not known of the previous existence of a feeling hostile to the Factory Acts, I should, upon my interviews with the Chamber of Commerce and other gentlemen in Sheffield, have believed that they had been supporters of the extension of legislation to their town.

There are great peculiarities in the town of Sheffield, which are not to be found to the same extent, I believe, in any other place. The employment of the younger hands is independent of the master manufacturer; there is a large system of contract work, sometimes on the premises of the master manufacturer, at others not on his premises, and it is the contractor or the men whom he hires and employs who engages

and pays the younger hands; for instance, the manufacturer may have a large establishment, he lets out power at so much per week to an operative, and provides him with suitable material, and pays the operative who brings his own tools for the articles produced.

The manufacturers have contended that their operatives are the real employers of the children; that they (the manufacturers) have no voice or authority over them; that the operatives are guided by their own rules and their own inclination as to whom or how many children they may employ. But in all the larger establishments the manufacturers have, with the greatest good feeling and personal courtesy to us, entered upon the administration of the Act upon their premises in a manner to secure a very satisfactory conclusion.

It was then with the contractors not upon the premises of the master manufacturers that we had next to deal. There are large factories in Sheffield divided into numerous separate rooms, power being "laid on" in each room, and an operative grinder hiring a grinding wheel or trough, and bringing his work to be done there. The grinder thus became, in the eye of the law, "the occupier of a factory," and responsible for the observance of all the various factory regulations in his factory; and as many of the grinders are rough, unlettered men, it would have been hopeless to expect from them any appreciation of or care for the system of registration and granting of certificates which is compulsory under the Factory Acts; but the trouble and expense of which being borne by the other manufacturers, it would have been manifestly unfair to excuse to a section of the trade; it became, therefore, necessary to decide upon some plan of meeting the difficulty.

The following will give some idea of the extent of the system, and the number of the grinders hiring wheels in public factories who have to be treated as occupiers of factories:—

The Union	wheel with	about	300	separate tenants.
Soho	,,	,,	100 to 150	,,
Trafalgar	,,	,,	60 to 70	,,
Beeswax	,,	,,	40 to 50	,,
Beehive	,,	,,	30	,,
Marsden's	,,	,,	50 to 60	,,
Turner's	,,	,,	50 to 60	,,
Bacon's	,,	,,	40	,,
Bernard Lane	,,	,,	20	,,

The only plan which suggested itself to Mr. Gould or myself was to endeavour to induce the whole of the tenants

of each factory or wheel, as the place is commonly called, to work together, and to authorize one person to act for the whole body; and I requested Mr. Gould to visit all the wheels in succession, and to propose such a plan to the grinders.

Mr. Gould accordingly visited all the above-named wheels, and having broached the subject to the grinders, has been very successful in carrying them with him, and in setting in motion an harmonious system of working by which we expect to be able to administer the details of the new Act fully in the spirit and sufficiently in the letter of the Act.

Mr. Gould thus describes his interview with the grinders:—

"In accordance with your wish, I beg to report briefly the "result of my endeavours to introduce 'The Factory Acts Ex- "tension Act, 1867,' among the grinding wheels of Sheffield. "In dealing with these establishments, which have each a "constantly changing population, varying in numbers from "10 to 300, I have all along acted on your suggestion that "it would be better to treat the tenants, as it were, 'en "bloc;' and thus, while each individual would be responsible "for any offence he might commit against the Factory Act, "the difficulties which the details of a new regime might "at first sight present would be, so to say, concentrated, as if "such individual formed part of a factory under one adminis- "tration; *i.e.*, instead of every hirer of a 'trough' being "compelled to keep a separate register of the young persons "and children in his employ, and to hang up a separate "meal notice and abstract, one register should be kept and "one set of notices should be considered sufficient for the "whole number of occupiers in any given wheel.

"The grinding wheels in Sheffield may be divided into "two classes; the first of which consist of such wheels as "are attached to the large cutlery manufactories, and whose "occupiers are all in the employ of one master. In such "cases the masters have generally a certain influence over "the tenants, which, if so disposed, they may turn to good "account in assisting to carry out the law.

"The second class is made up of establishments belong- "ing to persons unconnected with trade, which are the "receptacles of wild tribes answerable to no discipline and "subject to no control beyond that of the various trades "unions. It is with respect to these latter that your "idea of holding public gatherings of the tenants, in order "to explain to them the provisions of the Factory Act, has "been principally carried out.

"Before taking any steps in the matter my plan was, "with the assistance of the engine tenter or steward of any

" wheel, to arrange a day which would be likely to suit the " tenants. On my arrival at the appointed time the engine " would be stopped, and the grinders—sometimes, it is true, " unwillingly enough—would assemble in the yard round a " platform, improvised for the occasion, of a couple of grind- " stones. I was thus enabled to explain to them the new " restrictions to which they were subjected, and to suggest " to them the means you had sanctioned for smoothing their " path. After a little conversation, seasoned with a good " deal of 'chaff,' we generally got on good terms, and in " almost all instances the proposals I made were unanimously " accepted.

" Of course it is impossible to expect that the resolutions " carried nem. con. have been always strictly adhered to; " but I have every hope that with patience and the assis- " tance of the better class of grinders, which is generally " most cordially given, the provisions of the new Act will be " fairly observed in all the wheels. I may here mention that " at the Soho wheel, one of the largest, I have received the " greatest aid from a penknife grinder, Mr. Goodlad, who " is working heart and soul in the cause.

" The clause relating to fans is also appreciated by all " classes of grinders; the short term of life enjoyed by " those engaged in the razor, scissor, and fork grinding, " conducing greatly to this end."

The accidents are assuming very large proportions, and it will become a question for consideration whether some alteration may not be made in the law respecting the reporting of all accidents in factories, the majority of which have arisen from causes which no legislative enactments or human foresight could have prevented, and the reporting of which, at the expense of the Government, can lead to no good whatever. In my Report for the 31st October 1866 I analyzed the causes of the accidents which happened in the various works then under inspection. Out of a total of 1,833 accidents, a very large number were caused by the sheer carelessness of the operatives themselves. I pointed out how large a proportion were caused by the cleaning of machinery in motion, the picking of bits of waste from wheels, and the like, which no fencing would prevent; how many were caused by the injured persons playing with machinery, and how many were not caused by machinery

I propose now to examine the nature and causes of the accidents which have occurred in the new works brought under inspection by the Act of 1867. As the Act only came into operation on the 1st January 1868, very many accidents

happened of which no notice reached me, and it was not until some time after that date that the law was set in action in a large number of works. From that date to the 30th April last 1,114 accidents have been reported to me under the Act of 1867.

They occurred in the following establishments:—

In Blast furnaces	58
Iron mills	192
Manufactories of metal	282
Steel works	33
Foundries	163
Paper mills	39
Glass works	9
Printing establishments	30
Shipbuilding yards	187
Coachmakers	43
Chemical works	23
Various other works	55
	1,114

The actual injuries inflicted by these accidents was as follows:—

Nature of Injury.	Adults.	Young Persons.	Children.	Total.
Causing death	29	2	—	31
Amputation of right hand or arm	3	—	1	4
Amputation of part of right hand	29	23	—	52
Amputation of left hand or arm	1	—	—	1
Amputation of part of left hand	11	3	—	14
Amputation of leg	—	1	—	1
Fracture of limbs, &c.	75	9	—	85
Fracture of fingers	32	—	—	32
Injuries to head	97	18	—	115
Other injuries	688	91	—	779
	965	148	1	1114

There were only eighteen females, fourteen being adults, and four young persons; the rest of the 1,114 were males. Of the fatal accidents, only five were in any way caused by machinery, nearly the whole of the others having been caused by the falling of the injured persons from scaffolding or room platforms, or by the falling of iron, stone, or other heavy masses upon them.

The following causes enumerated in the surgeons' reports will show the uselessness of the services these gentlemen are

called upon to perform, of which some of them have expressed themselves to me in the strongest terms:

Accidents caused by the falling of the injured person - - -	111
" " by the falling of iron bars, wheels, &c., &c. - -	230
" " sparks from hammers, &c. -	38
" " hot metal from furnaces, &c. -	73
" " hot water - - -	8
Accidents described as purely accidental, not being from machinery -	103
	563

Thus, the reporting of upwards of one half of the accidents at these works is simply useless; no regulations could be founded upon any practices which are not under the control of the men themselves, and however lamentable it is that such an amount of suffering should be incurred in the earning of daily bread, it is consolatory that none of the above can by any possibility be traced to a want of care upon the part of the masters, or of a reckless exposure of their hands to dangerous operations.

A very sensible departure has been made in the Act of 1867 from the rule laid down in the Factory Act of 1844. In the latter Act every accident that occurs to a person employed, and is of such a nature as to prevent the injured person from returning to work by 9 a.m. of the following day, must be reported; but in blast furnaces and iron mills no accident need be reported unless the injured person has been prevented returning to work for 48 hours.

The examination which I make of the accident reports shows me that the reporting of a very large number of accidents is a useless work, and I have no hesitation in saying that of the reports for the last half-year, for which the Government has paid upwards of 750*l.* in my district, at least two-thirds are merely waste paper.

My former colleague, Mr. Horner, who never lost sight of anything which would in the slightest degree contribute to the happiness or welfare of the factory operatives, reported his opinion strongly against the wasteful expenditure of money by the Government upon these accident reports.

For instance, in his report dated 30th April 1850 he says:—

"Those not caused by machinery might have happened in a dwelling house, and the investigation of them could have no tendency whatever to diminish their recurrence. It appears to me to be useless and a waste of public money."

And again, in 1852, he refers to the same subject:—

"I must again repeat what I have said upon former occasions, viz., that a great number of the accidents reported are of so trifling a nature that the cost of their investigation is a mere waste of the public money, for, having no tendency whatever to lessen the number of them, it can do no manner of good to the workpeople."

In the last report Mr. Horner presented, in summing up what in his opinion remained to be done, he strongly urges an alteration in the law of the reporting of accidents; he says:—

"It is long since I stated in my reports that the enactments which make it imperative that every accident to any person within the boundaries of a factory shall be reported and investigated require a careful revision. These enactments oblige the mill occupier to send a notice to the certifying surgeon appointed to his factory of every accident attended with bodily injury to any person employed therein, and the surgeon to go to the factory, investigate the accident, send a copy of the notice he had received to the Sub-Inspector, and to the Inspector a written report of his investigation. Now all this trouble to the mill-owner and all this work to the surgeon, which the public has to pay for, in a great majority of the cases do no manner of good.

* * * *

Experience has shown that workers among machinery, especially children and young persons and even adults, who by habit become insensible of danger, must ever be exposed to accidents which no practicable precautions can prevent, and these constitute nineteen twentieths of those reported.

"31 Oct. 1859."

The object proposed by the reporting of accidents was that the Inspectors might ascertain the parts of the machinery by which accidents were caused, and thus be enabled to bring to the notice of the manufacturers how they could best prevent the occurrence of accidents in their factories. This as regards the Factories under the Act of 1844 has been done to a very great extent, and the reports which we receive of accidents from these factories rarely disclose any fresh source of danger, and I think that there is a clear demand that manufacturers should not be required to send notice of every accident that has occurred, that the certifying surgeon should be relieved of a duty which leads to no good, and that the Government money should be saved.

Every purpose would be answered if the reporting of accidents were confined to those which were caused by the moving power, the hoist, and by machinery in motion, and which are of such a nature as to prevent the injured person from returning to work for 48 hours after the accident.

The Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, is a natural and

excellent pendant to the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867. It embraces every manual labour in the preparation of an article for sale, and thus the series of Acts from the Factory Act of 1833, including the Printworks and Bleachworks Acts, and the Acts of 1864 up to the legislation of 1867, present a code of laws extending to every hamlet in the country; and whatever defects there may be in some of the details of these laws, the principle is now of universal application, that no child shall work at any manual labour without attending school.

The administration of the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, has been placed in the hands of the local authorities in their several jurisdictions. The local authorities vary—the mayor or the provost in corporate boroughs; the commissioners of police, the local boards, and the vestries in other places. But the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Factories have power to enter any workshop independently of the local authority.

As I had ascertained that in many parts of my district the occupations carried on in workshops would come into direct competition with like occupations carried on in factories, it appeared to me to be incumbent upon me, as responsible for the prevention of overwork in factories in my district, to cause the fullest publicity to be given to the local authorities of their duties as administrators of the law, and to the occupiers of all workships of their responsibilities as employers of labour. I therefore sent, early in December last, a copy of The Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, to the local authority of every place in my district, and urged them to take the subject into their immediate consideration.

Mr. Sub-Inspector Oram having prepared an abstract of the Act, in a form suitable to be hung up in workshops, you were pleased to approve of its being printed, and of copies being extensively circulated to the local authorities, and 10,000 copies have already been distributed in my district. It would be hopeless to expect to be able to enforce an Act of Parliament, unless the authorities who are to administer it are acquainted with their duties, and the persons who have responsibilities imposed upon them are made thoroughly to understand what is required of them.

Many of the local authorities have already taken action in the matter, and a vast amount of good has been effected in establishments coming under the operation of the Act. I have the gratification of particularizing the vestry of St. George's, Hanover Square, as having been one of the first to put the Act in force, and they placed the

matter in the hands of their excellent medical officer, Dr. C. J. B. Aldis, whose attention was first called to the case of the milliners and dress-makers, and by his earnest and firm administration, regular and moderate hours of work have been introduced into nearly all such establishments within the district of St. George's, Hanover Squre.

I received a great number of complaints of irregularities under the Workshops Act soon after the passing of the Act; in many instances I called upon the principals, and in other instances the Sub-Inspectors explained the regulations which have since then come into operation. Although there were those who objected to any interference, yet, as a general rule, the principals have expressed their satisfaction that the law requires all manual labour to be dealt with alike, and their anxiety that the local authorities should see that it is impartially enforced.

By section 10 of the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, it is enacted that whenever an Inspector or Sub-Inspector "enters any workshop and examines the persons therein," the Inspector shall report the fact of such entry and the condition of the workshop in his next half-yearly report. In compliance with that enactment, I annex in the Appendix a list of the workshops entered in my district up to the 30th April last. These inspections were made chiefly for the purpose of explanation, and to impress upon the employers of children and young persons the importance to themselves of their accepting the regulations in a frank spirit and endeavouring to fulfil the obligations placed upon them. It will be seen that Mr. Sub-Inspector Oswald inspected a large number of workshops connected with the lace trade. In these workshops in Nottingham, being to a large extent rooms in private houses, the winding of bobbins and the clipping of lace are carried on, and until the coming into operation of the Act children of tender years were employed in crowded ill-ventilated rooms, and for very long hours. Much of this has already been ameliorated, and when the local authority of Nottingham shall have taken the matter in hand an end will be put to the cruelty of keeping those little children in daily bondage unsuited to their age, detrimental to their physical development, and depriving them of any opportunity of gaining an early education.

I have, &c.

ALEXR. REDGRAVE.

The Right Honourable
Gathorne Hardy, M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

Half-yearly Report of Daniel Walker, Esq., Assistant Inspector of Factories, for the half-year ended 30th April 1868.

Broughty Ferry,
30th May 1868.

Sir,

I have to report to you that, since my appointment on 22nd January last as Assistant Inspector of Factories, I have been daily officially employed, either in visiting factories or in travelling and writing.

In the beginning of the year my time was almost exclusively occupied in visiting, in Dundee and the neighbourhood, the works brought under "The Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867." I afterwards, at your request, accompanied Mr. Saurin, the then recently appointed Sub-Inspector for the Edinburgh subdivision, to a number of the factories in Edinburgh and the neighbourhood; and I was also engaged for several days with Mr. Campbell, Sub-Inspector for the Glasgow subdivision, as well as with Mr. Chaytor in the Newcastle district, and Mr. Rickards in the Leeds district. You are also aware that I have gone over a considerable part of this subdivision with Mr. Cullen, as communicated to you, from time to time, when giving you more detailed accounts of my weekly employment.

I am glad to be able to state that I have not had much difficulty in administering the new law.

Upon the occasion of my first visit to the tobacco manufactories in Dundee, I found several children from eight to ten years of age working full time; and as some of their employers expressed a strong desire to establish a school and employ these children as half-timers, I considered that, in the exercise of a sound discretion, I ought to allow them, for a short time, while the masters should consider how a school could be best established, to work as they had been accustomed to do, rather than deprive them of employment, and, at the same time, of the prospect of obtaining some measure of education.

I was, however, very sorry to find, on again visiting these works, that no attempt had been made by the employers to establish a school, and I had therefore no alternative but to insist on all the children under eleven being discharged.

My experience of the tobacco manufactories in Edinburgh was very much the same as in Dundee.

In Glasgow, where the tobacco manufacture is carried on to a greater extent than in any town in Scotland, I also failed to induce the employers to adopt the half-time system, which they seemed to consider as unsuited to their trade. I, however, recommended several of them to give this mode of working a fair trial; and I am not without the hope that I may find it adopted to some extent when I next visit Glasgow.

With few other exceptions, I think the Factory Acts Extension Act of last session is popular, especially among the working classes, who duly appreciate the advantages it confers on them and their families.

Instances of objection occasionally occurred in visiting iron shipbuilders and letter-press printers. I trust, however, the recent decision of the justices at South Shields against the Palmer Shipbuilding Company of Jarrow will put an end to any further opposition, so far as concerns that branch of trade. With regard to letter-press printers, I was assured, and consequently found, that a great deal of the opposition to the new Act arose entirely from a misapprehension of its provisions. One of these gentlemen, who was in the outset very much opposed to the new Act, assured me that, when he became a partner, and took the management of one of the largest letter-press printing establishments in Edinburgh, it was not unusual to employ young boys on their premises from twenty to twenty-two out of the twenty-four hours; and he mentioned this very startling fact as showing the necessity which existed for placing letter-press printing under the regulation of the Factory Acts.

In consequence of a rumour, which was very prevalent in Glasgow, that the master letter-press printers intended to petition Parliament for an alteration of the law, so as to enable them to employ boys under sixteen during the night, I was requested to meet a deputation of the journeymen letter-press printers, which I did, along with Mr. Campbell; and they assured us that the new Act was working for great good, and that they, and their brethren throughout the country, would oppose any altetation or modification of it by every means in their power.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL WALKER.

Alexander Redgrave, Esq.

Appendix No. 2.

Return of Informations under the Factories Regulation Acts, &c., in the District of Alexander Redgrave, Esq., for the Six Months ended 30th April 1868.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1867.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Patrick.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 29	Henry Lawton, How Gill Mill, Sedbergh, wool carder.	Rev. George Platt, and Thos. Wearing, Esq., Sedbergh, Yorkshire.	Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child without a certificate of school attendance.	- -	0 7 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Feb. 12	Booth and Hoyle, Oldham Road, Rochdale, cotton spinners.	Jas. Chadwick, Jonathan Nield, Thos. Ashworth, Jas. Brierley, and Rich. Hurst, Esqrs., Rochdale.	Employing a young person without having registered his name.	2 0 0	1 1 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same young person without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0		
Mar. 27	Levi Towler, Greta Mill, Burton in Lonsdale.	J. Farrer, E. M. Fenwick, and Thos. Wearing, Esqrs., Ingleton, Yorkshire.	Employing 22 females, young persons, and children after 6 o'clock p.m.	15 0 0	14 6 0	Convicted in five cases in the sum of 3*l.* each. The remainder not proceeded with on payment of costs.
1868.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Coles.*			
April 16	Joseph Harwood, Miller Brook, Heywood.	Joseph Fenton, James Fenton, and Richard Kay, Esqrs., Court House, Heywood.	Neglecting to limewash his factory within the time required by law.	3 0 0	0 15 6	

LIST OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Coles*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
„	George Cartwright, parent, Heywood.	Joseph Fenton, James Fenton, and Richard Kay, Esqrs., Court House, Heywood.	Allowing his son, a child under the age of 13 years, to be employed as a young person.	1 0 0	1 4 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Neglecting to cause the same child to attend school as required by law.	0 5 0	1 4 6	
1867.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Rickards.*			
Nov. 25	Gill-royd Mill Company Morley.	Wm. Carr, and J. L. Hirst, Esqrs., Court House, Dewsbury.	Neglecting to fence an upright shaft, by which a woman was killed.	20 0 0	1 5 0	
Dec. 2	R. Seanor and Son, Rothwell.	S. G. Leatham and Percy Tew, Esqrs., Court House, Wakefield.	Employing two young persons more than seven days without surgical certificate.	2 0 0	1 8 0	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
„ 20	J. and C. Peat, Otley Gill	F. A. Fawkes, and F. Darwin, Esqrs., Court House, Otley.	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m. -	2 0 0	1 5 0	
„	John Waite, Otley Gill -	„ „	Employing one young person after 6 p.m. - -	2 0 0	0 12 6	
„	Ings Mill Company, Guiseley.	„ „	Employing one young person after 6 p.m. - -	3 0 0	0 12 6	
„ 21	Ann Taylor, Knottingley	Wm. Wood, Esq., and Rev. T. H. Hall, Court House, Pontefract.	Obstructing sub-inspector in the execution of his duty by attempting to conceal a child then at work.	- -	0 11 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs on account of the defendant's poverty.

LIST OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Rickards*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 17	Spring-head Mill Company, Guiseley.	F. A. Fawkes, and J. H. Dawson. Esqrs., Court House, Otley.	Employing four young persons after 6 p.m. - -	4 0 0	2 18 0	
"	Ab. Moon, Guiseley - -	" "	Employing one young person after 6 p.m. - -	- -	0 9 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs, as defendant believed the young man was above 18 years.
"	Wm. Lee, Guiseley -	" "	Obstructing Sub-Inspector in the execution of his duty, by concealing four young persons.	3 0 0	0 14 6	
			In the Sub-Division of Mr. Oram.			
April 17	Edward Partington - -	Robinson Fowler, Esq., stipendiary magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing his child both before noon and after one of the clock in the afternoon of the same day.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	Not causing the said child to attend school - -	1 0 0	0 10 0	
			In the Sub-Division of Mr. Henderson.			
Mar. 14	William Bracewell, cotton spinner, Barnoldswick, Yorkshire.	T. H. Ingham, J. R. Tennant, John Coulthurst, F. J. Lace, Thos. F. C. Lister, John N. Preston, and John W. Tollie, Esqrs., Petty Sessions, Skipton.	Employing 100 women and young persons during the time set apart for meals.	50 0 0	31 7 0	The defendant having admitted the charge, 50 cases were withdrawn on payment of costs.

LIST OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Lakeman.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 16	Atkinson and Son, Clough Mill, Sowerby Bridge, woollen manufacturers.	Samuel Waterhouse, M.P., Wm. Henry Rawson, and Joshua Appleyard, Esqrs., West Riding Court, Halifax.	Having made a false entry in the register of young persons of the date of employment of a boy, by erasing the former date and substituting one of five weeks later.	20 0 0	0 12 6	
„ 16	„ „	„ „	For having employed the same boy without a surgical certificate for a longer time than is allowed by law.	2 0 0	0 12 6	
1868. Jan. 18	William Brierley, operative cotton spinner, George Street Mill, Brighouse.	John Waterhouse, Samuel Waterhouse, M.P., William Hy. Rawson, Joshua Appleyard, and Samuel Shaw, Esqs., West Riding Court, Halifax.	Having employed a child before noon and after one of the clock on the day of the 27th December 1867.	1 0 0	0 9 6	
„	Ellis Byram, operative cotton spinner, Victoria Mills, Brighouse.	„ „	Having employed a child before noon and after one of the clock on the day of the 27th December 1867.	1 0 0	0 11 6	

LIST OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Lakeman*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 13	John Stephenson, Shade Mill, Todmorden.	Captain Sutcliffe, Rev. T. Sutcliffe, Abm. Ormerod, John Fielden, and Geo. Hinchliffe, Esqs., Todmorden.	Having neglected to send a notice to the certifying surgeon of an accident to a girl employed in his factory.	3 0 0	2 4 0	This case was heard before the Todmorden Bench in May 1867, and dismissed. A case was given for the Court of Queen's Bench, the decision was reversed, and remitted with their Lordships' opinion that the Magistrates ought to have convicted.
„ 15	John Fox, One Cliffe Mill, Greetland.	John Waterhouse, Major Stansfield, William Hy. Rawson, Joshua Appleyard, and Saml. Shaw, Esqs., West Riding Court, Halifax.	Having employed a child before noon and after one of the clock on each day during the week ended 21st January 1868.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Having obstructed the Sub-Inspector in the execution of his duty, by attempting to conceal the same child.	5 0 0	0 14 0	
„ 18	Townend, Brear, and Co., Wade Street, Halifax.	Wm. Huntriss and George Whiteley, Esqs., Town Hall, Halifax.	Having employed two children for three weeks without a school certificate.	2 0 0	1 1 0	Two cases out of eight were deemed sufficient to be taken.

LIST OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Lakeman*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Apr. 18	Messrs. Eastwood Brothers, Pepper Hill, Midgley.	Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., M.P., Saml. Waterhouse, M.P., Willm. Hy. Rawson, and Joshua Appleyard, Esqs., West Riding Court, Halifax.	Having employed a child without a surgical certificate, and after refusal by the certifying surgeon.	2 0 0	1 14 6	
"	" "	" "	Having employed the same child before noon and after one of the clock on the same day.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
"	" "	" "	Having employed the same child without a certificate of school attendance for the foregone week.	1 0 0	0 9 6	
"	Mary Robertshaw, weaver at Pepper Hill Mill.	" "	Having permitted the illegal employment of her child.	0 10 0	0 9 6	
" 21	Green and Battersby, Booth Town.	James Bowman and George Whiteley, Esqs., Town Hall, Halifax.	Having employed a child without the registration of her name, and the date of the first day of employment.	2 0 0	1 2 0	

LIST OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Lakeman*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Apr. 21	Green and Battersby, Booth Town.	James Bowman and George Whiteley, Esqs., Town Hall, Halifax.	Having employed the same child without a surgical certificate and after refusal by the certifying surgeon.	Dismissed.		On the ground that, as the surgeon was sent for, there was no intention to break the law, and because the certifying surgeon could not swear to the child being the one refused, and because the Sub-Inspector visited the Factory very shortly after the certifying surgeon had left.
„ 23	Samuel Simpson, manager of Spa Hole Factory, Stansfield.	Captn. Sutcliffe, Revd. Thos. Sutcliffe, M.A., John Fielden, Abm. Ormerod, and George Hinchliffe, Esqs., Court House, Todmorden.	Having employed a young person for some months without having previously registered his name and the date of the first day of his employment in the register for young persons.	3 0 0	0 11 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Having employed the same young person without a surgical certificate.	3 0 0	0 11 6	
			In the Sub-Division of Mr. Oswald.			
Oct. 31	John Heywood, Lees -	J. Chadwick, N. Buckley, S. D. Lees, G. Andrew, and W. Garforth, Esqs., Ashton County Sessions.	Allowing his child to be employed for more than six and a half hours in one day.	0 5 0	0 10 0	

Appendix No. 3.

Accidents in Factories, Bleachworks, and Works under the Provisions of the Act of 1864.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F.
Causing death - - -	10	2	6	2	–	–	16	4	20
Amputation of right hand or arm	2	2	2	–	–	–	4	2	6
Amputation of part of right hand	29	13	21	33	10	4	60	50	110
Amputation of left hand or arm	4	2	1	1	–	–	5	3	8
Amputation of part of left hand	23	11	21	35	3	5	47	51	98
Amputation of leg - -	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk - - - -	36	9	18	16	12	2	66	27	93
Fracture of hand or foot - -	27	27	23	26	14	11	64	64	128
Injuries to head or face - -	38	47	37	23	12	6	87	76	163
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - - -	249	173	216	224	102	52	567	449	1016
Total - -	418	286	345	360	154	80	927	726	1643

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F.
Causing death - - -	10	3	1	1	–	–	11	4	15
Amputation of right hand or arm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amputation of part of right hand	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Amputation of left hand or arm	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of part of left hand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amputation of leg - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk - - - -	17	2	5	7	3	–	25	9	34
Fracture of fingers - -	1	–	1	1	1	–	3	1	4
Injuries to head or face - -	17	1	2	3	2	1	21	5	26
Lacerations, &c. - -	36	11	16	8	11	2	63	21	84
Total - -	84	17	26	20	17	3	127	40	167
Total No. reported -	502	303	371	380	171	83	1044	766	1810

Appendix No. 4.

List of the "Workshops" under "The Workshops Regulation Act, 1867," visited by the Inspector or the Sub-Inspector of Factories in the district of Mr. A. Redgrave, during the six months ended the 30th April 1868.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Coles, Manchester.

March 14, R. Brighouse, Pendleton, ropery.
„ S. Hundley, Pendleton, ropery.
„ D. Galloway, Pendleton, ropery.
„ Chas. Sutton, Salford, ropery.
„ T. Sargeson, jr., Pendleton, ropery.
March 19, J. Underwood, Salford, ropery.
„ W. Campbell, sen., Salford, ropery.
„ H. Cardwell, Collyhurst, ropery.
„ W. Goodwin, Salford, ropery.
„ J. Kitson, Salford, ropery.
April 14, R. Dixon, Newton Heath, picker-maker.
„ J. Crook, Manchester, wholesale clothier.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Oswald, Nottingham.

Feb. 27, Mrs. Hall, Colwick Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
Feb. 28, W. Palethorpe, Marygate, Nottingham, lithographic printer.
„ Burrows, Bros., Marygate, Nottingham, lace warehouse.
„ Dent, Allcroft, and Co., St. Mary's Place, Nottingham, gloves.
„ Jaffray and Co., Broadway, Nottingham, lace warehouse.
March 2, John Leavesley, Normanton Street, Nottingham, lace dresser.
„ William Marshall, Poplar, Nottingham, lace clipper.
March 3, Mrs. Bridget, Broadmarsh, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ Mrs. Rudd, Sussex Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ James Rowell, Harrington Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ James Sanders, Harrington Street, Nottingham, lace dresser.
March 4, Boden and Co., Fletcher Gate, Nottingham, lace warehouse.
„ Dent, Allcroft, and Co., St. Mary's Place, Nottingham, gloves.
„ Mrs. Barton, Lister Gate, Nottingham, milliner.
March 6, Camer and Sons, Mount Street, Nottingham, hosiery warehouse.
„ Mrs. Beard, Angel Row, Nottingham, milliner.
March 12, Burrows, Bros., Marygate, Nottingham, lace warehouse.
„ Ellam and Jones, Markeaton, Derby, colour works.

March 13, Bush and Co., Peter Gate, Nottingham, carriages.
„ E. Goldschmidt, Halifax Place, Nottingham, box-maker.
„ Mr. Hackett, High Street, Radford, lace clipper.
March 14, Samuel Grundy, Stapleford, clothier.
„ Mrs. Wood, Stapleford, gymping, &c.
„ Harrison Tisson, Stapleford, lace warehouse.
March 17, Mrs. Spanton, Rigley's Yard, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ Patent Edging Co., Horkley Mill, Nottingham, lace.
„ John Jackson and Son, Rigley's Yard, Nottingham, ladies' clothing.
„ Henry Walker, Chapel Yard, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ Hollins, Son, and Co., Marygate, Nottingham, lace warehouse.
„ W. Marriott, Marygate, Nottingham, bonnet fronts.
„ T. S. Dobson and Co., Marygate, Nottingham, lace warehouse.
March 18, W. Clarke, Marygate, Nottingham, lace warehouse.
„ Mrs. Bridgett, Broad Marsh, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ Mrs. Rudd, Sussex Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ James Rowell, Harrington Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ Mrs. Rowell, New Bridge Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ Edwin Meats, Isabella Street, Nottingham, lace dresser.
March 19, Mrs. Knight, New Basford, bugling.
March 21, John Burton, De Ligne Street, Radford, lace clipper.
„ W. Pickering, Montfort Street, Radford, lace clipper.
March 24, Hamel Wright, Commerce Square, Nottingham, lace warehouse.
„ Reckless and Co., Marygate, Nottingham, lace warehouse.
„ A. Brownswood, Marygate, Nottingham, lace warehouse.
„ F. and A. Cleaver, Meadows, Nottingham, lace dressers.
„ James Wright, Machine Street, Nottingham, lace.
March 27, William Knott, King's Street, Oldham, hatter.
„ Buckley Prockter, Bottom-o'-Moor, Oldham, milliners, &c.
March 31, W. and J. Potter, Market Place, Oldham, milliners, &c.
„ P. Leach, Market Place, Oldham, milliners, &c,
„ John Partington, Rhodes Bank, Oldham, bobbins.
„ T. Partington and Son, Wood Mill, Oldham, bobbins.
April 3, L. Haslop, John Street, Oldham, hatter.
April 4, James Wilde, Southgate Street, Oldham, brushes.

April 11, Squire Kay, West Street, Oldham, hatter.
April 16, J. Breasley, Union Street, Oldham, skips.
April 17, William Wade, Whyton Mill, Saddleworth, bobbins.
„ Ammon Platt, Woolroad, Saddleworth, saw-mill.
April 25, Daft and Jessop, Long Row, Nottingham, milliners.
April 29, Ann Barks, 9, Milk Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ John Frescoin, Glasshouse Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ Mrs. Aulsebrooke, Clare Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ James Hall, 11, Newton Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ Mrs. Hutchinson, Newcastle Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ Mrs. Knowles, Mount East Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ John Bosworth, Mount East Street, Nottingham. lace clipper.
„ T. Hall, Wat Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
April 30, Mrs. Benton, Tyler Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ Mrs. Wathey, Tyler Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ Mrs. Adamson, Coldham Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ Saml. Cummony, Eldon Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ Mr. Watson, Eldon Street, Nottingham, lace clipper.
„ Mr. Walker, Cass Lane, Nottingham, lace clipper.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Paget, Bradford.

April 20, John Hardaker, Little Norton Lane, builder.

REPORT of ROBERT BAKER, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Four Months ended April 1868.

Factory Inspectors' Office, 10, *Whitehall, S.W.,*
Sir, 30*th April* 1868.

Since the date of my last report I have been engaged for the most part in organizing and bringing into operation, the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867. I have therefore very few circumstances to mention to you on the condition of the works and workers, of which I have had to speak on former occasions.

The state of trade in the districts where the textile trades are carried on has precluded the probability of much, if any, overtime; and, for the same reason, the employment of children cannot fail to have diminished, and their education under the Factory Laws must have been seriously interrupted.

It is true that the law provides, if a child is employed and sent to school any day in the week, it must go to school every day during that week; but as the parent is often called upon to contribute towards the school wage, his ability to send his child to school in bad times is not dependent wholly on his inclination, but is diminished by causes over which he has no control; and when the child is also out of work he becomes more unwilling still to continue an expense, the product of which he is unable to appreciate.

The state of trade has been so continuously uncertain and unimproved in all branches that it is much to be feared great losses have accrued to the manufacturer, and considerable privations to the working classes. It has needed no disunion between the employers and employed to aggravate the conditions to which both have been subjected. In the textile districts, by reason of their greater intelligence and providence, there has, I think, been less absolute want than in the fictile and hardware districts. In the latter, the families have suffered most severely, even when the husbands have been partially fed by the unions of which they have been members. With respect to the cotton trade, and the effects of the cotton famine upon it, one fact illustrative of the energy of the manufacturers and their workers has been brought out with singular force, and I venture to think is most suggestive.

The following table, constructed from the figures taken from a manufacturer's books, and supplemented by others from the books of an eminent cotton broker in Liverpool, appears to show, at all events, that, whatever restrictions may have been placed by law upon the persons employed in cotton manufacture—

1st. That machinery has increased, and by its being rendered more perfect to meet conditions of the trade hitherto unknown, or only partially so, the employers have been enabled to produce more yarn with fewer hands.

2nd. That the diminution of the number of hands is, after all, not quite two per cent.

3rd. That the average wages per head have increased in seven years 27 per cent. to the remaining workers.

4th. That the production of pieces appears to have been at its maximum, either so far as the demand or as the present construction of the looms were concerned, four years ago.

5th. That the production of American cotton does not appear to have kept pace with the demand for it.

6th. That the demand for Indian cotton seems likely to increase considerably. And,

7th. That the state of supply and demand will enforce a further supply from any quarter of the world where cotton will grow, and from whence any reasonable means of transit can be obtained for it; but that as a long time must elapse before all these changes can take place, the cotton manufacture of the United Kingdom appears likely to remain in a very fluctuating state, and subject to violent impulses, prejudicial to its interests.

If it used to be true that, "the progress of manufacture "was to produce more goods and to reduce wages in order "to arrive at a former profit lessened by competition, so "now it would seem that, the progress of manufacture must "be to increase the practical skill of the operative, and thus "to increase wages rather than diminish them. For it is to "be observed," says my informant, "that the per-centage "increase of spindles and of yarn spun is the same, but "less per cent. than the average rise of the wages of the "workers. It might, however, be added, that the weight "of yarn and number of 25-yard pieces is no criterion, as "the counts of yarn being finer or coarser will make all "the difference, as also will the pieces, whether they be "woven open or closely picked. We are never two weeks

" together on the same style of cloth, but follow the market, " so that a difference in weights or pounds, without all the " circumstances, is no guide."

The difference shown by the table in the diminution of hands is so small as hardly to constitute an item of consideration in the employment of a district. I have no means of ascertaining what class of hands it is that has been lessened; but I am inclined to think, from other circumstances, that it is the short timers, and therefore the lowest wage hands, by which the gross number employed in 1868, has been reduced from what they were in 1861. Other returns of a similar character show the increase of wages to be only 23 or 24 per cent.

With respect to the cotton supply, it is hardly within my province to venture even a suggestion; but in the course of visits one picks up theories of warp and woof which may suggest a thought for abler gatherers of facts to bind together, and therefore there cannot be much harm in presenting one for observation. Thus it was suggested in the course of conversation, by one who ought to know, that many of the cotton-growing lands of America are likely to be divided into small farms, and that corn will have to be grown for food, necessarily, in the place of cotton. And further, that " while the manufacturers are always a rope " of sand, the only people who can stick together, are the " cotton brokers of Liverpool."

TABLE of the NUMBER of WORKPEOPLE in one Cotton Mill (fairly representing the Trade), aggregate Wages paid per Week, average Wages per Head, number of Spindles and Looms, Pounds of Yarn spun, Pieces produced of 25 Yards to the Piece, in the Three Years of 1860–1, 1864–5, 1867–8, with the consumption of Cotton in these same Years in the United Kingdom.

Month.	Year.	Number of Workpeople.	Aggregate Wages paid per Week.	Wages per Head.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.	Pounds of Yarn Spun.	Pieces produced.	Average Yards to the Piece.	Consumption of Cotton in Bales.					
										American.	East Indian, &c.	All other kinds.	Total.	Average Weight per Bale in Pounds.	Total Pounds.
			£ s. d.	s. d.											
March - -	1860–1861	2,100	1,161 13 0	11 0½	95,560	2,113	81,308	16,194	25	2,041,000	160,000	186,000	2,387,000	433	1,033,571,000
April - - -	1864–1865	1,955	1,218 0 0	12 5	103,342	2,083	90,339	19,151	25	134,000	942,000	490,000	1,566,000	357	559,062,000
April - -	1867–1868	1,893	1,339 1 9	14 2	103,778	2,111	99,372	18,203	25	1,286,000	895,000	723,000	2,904,000	375	1,089,000,000
Increase or Decrease in the 8 years -	—	Dec. 1·9 per cent.	Increase 15 per cent.	27 per cent.	22 per cent.	—	22	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	The consumption 15 per cent,

Accidents.

I defer to future consideration my observations on accidents, since those to which I have been in the habit of referring, which have exclusively had reference to textile works, are henceforth to be associated with those of other trades for the first time brought under review.

General Topics.

Permit me to renew in this report the consideration of three or four topics to which I have before directed the attention of the Secretary of State and of the legislature, in the hope that they would ultimately be remedied.

The first is, the application of the law to flax scutching mills, and thus, not only to diminish the serious accidents which occur therein, but to afford the workers the benefit of protection and of reduction in hours to which, in common with other textile works, they are entitled.

The second, is the application of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1864, to all brick yards but those in which bricks usually so known, and agricultural pipe tiles are made.

The third, to fix the fees to be taken by clerks to the justices in factory cases against operatives and parents. And the

Fourth, to give Greenwich time throughout the kingdom at one o'clock in the day.

Now, Sir, I hope I do not travel an atom out of my way to press these four points on your attention. They all legitimately belong to my office to do so, and: if I seem pertinacious about it, I trust you will forgive me.

With respect to scutching mills, I will once more repeat that, in 1850 the subject of scutching mills was brought under the notice of the inspectors at a full board, and discussed, and laid aside on the ground of its being an agricultural operation; but all this was in the past, when scutching was done in farm sheds, and when every person scutched his own growth of flax as he best might. Now, the case is different. The process of scutching flax, compared with what it was half a century ago, is more mechanical and extensive. Instead of being performed in small sheds by hand, substantial factories, in which machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, have either been appropriated or erected for this first process in flax manufacture; and of such a magnitude are they as to employ large numbers of people, and to call as much for the regulation of the hours of labour, and for the fencing of machinery, as any other manufacture

under restriction. Independently of the unrestrained hours of work, and the consequent deterioration of the physique, and of the neglected education of the workers, the dust occasioned by the manipulation of flax in scutching is so dense as to be exceedingly prejudicial to the mucous membranes; whilst the accidents which occur, are frequently of the most serious character. There has been legislation, since the passing of the Factory Acts thrice, to regulate the dust of other works; there is, therefore, still the greater reason why that of scutching mills should be no longer tolerated.*

The term "scutching," in the 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 103. s. 1., is one of the processes in general manufacture expressly indicated to be brought under legislative protection. To the present time it has been applied only to cotton. But in my report for October 1865, p. 77, I showed, from the testimony of two of the most important scutching machinery makers in Belfast, that the method of scutching practised by our forefathers had become wholly changed, and from being a domestic, was now become a purely manufacturing process. There can, therefore, be no doubt now about the applicability of the law to it.

Permit me to give, once more, an abstract of these opinions.

Messrs. McAdams, Brothers, of Belfast, say—

"We have to express our opinion, decidedly, that the scutching of flax is a manufacturing operation. When the scutching is conducted in a scutch-mill altogether separate from the farm where the flax is produced, there can be no doubt about it. The men who work at the machinery are not farmers, but persons who follow the trade of scutching, which they have learnt. When the scutching of flax is performed by hand on the premises of the farmer, it may, perhaps, be regarded by some as an agricultural operation; but, properly speaking, even then, it is a manufacturing operation. If a farmer scutches, spins, or weaves on his own premises, he is becoming a manufacturer as well as an agriculturist."

M. Friedlander says—

"As soon as the farmer gives the straw out of his hands to be scutched in an establishment got up specially for this purpose, it becomes subject to a manufacturing process."

The few accidents given in my last report, out of the many that annually occur in scutching mills, afford sufficient

* Factory Extension Act, 1864, Earthenware. Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867. Workshops Regulation Act, 1867.

evidence of the dangerous nature of the machinery employed, and of the protection which it requires to ensure the safety of the workers. I will not pain you by a re-collation of them, but respectfully refer you to the report itself (Inspectors' Reports, October 1867, p. 62) for a detail there given; and I sincerely trust your decision will be to place all these works under the law now, whatever may have been the hesitation about it before, especially as such works are likely to be increased. Their present number is 1,540.

Secondly, with respect to brickyards—

The Factories Acts Extension Act, 1864, is made applicable to all kinds of earthenware, "except bricks and tiles, not being ornamental tiles." But it frequently happens that where bricks and tiles are made, other kinds of earthenware are occasionally made in very small quantities, such as flower pots, chimney pots, &c., and also pipe tiles, *i.e.*, small pipes for agricultural purposes, quarries, retorts, and sanitary pipes of all sizes, none of which articles, except tile pipes, can by any construction of terms be deemed either bricks or ornamental tiles.

In consequence, I believe, of some remonstrance made to the Secretary of State at that time, the Inspectors received instructions, under date the 6th of December 1864, not to inspect factories where any kinds of pipes were made, whether for drainage or sewage; and the consequence is, that many of the articles which clearly come under the Earthenware Act, 1864, employing less than 50 hands, and made in places which we are forbidden by this letter to inspect, are manufactured without any restrictions as to hours and education: and large numbers of children are thus left, not only in serious competition with the yards that employ more than 50 hands, but without any care whatever for their moral welfare.

Let me quote to you a graphic line or two from a letter addressed to me by a resident among them. "I wish to "call your attention to a great evil in this 'black country," "and that is the employment of women on pit banks and "in clay mines. I consider it a degradation to the female "sex, a perfect source of immorality, and a disgrace to the "age in which we live."

And this is undoubtedly true, and far more than this is true. The scanty dresses of these workers, the evil associations which they form, and the attitudes they are compelled to assume, lead to an obscenity of language and manner which cannot be described, and is difficult to imagine. We may be assured that few women would work in such yards

bespattered with clay, and witnesses to the most brutalizing examples, who have any sense of the dignity of virtue, or of that pure morality which is woman's greatest perfection. Driven as a child from home by the spendthrift sensuality of parental greed, she is early initiated to the most degraded condition of life, and, day by day covered with the dirt of her occupation, no wonder she delights in every thing which adds to her material indulgencies, and becomes the pariah she is. Add to all this, the everlasting Sunday work of turning and patting the drying bricks, her want of education, of good examples when a child, and the disregard of decency as a girl, and we have everything which can be parasceuastic to the descending scale of her after life.

The apparent answer to all this, at first sight, is, that if places where 50 hands are employed come under the Factories Acts Extension Act, 1867, then, those places where less than 50 hands are employed will in like manner come under the Hours of Labour Regulation Act. But this is really not so. For by clause 5, sect. 6, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 103, it is enacted, that any factory subject to the provisions of the Factories Acts Extension Act, 1864, shall be excluded from the provisions of the Extension Acts, 1867; whilst by the Hours of Labour Regulation Act it is enacted, s. 5, "This Act shall not apply to any factory or part of a "factory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the "inspectors of factories in pursuance of any Act already "passed or which shall be passed during this present "session." Thus those brick yards, where less than 50 hands are employed, and those, where sanitary pipes are made that a man might creep through, which are clearly neither bricks nor tiles nor tile pipes, but amount to a very considerable number, are exempt altogether from surveillance; whilst those brick and tile yards where 50 hands are employed come under it, and those where bricks and tiles (not being ornamental tiles) alone are made, fall under the Hours of Labour Regulation Act.

To get rid of an anomalous state of things so unsatisfactory as this, I venture to recommend that the Secretary of State's letter of the 6th of December should be withdrawn. Everything connected with earthenware would then fall into its proper channel. The manufacture of earthenware would be placed under the Factories Acts Extension Act, 1864; and the brick and tile pipe yards of all neighbourhoods would become subject to local supervision, as a matter of course.

3dly. With respect to regulating the fees of magistrates'

clerks, and the officials at petty sessions, in cases of the prosecution of parents and workmen (for to these I would limit the relaxation), there is a precedent for it in the 5 Geo. IV. c. 96, entitled "An Act to consolidate the laws relative to the arbitration of disputes between masters and workmen," in which it is enacted that no higher fees shall be allowed to be taken for any proceeding under this Act, that is to say:—

To the clerk of the justice or justices—	
For each summons - -	Twopence.
For every oath or affirmation -	Threepence.
For drawing and entering the order	Fourpence.
For every warrant - - -	Sixpence.
To the constable or peace officer—	
For a service of summons or order -	Fourpence.
For executing warrant and distress and sale of goods - - -	One shilling.
For custody of goods distrained, per diem - - - -	Threepence.
For every mile he shall travel -	Threepence.
For every caption - - -	Sixpence.

The necessity for prosecuting a parent, as in the instance of neglected schooling, or for conniving at the higher age of a child than is legal, or for forging a false certificate of its birth, and many similar things; or, in the case of a workman, when, as either under the law or under the special rules of either the Earthenware Act or the Factories Act Extension Act, 1867, (in both of which cases such rules are in operation,) the onus of being a principal is thrown upon them under the Factories Act, or of being negligent, under the Extension Act, 1867, will henceforth often arise. And most legitimately arise, too, if we wish to hold a fair and even hand between the will of the employer to do right, and the determination of the parents or of the workers to do wrong. But the hardship of all such prosecutions under the present powers of the common law is that, the fine and expenses together are so much more than commensurate with the offence to be punished. Often and often we are compelled to withdraw cases previous to conviction, that the expenses, which we cannot help, may form the penalty only; and many parents, who ought to be made sensible of their educational liabilities to their children by a small fine, are let off from this cause alone. It would be far more dignified, therefore, if the penalty should stand, and the expenses be reduced, than that the penalty should be foregone on account of the fees. Considering the very great responsibilities, too, which are now thrown on parents and work-

men, I think whatever arguments suggested the legal fees of the 5 Geo. IV. c. 96. may be safely urged in favour of the same fees for all the Factory Acts.

4thly. With respect to universal time at one o'clock at noon, my previous proposition that this hour should be notified by telegraph to all the industrial towns and neighbourhoods of the United Kingdom, has met with an active response from many quarters, but has not yet been successful. Of its positive necessity, or of its being the incumbent duty of somebody to provide it, there can be no doubt. Laws have been passed requiring that, the hours of labour of all workers under them shall be regulated by public clocks everywhere, or by some other clock, to be open to public view, and to be approved of in either case in writing under the hand of the Inspector or Sub-Inspector of the district; and yet there is scarcely in any town, clocks, that may be called "public clocks," which show true time; nor even railway clocks at two different stations without an interval of several minutes betwixt them. The enforcement of the Factory Laws without true time presents a legal difficulty of no small magnitude, into which, however, I need not further enter.

The following gentlemen have been appointed CERTIFYING SURGEONS in England and Wales, between 1st October 1867 and 30th April 1868:

Abingdon, Berks.—S. J. Baker, Esq.
Atherstone.—G. W. Mousley, Esq., M.B.
Bangor.—H. R. Hughes, Esq.
Brixham.—C. H. Brooking, Esq., M.D.
Bruton, Somerset.—E. Higinbotham, Esq.
Burnham.—W. H. G. Phelps, Esq., M.D.
Cardiff.—H. J. Paine, Esq.
Cheddar.—J. Lawrence, Esq.
Cinderford.—C. Whatmough, Esq., M.D.
Colyton.—J. Snook, Esq.
Dartmouth.—T. Puddicombe, Esq.
Dawlish.—F. M. Cann, Esq.
Dunstable.—F. Farr, Esq.
Exmouth.—W. S. Land, Esq.
Garston near Liverpool.—J. V. Worthington, Esq.
Harrington.—J. Dick, Esq., M.D.
Hemel Hempstead.—S. B. Farr, Esq.
High Wycombe.—B. M. Bowstead, Esq., M.D.
Ivybridge.—A Newsam, Esq.
Kettering.—J. L. Price, Esq.
Keynsham.—R. Colthurst, Esq., M.D.

Kilmersdon near Bath.—J. E. Bennett, Esq., M.D.
King's Norton.—W. Brown, Esq.
Langport, Somerset.—J. Prankerd, Esq.
Leighton Buzzard.—E. Lawford, Esq., M.D.
Longtown near Carlisle.—F. B. Graham, Esq.
Luton.—F. Clarke, Esq.
Lydney.—J. Gimblett, Esq., M.D.
Market Deeping.—J. Kelly, Esq.
Mells near Frome.—G. Terry, Esq.
Milborne Port, Somerset.—S. N. Parsons, Esq.
Nailsea near Bristol.—G. Adams, Esq.
Newton Abbott.—F. J. Gillard, Esq.
Ormskirk.—C. Palmer, Esq.
Oxford.—H. P. Mallam, Esq. (vice P. F. Freeborn, Esq., resigned.)
Radstock.—W. S. J. H. Munro, Esq., M.D.
Rainford, near St. Helen's.—G. Tobin, Esq. (vice T. Shepherd, Esq.)
Rothwell, Northampton.—J. More, Esq., M.D.
Ruthin.—W. Jones, Esq.
St. Helen's.—A. Jamieson, Esq., M.D.
Sidmouth.—T. H. S. Pullen, Esq.
Somerton, Somerset.—E. W. Valentine, Esq.
Southam.—D. Rice, Esq.
Stapenhill near Burton-on-Trent.—N. Mant, Esq.
Stratford-on-Avon.—B. Rice, Esq., M.B.
Street.—J. Hill, Esq.
Sutton Coldfield.—J. H. Lakin, Esq.
Torquay,—W. B. Hartland, Esq.
Walsall.—A. J. Harrison, Esq. (vice J. Burton, Esq., M.D.)
Watchet.—C. Williams, Esq.
Wednesbury.—C. W. Iliffe, Esq.
West Bromwich.—B. S. Browne, Esq.
Wells.—R. Purnell, Esq.
Wilton, Wilts.—A. Cooper, Esq., M.D.
Wincanton.—J. Surrage, Esq., M.D.
Wiveliscombe.—A. F. Edwards, Esq.
Wolverton.—F. R. Webster, Esq.
Woburn, Bucks.—R. Price, Esq.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT BAKER.

The Right Hon.
the Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factory, &c. Regulation Acts, in the District of Robert Baker, Esq., Inspector of Factories, during the Six Months ended 30th April 1868.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1868.			*Informations laid by Mr. Kent.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 24	W. Williams, Cynwyd -	Rev. J. Wynne and Capt. Taylor, Corwen Petty Sessions, Corwen Justice Room.	Employing a young person on Saturday, April 4, after 2 o'clock in the afternoon,	- -	1 9 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person on Saturday, April 4, after 2 o'clock in the afternoon.	- -		
			Informations laid by Mr. Buller.			
Feb. 15	John Vicary, Iron Founder, Princes Road, Exeter.	John Trehane, W. Geachsias, Wm. Kendall, W. Toombs, and J. Damerel, Esqrs., Guildhall, Exeter.	Obstructing the sub-inspector in the discharge of his duty, by refusing him permission to enter the factory.	- -	0 9 0	Withdrawn on defendant's paying costs, and complying with the requirements of the Act.
"	" "	" "	Obstructing the sub-inspector in the discharge of his duty, by refusing to produce the register and certificate book.	- -		
			Informations laid by Commander May, R.N.			
1867. Dec. 17	Charles Ansley Burslem -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Burslem.	Allowing his child, under 13 years of age, to be employed before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	0 5 0	—	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			Informations laid by Commander May, R.N.—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1867. Dec. 19	Mary Stack, Tunstall -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Tunstall.	Neglecting to send her child to school - -	0 5 0	—	
1868. Jan. 15	S. Bridgwood & Sons, Longton.	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, James Glover, Esq., and Dr. Goddard, Longton.	Employing a child without registering his name -	2 0 0	0 13 6	The penalty was imposed on the workman who was the immediate employer of the child.
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without a school certificate -	1 0 0	0 17 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without a school certificate -	- -	- -	Dismissed.
"	" "	" "	Not keeping an alphabetical index of young persons	- -	- -	Dismissed.
Feb. 6	John Daniells, Tunstall -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Tunstall.	Employing a young person during the dinner time	1 0 0	—	
Feb. 21	William Bethell, Fenton -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Fenton.	Employing a young person during the night -	2 0 0	0 11 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person during the night -	- -	- -	Withdrawn.
"	William Moore, Fenton -	" "	Employing a young person during the night -	2 0 0	0 11 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person during the night -	- -	- -	Withdrawn.
"	Mary Hilditch, Fenton -	" "	Allowing her child to be employed during the night.	0 5 0	0 11 0	
"	" "	" "	Allowing her child to be employed during the night.	- -	- -	Withdrawn.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1868.			*Informations laid by Commander May, R.N.*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 21	John Higgins, Fenton -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Fenton.	Allowing his child to be employed during the night.	0 5 0	0 11 0	
"	" "	" "	Allowing his child to be employed during the night.	- -	- -	Withdrawn.
			Informations laid by Mr. Jones.			
Feb. 20	Samuel Hamer, Holcomb Brook, near Bury.	William Hutchinson and O. O. Walker, Esqs., Bury.	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	3 0 0	0 16 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without having registered the name and date of first employment.	- -	0 11 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Heap and Hartley, Holcomb Brook, near Bury.	" "	Employing two children before noon and after one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.	6 0 0	1 3 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing five young persons without surgical certificates.	5 0 0	3 16 0	Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing four children without certificates of school attendance.	- -	3 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			Information laid by Mr. Earnshaw.			
April 23	Messrs. Stothert & Co., Steam Ship Builders, Bristol.	Edward Sampson and P. W. Miles, Esqs., Lawford's Gate, Bristol.	Employing six young persons in boiler shop of factory after 6 o'clock p.m.	6 0 0	2 14 0	Penalty exacted.

Appendix No. 2.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.& F.
Causing death - - -	10	–	4	–	2	–	16	–	16
Amputation of right hand or arm	1	–	6	–	–	–	7	–	7
Amputation of left hand or arm	2	1	1	–	1	–	4	–	5
Amputation of part of right hand	9	11	15	14	3	2	27	27	54
Amputation of part of left hand	16	10	24	6	7	7	47	23	70
Amputation of any part of leg or foot - - -	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk - - - -	13	1	11	6	4	1	28	8	36
Fracture of hand or foot - -	13	10	13	8	6	4	32	22	54
Injuries to head and face -	8	7	5	8	3	3	16	18	34
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - -	119	85	140	102	43	22	302	209	511
Total - -	192	125	219	144	70	39	481	308	789

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		ldren.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death - - -	9	–	1	–	1	–	11	–	11
Amputation of right hand or arm	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of part of right hand	2	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3
Amputation of part of left hand	3	–	1	1	–	–	4	1	5
Amputation of any part of leg or foot - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk - - - -	29	3	12	–	3	1	44	4	48
Fracture of hand or foot -	10	–	1	–	–	–	11	–	11
Injuries to head and face -	46	4	20	1	5	–	71	5	76
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - -	340	11	153	17	24	–	517	28	545
Total - -	441	18	190	19	33	1	664	38	702
Total Number reported -	633	143	409	163	103	40	1145	366	1491

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1867.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

REPORTS

TO THE RIGHT HON. GATHORNE HARDY.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

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Half-yearly Joint Report of the Inspectors of Factories.

Factory Inspectors' Office.
21*st March* 1868.

Sir,

Much of our time during the half-year embraced by this Report was occupied in connexion with the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, and the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867.

The extension by these Acts of the Factory system of education to all kinds of manual labour exercised by way of trade, is the nearest approach to a compulsory system of education; and, looking to the success which has attended the Factory half-time system for so many years, we believe these Acts will, when fully in operation, be accepted as a National Code.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,
ALEXR REDGRAVE.
ROBERT BAKER.

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

Joint Appendix No. 1.

General Abstract, showing the Total Number of Accidents reported to the Inspectors of Factories during the Six Months ended the 31st Oct. 1867.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F
Causing death - - -	16	5	4	3	–	2	20	10	30
Amputation of right hand or arm	4	1	8	–	3	–	15	1	16
Amputation of left hand or arm	3	6	1	1	1	–	5	7	12
Amputation of part of right hand	19	33	32	52	13	3	64	88	152
Amputation of part of left hand	27	23	22	32	7	13	56	68	124
Amputation of any part of leg or foot - - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk - - - -	37	12	43	8	15	–	95	20	115
Fracture of hand or foot -	31	25	16	18	10	10	57	53	110
Injuries to head and face -	16	34	16	21	16	5	48	60	108
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - -	330	295	371	339	129	69	829	703	1533
Total -	483	434	514	474	194	102	1191	1010	2201

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death - - -	8	–	4	–	–	1	12	1	13
Amputation of part of right hand	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of part of left hand	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of any part of leg or foot - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk - - - -	12	4	6	4	2	–	20	8	28
Fracture of hand or foot -	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Injuries to head and face -	15	3	12	2	5	1	32	6	38
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - - -	43	16	18	13	15	4	77	33	110
Total -	79	23	42	19	24	6	145	48	193
Total numbers reported -	562	457	556	493	218	108	1336	1058	2394

Joint Appendix No. 2.

Summary of the Total Number of Informations and Convictions and the Amount of Penalties and Costs in the Districts of the Inspectors during the Six Months ended the 31st of Oct. 1867.

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.							
		Convictions.*	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s.*	10*s.*	20*s.*	30*s.*	40*s.*	£3.	£4.	£5.
Allowing children and young persons to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine whilst in motion - - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Employing children and young persons without registering their names and date of first employment - - - -	15	12	3	—	—	—	5	—	5	1	—	—
Employing children and young persons without surgical certificates -	33	25	8	—	—	—	6	—	14	4	—	1
Employing children before noon and after one o'clock p.m. of the same day -	40	30	10	—	—	—	10	16	—	1	—	—
Employing children without school vouchers -	24	19	5	—	—	—	12	—	7	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after six o'clock p.m. - -	127	81	46	—	—	—	44	—	2	30	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after seven o'clock p.m. - -	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women after two o'clock on Saturday -	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women during meal hours - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parents employing or conniving at the illegal employment of their children	5	5	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Parents neglecting to cause their children to attend school - - - -	25	23	2	—	5	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Deducting more than allowed by law from wages on account of surgical certificate - - -	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Neglecting to give notice of accident to the certifying surgeon - - -	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward -	283	206	75	2	7	7	88	16	30	37	—	1

* Fined in Costs only in twenty cases.

Joint Appendix No. 2—*continued.*

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.							
		Convictions.*	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s.*	10*s.*	20*s.*	30*s.*	40*s.*	£3.	£4.	£5.
Brought forward -	288	206	75	2	7	7	88	16	30	37	—	1
Neglecting to keep factory cleanly - - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not limewashing, as required by law - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wilful obstruction of the sub-inspector in the execution of his office - -	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Total -	292	213*	77	2	7	7	88	16	30	41	3	1

The total amount of fines inflicted, £317 5*s.*
The total amount of costs, £146 4*s.* 6*d.*

* Fined in costs only in twenty cases.

REPORT of ALEXANDER REDGRAVE, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Six Months ended 31st Oct. 1867.

Factory Inspectors' Office, 10, *Whitehall, S.W.*,
SIR, 16*th March* 1868.

I regret that the very great pressure of occupation caused by the necessary preparations for the coming into operation of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, prevented the presentation of my report for the six months ended the 31st Oct. at as early a date as usual.

With respect to the period up to the 31st Oct. last, I have the honour to inform you that I visited various works and schools in Manchester, Ashton, Blackburn, Rochdale, and various other parts of my district.

The prosecutions do not call for any remark; they were of the ordinary kind. Some manufacturers wilfully employed young persons and females after 6 p.m., and some few others could not be persuaded to carry out the necesssry regulations, and I was therefore obliged to take proceedings against them. The details of the cases are given in the Appendix, but the following table shows the results:

——	Total No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	Withdrawn on payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	Penalties.					
					5*s*.	10*s*.	£1.	£2.	£3.	£5.
Employing children, young persons, and females after 6 pm., and after 2 pm. on Saturdays - - -	153	67	86	—	—	—	35	3	29	—
Employing children before noon and after one o'clock - - -	4	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
Employing children under 8 years of age -	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Employing children without certificates of school attendance -	11	11	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—
Parent permitting child to be employed - -	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Parent not causing his child to attend school	3	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Not registering names of children and young persons - - -	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
Not procuring surgical certificates of age -	10	9	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	1
Deducting more than 3*d*. from the wages of a young person for the expense of surgical certificate - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

——	Total No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	Withdrawn on payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	Penalties.					
					5*s*.	10*s*.	£1.	£2.	£3.	£5.
Not lime-washing the factory - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Not sending notice of accident - - -	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Permitting a child to work bewteen the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting mule -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Obstructing a sub-inspector - - -	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total -	197	106	90	1	1	2	47	20	35	1

There was only one case dismissed; but upon an argument in the Court of Queen's Bench the judges decided that the magistrates ought to have convicted, and the case was referred back to the magistrates, and a conviction was recorded.

The total amount of fines imposed was 198*l*. 5*s*.; but in one case the magistrates ordered the costs, 9*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*., to be deducted from the penalty, and the actual sum received was therefore 188*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*. This sum being paid to the Factory Fine Fund of my district, I was enabled, with your sanction, to make the following grants to day schools attended by children employed in factories, &c.

	£
The Ancoats Lyceum, Manchester - - -	15
The Model Factory School, Bradford - -	15
The National School, St. Thomas's, Preston -	15
,, Failsworth, Manchester -	10
,, St. James's, Halifax - -	10
,, Oakworth, Keighley - -	10
,, Eastwood, ,, - -	10
,, St. Paul's, Blackburn -	10
,, Christchurch, Bacup -	10
,, Ripponden, Halifax - -	10
,, Worsleyfold - - -	10
,, Rushton, Blackburn - -	5
,, Rawden, Leeds - - -	5
The Wesleyan School, Oakworth, Keighley - -	10
,, St. Domingo Street, Oldham -	10
,, Oswaldtwistle, near Blackburn	10
The Independent School, Furthergate, ,, - -	10
The Roman Catholic School, Heywood, Manchester -	10
The Walker Lane School, Hebdenbridge, Halifax -	10
	£195

In the early part of last summer I requested two of the sub-inspectors of my district, the one residing in a mixed population, the other in a purely manufacturing population, to make some personal inquiries into the state of education in their subdivisions. These gentlemen entered upon the inquiry with earnestness, visited a large number of schools, expressly with reference to this inquiry, and have given me the results of their investigation at some length, but abounding in interesting details. The first report is from Mr. Whymper, who at that time resided at Nottingham, and had the supervision of the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln, with part of Derbyshire and Sheffield.

The inquiry of Mr. Whymper will also be valuable as a starting point for future comparisons. At present there are comparatively few half-timers in his subdivision; but when the Factory Act of 1867 and the Workshops Act of 1867 are fully in operation there will be a considerably larger number of half-timers throughout Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and Mr. Whymper's report, which I subjoin, will then form an excellent basis of comparison.

Sir, Dec. 1, 1868.

Extent of district, and varied nature of its industry.

I send you a few remarks upon half-time education in my subdivision, premising that but a small part of the population work at employments which subject certain classes of workers to the restrictions of the Factory Acts. The majority are engaged either in husbandry or in those other manufactures, which have hitherto been exempt from supervision. The district may therefore be called, in this respect a 'mixed' one. It includes Lincolnshire, Notts, about two thirds of Derbyshire, with Sheffield and its immediate neighbourhood.

Certain parts not included, and why.

I need not consider Lincolnshire, because in the small tobacco-pipe factories, which, with some three or four exceptions, constitute the inspected works in that county, there is but one half-timer. I shall also omit the earthenware districts. These are situated near Sheffield and Burton-on-Trent; at the former place, surrounded by an aggregation of unrestricted industry; while the owners of those near the latter have for various reasons been as yet unwilling to employ successive sets of school children.

Reasons for enquiry.

Evidently, within the limits named, the Half-timers must form but a small minority of the school children. It follows, that the results of the system will be materially modified, as compared with those arrived at in the purely manufacturing district. How, why, and to what extent they are so modi-

fied, may, I think, be best seen by taking a connected view of the whole population; of the number of hands employed in inspected manufactures; and of the education given.
manufacture; and certain processes of the manufacture of

Population.

The present population of the district may be estimated at about 600,000.

Staple trades, and

The staple manufactures controlled by the educational clauses of the Factory Acts are, the lace manufacture, up to the time, when the lace comes off the machine; the hosiery silk. There are some large cotton and merino mills, and a number of bleaching and dyeing works. Elastics are also woven by power to a considerable extent. The following figures, collected by myself or obtained for me by others, show the numbers of the various classes of hands employed. They are not absolutely accurate, as in some cases the returns asked for were refused.

Numbers of persons engaged in them.

Kind of Manufacture.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lace - - -	1778	352	471	239	90	24
Hosiery - - -	1047	858	302	321	—	1
Silk and Elastics - - -	911	2351	427	1361	14	137
Cotton, Merino - - -	884	2663	450	1540	348	414
Bleaching and Dyeing - -	602	556	311	279	143	67
Totals	5222	6753	1961	3740	595	643

Reasons why the numbers of half-timers in different trades vary.

It appears that cotton and merino mills have more school children than all the other works put together. One reason of this may be, that cotton and woollen manufacturers, having been from the first subject to the Factory Acts, no longer see insurmountable difficulties in enforcing school attendance. Hosiers have no employment for which very young 'hands' are suited; while silk throwsters are favoured by a special permission, which enables them to extract the full day's work from children of 11 years old. The small number of young workers shown in the lace return may be accounted for by the fact, that their work can be done away from the factory, as well as in it. Rooms have been hired, and even built outside the mill enclosures, in which those who should have been half-timers, with others even younger, have been employed, without restriction as to age,

hours, or schooling. The numbers given, therefore, represent a portion only of the children really engaged in connexion with the machines. Of late, in consequence of an increased demand for the older children ('young persons,') inthe hosiery trade, more half-timers have been taken on by lace makers, and the inconvenience of carrying the work to and fro has caused it to be more done within the factories themselves, and consequently under inspection.

Numbers of works which employ half-timers.

The numbers of the works which employ school children are:

In the Lace Manufacture	- -	28	Factories.
„ Hosiery „	- -	1	„
„ Silk „	- -	2	„
„ Cotton and Merino „	- -	16	„
„ Bleaching and Dyeing „	-	12	„
Total		59	„

Number of schools.

The children go to 31 schools, of which 24 are regularly examined by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. These I shall call Inspected schools. Those which are not so examined I shall call Non-inspected. I shall give the details of the two classes of schools separately. The children, who are not employed in the factories, I shall call "Full-timers" or "Whole-day scholars"; the factory children I shall call "Half-timers."

Details of schools examined by H. M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

The following table shows the numbers of full and half timers in each of the Inspected schools named, the standards for which the scholars are being prepared, and the probable efficiency of that preparation, as far as it can be inferred from a comparison of the number of children presented at last examination, with the number of 'passes' in each of the three subjects. Four schools are not inserted. Two of them, both large, have but one half-timer each; a third has been but lately established, and is hardly yet in working order; the fourth, with some seven or eight factory children, has given no answer to my request for information.

TABLE I.

Name of School.	No of Scholars.		No. Half Time.		Average Attendance last Year.	No. Full Timers working for each Standard.						No. Half Timers working for each Standard.						No. Full Timers presented last Examination.						No. of Half-Timers presented last Examination.						No. of Passes in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	R.	W.	Arith.
Basford - -	222	201	67	32	182	1	3	6	17	25	26	1	5	9	21	37	12	.	3	4	6	24	25	1	3	7	11	17	14	101	83	83
Bamford - -	61	47	18	25	85	2	5	4	5	12	14	2	5	9	11	9	7	.	3	4	4	5	15	.	3	6	5	12	8	56	58	52
Bath Street, Nott^{m}	118	.	16	.	103	5	12	12	12	28	19	.	7	2	1	4	2	1	10	12	14	10	12	.	5	2	2	1	.	59	60	46
Beeston - -	56	197	4	.	170	8	8	13	18	32	42	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	5	14	5	17	10	.	.	1	1	2	.	87	84	69
Borrowash - -	55	38	31	17	82.93	3	1	5	11	11	13	3	.	5	13	15	9	.	.	8	13	11	15	.	.	7	12	17	10	.	.	.
Draycott - -	78	61	39	29	87	5	8	12	7	19	3	.	14	12	16	10	11	6	7	6	10	9	.	6	2	18	12	20	6	92	98	89
Edale - - -	32	21	6	9	40	8	2	5	3	2	15	.	1	2	4	2	6	.	.	3	7	6	2	.	3	4	4	3	1	16	13	14
Lenton Natl -	179	114	34	26	222	7	17	25	31	61	30	1	10	12	17	18	2	4	13	23	39	39	22	.	2	8	8	17	5	165	143	113
Long Eaton - -	84	27	6	4	81.3	3	11	9	21	41	44	.	4	2	2	2	.	6	3	13	12	22	10	No half-timers. Only 1 had attended						61	63	49
Mansfield - -	66	58	2	8	92.9	No Returns.																								59	57	38
†Milford - -	122	150	82	82	261	6	7	6	10	15	56	6	18	20	31	34	53	2	8	11	6	17	31	5	11	24	18	16	21	141	142	125
Pleasley Hill -	72	85	15	20	85	6	4	5	10	13	22	2	4	7	13	7	1	.	8	3	13	13	16	Half-timers only taken since last January						47	49	48
Pleasley Works -	70	55	55	34	63	1	3	3	4	9	8	4	4	4	17	20	40	2	1	2	3	4	7	4	4	6	16	22	26	77	72	66
Radford New -	125	35	48	15	124	.	4	14	20	35	20	3	4	.	8	17	16	2	1	9	14	25	4	2	3	9	13	10	13	99	87	81
St. Ann's (boys), Nott^{m}	136	.	6	.	90	.	3	5	12	44	45	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	1	4	3	18	35	.	.	.	.	1	1	113	123	101
Wesleyan Beeston	51	38	9	3	47.5	2	6	8	15	12	15	.	3	4	4	1	1	.	.	3	7	9	11	.	3	3	3	.	1	16	13	14
*St. Peter's, Nott^{m}	120	174	15	88	261	1	4	5	25	30	35	2	1	2	10	28	58	2	1	6	10	18	22	1	1	3	1	12	25	88	90	59
Sawley - -	52	40	8	1	69	4	3	5	14	18	19	.	.	2	1	1	.	2	3	2	23	15	18	.	.	2	1	1	.	59	61	63
Trinity, Nott^{m} -	430	150	2	.	498	28	50	168	171	137	95	.	1	.	.	1	.	26	55	67	155	115	109	None						471	471	435
St. John's, Nott^{m}	130	80	8	4	187	1	4	21	20	40	104	1	1	1	2	3	4	.	1	9	20	35	48	1	1	1	2	3	4	110	108	105

* An exceptionally unsuccessful examination. The school had been neglected in consequence of master's illness and subsequent death. An excellent examination has since been passed.

† Unsuccessful examination under very exceptional circumstances.

I collect from these details that in the above 20 schools— Totals, &c. in schools examined by H. M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

The total number of scholars,	males - -	2259
,, ,,	females - -	1571
,, ,,	half-timers, males	471
,, ,,	,, females	397
The whole average attendance	- -	=2831

The total number Whole-day scholars—

Working for Standard VI. - - -	91
,, ,, V. - - - -	155
,, ,, IV. - - -	331
,, ,, III. - - - -	426
,, ,, II. - - -	584
,, ,, I. - - - -	626

The total number Half-timers—

Working for Standard VI. - - -	25
,, ,, V. - - -	82
,, ,, IV. - - -	94
,, III. - - -	174
,, II. - - -	211
,, I. - - -	226

At the last examination of Her Majesty's Inspectors of schools there were—

Whole-day scholars presented for Standard VI.	53
,, ,, ,, V.	123
,, ,, ,, IV.	203
,, ,, ,, III.	364
,, ,, ,, II.	414
,, ,, ,, I.	412
Half-timers presented for Standard VI. -	20
,, ,, V. -	41
,, ,, IV. -	101
,, ,, III. -	109
,, ,, II. -	154
,, ,, I. -	135
Total Full and Half-timers	2129

While the whole number of passes was in	reading	1,917
,, ,,	writing	1,871
,, ,,	arithmetic	1,650
Hence the failures were in	reading	9·96 per cent.
,, ,,	writing	12·12 per cent.
,, ,,	arithmetic	22·50 per cent.

I may remind you that in the last report of the Committee of Council on Education the failures in day schools in England and Wales were,

in reading - -	11·23 per cent.
writing - - -	13·09 per cent.
arithmetic - -	23·58 per cent.

Schools under consideration above the average.

The schools, which I am considering are therefore above the average,

in reading by - -	1·27 per cent.
writing - - -	·97 per cent.
arithmetic - -	1·08 per cent.

Fees.

The fees paid by the Half-timers vary from a penny to fourpence a week. The exact amount is determined by different considerations at different schools. At some, it depends upon the class in which the child may be; at others, upon its age; at others again upon the means of the parents. Very much the greater number, however, pay twopence, which sum may be taken as about the average fee for Half-timers throughout the district.

What books, &c. supplied gratis.

As a general rule, the reading books used in each school are supplied to the children gratis, while copy books and 'home-lesson' books are bought.

Comparative proficiency of "full-" and "half-timers.'

The comparative proficiency of Half and Whole day scholars, as shown by the average ages of those working for the several standards, is, together with some other particulars, detailed on the opposite page.

TABLE II.

Name of School.	No. of Scholars.		No. of Half Timers.		Average attendance of last Year.	Average Age of Full-Timers. Each Standard.						Average Age of Half-Timers. Each Standard.						Average length of Schooling of Half-Timers, as Half-Timers. Each Standard.						Average Schooling of Half-Timers before becoming Half-Timers. Each Standard.						No. of Half-Timers, with no previous Schooling. Each Standard.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.		VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.
						yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	yrs.	ms.						
Basford - -	222	201	67	32	182	.	12	10½	10	9	7½	12	12	12	11	11	10	2	2	1½	1½	1¼	1	7	4½	4	1½	1	9	.	.	1	4	10	6
Bamford - -	61	47	18	25	65	12	11½	10	9	8	7	11½	11½	11	10	9½	10	2½	2¼	1½	1¼	ms. 10½	ms. 9	3¾	4¼	3⅓	2	1½	1½	.	.	.	2	1	1
Bath Street, Nottm	118	.	16	.	103	11	10	10	9	7½	6½	.	12	12	13	12	11	.	1⅓	1⅓	1	ms. 6	ms. 1	.	2	2½	.	1½	ms. 6	.	1	.	1	2	1
Beeston - -	56	197	4	.	170	13	11	9	8	7½	7	.	.	11	12	11	.	.	.	1¾	2	1¾	.	.	.	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Borrowash - -	55	38	31	17	82·93	11	12	9½	9½	8¼	6¾	12	.	10½	11¼	9½	10¼	3⅓	.	2½	2½	1¾	1¼	2¼	.	1½	ms. 9	ms. 9	ms. 4	1	9	2	7	6	5
Draycott - -	78	61	39	29	87	12	11¾	11	10¼	9½	10½	.	12	11½	11	11	10	.	3	2¾	1½	1	ms. 6	.	3¾	3½	4	4¼	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Edale - -	32	21	6	9	40	12	11	10¼	10	9	8	.	11½	12¼	9¼	11	9	.	.	1	1	ms. 11	ms. 6	.	4	2½	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	5
Lenton New -	179	114	34	26	222	13	12	11	9	8	7	12	12½	12	11½	11	10	1¼	1½	1½	1½	1	ms. 11	5	5	4½	3¾	3½	ms. 6	.	.	.	.	.	1
Long Eaton -	84	27	6	4	81·3	12	11	11⅓	9½	8½	7¾	.	11	12	11⅓	11	.	4⅓	4½	4	4½	3	.	.	.	2½	2½	1½	.	.	4	1	1	1	.
Mansfield - -	66	58	2	8	92·9	11	.	11	9	8	7	.	.	.	11	11	8	.	.	.	1½	1½	ms. 6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	4
Milford - -	122	150	82	82	261	13	11½	11½	9½	8¾	7¼	12¼	12	11¾	10½	10	10	2½	1¾	1¾	2⅓	1¼	1¼	5½	3½	5	3¼	1½	ms. 3	2	7	3	13	18	42
Pleasley Hill -	72	85	15	20	85	12	12	9	8½	7¼	6¼	11½	12¼	11½	11½	11	11½	ms. 7	2¾	1¼	1½	1	1	.	1¾	ms. 9	1½	ms. 6	ms. 8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pleasley Works -	70	55	55	34	63	12	10	10	9	7	8	12¾	12	12¾	11½	12	10½	2	1¼	1½	1¼	ms. 9	ms. 6	4⅓	5	4	4½	3¾	1	.	.	1	2	1	12
Radford New -	125	35	48	15	124	11	10	9	8½	7½	8	11¾	12	11¼	10	11	10½	3¼	3¾	1	9	ms. 11	ms. 4	4¾	4¼	3	2	1½	ms. 3	.	.	.	1	3	11
St. Ann's (Boys), Nottm.	136	.	6	.	90	.	10½	10½	9	8	7	.	.	.	11¾	12	10¾	.	.	.	1	ms. 8	ms. 2	.		.	2	1½	ms. 1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Beeston Weslyn. National Schl.	51	38	9	3	47·5	.	10½	10	8	7½	6¾	11	11	10	10	10	.	3	3	2½	1½	1⅓	1	4	3¾	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
St. Peter's, Nottm	120	174	15	88	261	.	11⅔	10½	9½	8¼	7½	13½	11	11½	11¼	9½	10½	2	.	1	1½	ms. 9	ms. 5½	5	2½	2¼	1½	2	1¼	.	.	.	1	2	7
Sawley - -	52	40	8	1	69	12	10½	10	8¾	8	6½	.	.	.	10½	11	8½	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Trinity, Nottm -	430	150	2	.	498	12½	11¼	10½	10	8½	7½	.	12	.	.	12	.	.	3½	.	.	1¼	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
St. John's, Nottm	130	80	8	4	187	12	9	11	10	8	7	.	.	10	11	10	12	.	.	3	1	2	½	.	.	1	1½	1¼	1½	.	.	.	.	.	.

Averages, &c. in schools examined by H. M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

Hence the average age of Whole-day scholars—

working for standard	VI.	=	$11\frac{1}{2}$ years.
,,	V.	=	$10\frac{1}{2}$,,
,,	IV.	=	10 ,,
,,	III.	=	9 ,,
,,	II.	=	8 ,,
,,	I.	=	7 ,,

And the average age of Half-timers—

working for standard	VI.	=	12 ,,
,,	V.	=	$11\frac{1}{2}$,,
,,	IV.	=	$11\frac{1}{2}$,,
,,	III.	=	11 ,,
,,	II.	=	$10\frac{3}{4}$,,
,,	I.	=	8 ,,

How "half-timers" may suffer in schools working under Revised Code.

I would here offer a couple of observations, which apply to the Half-timers of those schools only, which work like the above, under the Revised Code. I am sorry to say, that I have suspected on the part of some masters a desire to keep the children back. I have questioned several half-timers, whose answering was, in my opinion, far too good for the standard for which they were said to be preparing. Of course, the lower the standard for which a child is first presented, the better are its prospects of passing at subsequent examinations, and of proving itself on successive occasions a grant-obtaining animal. For similar reasons, a teacher might be tempted to neglect those, who will arrive at the age of 13 and leave the school for full-time factory work, possibly some months before the annual visit of the School-Inspector. Such children may have completed the number of attendances necessary for the grant, but their 'pass' will be more than endangered by the long interval of idleness. It may not pay to take pains with them.

Details of schools not regularly examined by H. M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

I append particulars of Non-inspected schools. One is wanting. It is an 'adventure' school, which receives about 20 half-timers.

Fee, &c.

The remarks on the subject of the fees paid in the Inspected schools will also apply here; as will also those with reference to the gratuitous supply of school books and other apparatus.

Name of School.	No. of Scholars.		No. of Half Timers.		Average Attendance of Last Year.	Average Age of Full-Timers in each Class.							Average Age of Half-Timers in each Class.							Average Length of Schooling as Half-Timers. Each Class.							Average Length of Schooling before becoming Half-Timers. Each Class.							No. of Half-Timers with no previous Schooling. Each Class.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	—	VII	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	VII	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	VII	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	VII	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	VII	VI.	V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.
School A.	27	27	27	27	101	–	5½	7	8	9	9½	10	–	9½	9	9½	10	10½	10½	–	mth 8	1	1½	1¼	1½	1½	–	¼	½	½	1⅓	1¾	1¾	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
School B.	236	216	70	98	217	7	7¼	7½	8⅔	8¾	9½	10¼	9¼	9¾	9½	9½	10	10½	11¼	Not given.																			
School C.	57	41	23	14	79	–	–	7⅓	7¼	7¾	9¼	9½	–	–	11⅔	11½	12	12	12	–	–	¼	¾	1⅓	1	1¼	–	–	–	1	2	2¼	3	–	–	3	2	2	1	–
School D.	53	44	11	4	70	–	–	5½	6	6	7½	10	–	–	–	8⅓	9	9	10½	–	–	–	⅓	⅓	½	½	–	–	–	1	2	2	3	None.						
School E.	–	64	–	57	64	–	–	–	8½	9⅓	10	10	–	–	–	10½	11¼	10⅔	11	–	–	–	½	½	⅔	1	–	–	–	2	3	3½	4¼	None.						
School F.	24	19	35	29	83	–	4	6¼	7¾	9⅓	8¾	10½	–	–	–	8¾	10	11	11½	–	–	–	½	1	2	2¼	–	–	–	1	2⅔	1⅓	2½	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

Name of School.	Class.	Reading of Half-Timers.	Writing of Half-Timers.	Arithmetic of Half-Timers.	Other Subjects, also Scripture and Catechism, &c. of Half-Timers.	Remarks.
School A.	I.	Fourth Book of Lessons -	From dictation (good) -	Compound rules, practice, &c. - - - -	All the girls devote every afternoon of alternate weeks to sewing. No distinct lessons in geography or scripture history.	Opened in 1852 by the firm for the benefit of their work children. No school before that time within a mile from the works, and at a still greater distance from most of the homes of the children. Area, 12,900 cubic feet.
	II.	Third „ „ -	On paper and slates (good)	All simple rules, some compound - -		
	III.	Sequel, No. 2. - - -	„ „ „ (fair)	Simple rules (fair) -		
	IV.	„ No. 1. - -	On slates - - -	Addition and simple rules		
	V.	Second book of Lessons and cards - - -	Letters - - -	- - - -		
	VI.	Monosyllables - -	- - - -	- - - -		

Name of School.	Class.	Reading of Half-Timers.	Writing of Half-Timers.	Arithmetic of Half-Timers.	Other Subjects, also Scripture and Catechism, &c. of Half-Timers.	Remarks.
School B	I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII.	Bible history, &c. Do. Irish Lessons and testament Do. Easy scripture lessons Do. but very easy Do.	Copy books } Dictation Do. } not spelt. Copy books and slates } Dictation spelt. Do. Do. Slates Do.	From division to decimals Multiplication to compound division Addition to compound division Do. Simple rules Addition Do.	All the girls are taught sewing and knitting, &c.	Established by the firm in 1818. Infants' school added 1835. Rooms within last few years made more healthy and better ventilated, warmed throughout with hot water. The counting-houses and other offices in the town testify to the results of the instruction. Area, 52,446 cubic feet.
School C.	I. II. III. IV. V.	Bible history, &c. Do. 3rd Irish book Do. Irish Lesson Book, No. 2. New testament, Irish book, No. 2. New testament, Irish book, No. 1.	Copy books and slates Do. Do. Do. Slates	First four rules and compound Simple rules Do. Addition, substraction, multiplication. Simple addition	Yes. All girls sewing, &c.	High character from rural dean. Night schools, infant schools, library of 600 vols. Reading rooms. Workers in the factory forced to attend Sunday schools until 18. Area, 20,150 cubic feet.
School D.	I. II. III. IV. V.	Laurie's series. Irish R. book.	Copy books and slates Do. Do. Slates Do.	Bill of Parcels Do. Compound rules Multiplication and division Addition and subtraction	Bible history	I have not myself been able to visit or examine this school.

Name of School.	Class.	Reading of Half-Timers.	Writing of Half-Timers.	Arithmetic of Half-Timers.	Other Subjects, also Scripture and Catechism, &c., Half-Timers.	Remarks.
School E.	I.	Bible. 4th book of lessons 3rd Irish book.	Copy books. Dictation on paper.	From compound addition to simple proportion.	Ex. to Lev.; miracles; catechism; liturgy.	An admirable school. Cleanliness, intelligence, and discipline excellent.
	II.	Bible, 3rd book, 2nd book of lessons.	Copy books, dictation; transcription on slates.	Multiplication to compound addition - -	Genesis; Life of Christ; catechism (1st part).	
	III.	3rd reading book, 2nd book of lessons.	Same as 2nd -	First 3 rules.	Gen. I. to VII. Birth of Christ; catechism; hymns (1st part).	
	IV.	1st reading book and cards	Short words and capitals on slates.	Addition and subtraction.	Gen. I. Birth of Christ; catechism; hymns (1st part). Sewing, &c. carefully taught. Geography not taught, it being thought that with such young children the time is better devoted to other subjects.	
School F.	I.	Good - - -	Good - -	Fractions, weights and measures, compound rules.	Geography and grammar and composition. At period of my last visit, an examination in geography, mapping from memory, mental arithmetic, grammar, scripture history, and manufactures and productions of England; extremely satisfactory. All girls, sewing, &c.	Night school during winter. Library of 600 vols. connected with a literary institute and reading rooms, &c. Area 14,400 cubic feet.
	II.	4th standard (Chambers)	Do. - - - -	Addition of money, compound rules.		
	III.	3rd standard (Chambers), fair.	7 write on paper, rest on slates.	Simple rules - -		
	IV.	2nd standard (Chambers), fair.	7 fairly, not on paper -	Do. - - - -		
	V.	Monosyllables, badly.	On slates, badly - -	- - - -		

Totals in schools not examined by H. M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

In these schools—

whole number of Scholars = 871
„ Half-timers = 395
in average attendance = 614

The difference between the number of children, attending school, and the number, stated to be employed in the factories arises from the several returns having taken some time to collect, while the numbers of workers vary almost from day to day.

As the degree of proficiency required for the several classes varies in each school, I do not collect the general averages of ages.

Whole-day scholars more advanced but not, in their classes, superior to "half-timers."

Allowing that in both the Inspected and the Non-inspected schools the whole-day children are, for their age, the more advanced, I have not found that they are, in each class, the better scholars. They are certainly not so in reading, writing, and arithmetic; especially, where the masters consult the interests of the factory hands, by setting aside a certain portion both of the morning and afternoon for these subjects. In other subjects, they necessarily miss lessons; but I don't know that this is much loss, for in other subjects bad is the best.

Comparison of schools examined by H. M.'s Inspectors of Schools with those not so examined.

In the Inspected schools, the inference drawn from the statement of 'passes' is confirmed by my own experience. I can state with confidence that they are good individually, as well as collectively. In all the Non-inspected schools, save one, I have myself examined; and of them I can hardly speak too well. The Half-timers of the Inspected schools sum, for the most part, accurately according to their Standards, write legibly enough (I am no judge of styles), and read almost always glibly. But they appeared to me, as they have appeared to others, to do best what could be done by rote, and to fail most, where they had to use their common sense. In the other group of schools, this did not strike me. It may be that these latter schools are exceptional in this, that all of them, save one, have been founded, and are, to a great extent, maintained, by wealthy firms, who, in their position as employers of the children, have seen an obligation to promote the children's welfare. It is natural that the representatives of these firms and their families should exhibit, as they do, an interest in what themselves have created. The effect of this interest, different as it is in kind to that of school managers and school inspectors, is seen in light and airy school-rooms, in cheerful faces, in a ready discipline and a more active intelligence. I do not for a moment wish to depreciate the zeal and

ability of the teachers of the Inspected schools. They seem to me, one and all, to be industrious and efficient; but they cannot exercise an influence which is essentially external to themselves, and the proper function of which is to supplement their efforts.

Geography.

Of geography, where it is taught, the less said the better. At one large and otherwise good school, when I was asking some children of the III. and IV. standards, if they could tell me the names of any towns or rivers in England, I was, after an answer or two, and a subsequent pause, requested by the master to try them in continental Europe, as it was a month or so since they had done England. At another school, an intelligent lad, working for the V. standard, could give me no idea, whether Dublin and the Thames were towns, countries, mountains, seas, or rivers. He was not nervous, and my dialect and language were quite intelligible to him. He did know that London was a town, and that was all. These are not exceptions, but, as far as I know, samples.

Scripture history.

I do not think that the half-timers get much good from their exercises in scripture history. Their attention is directed solely to the events of the story (if I may so call it) which is the subject of the lesson, and even, when the questions do aim at pointing a moral, it is pointed only for the particular case, without any attempt being made to extend its application. The answers of the children, expressed, for the most part, in the very words, which the master has used in explanation, seem to prove that they only repeat parrot-like what is ringing in their ears, and that, as far as any moral lesson goes, they might as well be answering in "Jack the Giant Killer." In some schools, the way, in which the changes are rung upon the early history of Moses, has something ludicrous about it. The questions, "Where was Moses found?" "Who found Moses?" "Where did Pharaoh's daughter find Moses?" "Whom did Pharaoh's daughter find?" follow each other with such confusing rapidity that the excited answerer sometimes makes Moses find Pharaoh's daughter, or Pharaoh's daughter find herself.

Voluntary efforts of employers to supplement legislation.

In some places in my district the voluntary effort of the employer attempts to make good what I may venture to call the omissions of the legislature. Pains have been taken to ensure that what has been learnt by the half-timer shall be remembered by the young person of 13 years and upwards, and that some sort of educational test shall be proposed to those, who first begin work at the latter age. "Nine years ago," writes the excellent master of Cressbrook

schools, "it was determined that no Cressbrook child should "be admitted to work in the mill without a school certifi-"cate. For short-time, that the child could read fairly in the "first book, write on a slate, and know a little simple addition. "For full-time, that the reading and writing should be satis-"factory, and that proof should be given of some knowledge "of geography, of the nine parts of speech, and their mean-"ing, and of the compound rules of arithmetic. I gave the "first certificate November 5th, 1858; the last (the 130th) "on the 8th of July last." At another factory the young people are compelled to attend the Sunday schools until they are 18 years old; at a third, mill hands must go to the evening schools three times a week for 9½ months in the year, until they reach 15 years; at others, other regulations are enforced with the same view.

Expediency of these efforts pointed out.

I only wish that these restrictions were more general. In the districts, from which I have information it is found that those young persons who present themselves for full-time employment without having been previously half-timers cannot, as a rule, both read and write. In several factories I have myself made educational inquiries. In one, taken at random, I learnt that out of 210 workers of all ages, 80 could neither read nor write, and 40 could read, and not write. In a group of three others, employing in all 538 people, there were—

able to read, and not write -	184
„ neither to read nor write -	115

Such a state of ignorance at once suggests that a large number of children must have been growing up without any education at all. The correctness of this presumption is shown by the result of a house-to-house investigation, forwarded to me by Mr. Manley, the able master of the Radford schools. He states, that in New Radford, a suburb of Nottingham, in which are several factories employing half-timers, out of a population of 5,145 souls 236 children between four and 12 years go to no school whatever. These are the children from which the ranks of full-time labourers are eventually recruited, and who, in the absence of any educational test, perpetuate in the factory the ignorance and the habits of the streets.

Results of the "half-time" system in a "mixed" district, as compared with those in a purely "factory" district.

In comparing the half-time education of my subdivision with that of the essentially manufacturing districts, I detect in the former the effect of no distinctive influences other than those, which must result from the small proportion borne by its factory children to the whole number of scholars. Within the school they are of less importance to the school-

master, who may therefore be less likely to address himself to the care of their special interests, or to attend very readily to the suggestions of the factory inspector on their behalf. On the other hand, the parents, no longer numerically formidable, become in the same ratio less able to curtail attendance, or dictate relaxation of discipline. Moreover, the contact of a minority of rough half-timers with a large majority of a different and possibly a better class, cannot but be good for the former. Outside the school, the small demand for half-time labour operates entirely to their advantage. They have less opportunity of passing from one mill, and consequently from one school, to another The schooling, therefore, whatever it may be worth, gets a fair chance.

I have inquired throughout my subdivision as to the extent of school accommodation at the service of those, who will become half-timers under the Acts of August 1867. I think that it will be, at all events for the present, ample.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
FRED. H. WHYMPER.

The subdivision under the charge of Mr. Henderson represents a purely manufacturing district; it includes the town of Blackburn and its immediate neighbourhood, which forms the centre of the manufacture of cotton, and contains but few industrial establishments of any importance, except cotton factories; and he is thus able to illustrate the condition of the half-time system in a locality where the full effect is given to it, and where also the manufacturers have given it a steady support, by promoting the employment of half-time children, and taking an active and personal interest in their uninterrupted attendance at school.

Sir, Blackburn, December 10, 1868.

In accordance with your wish I have much pleasure in sending you the following remarks upon the state of education among the children of the working classes in the Blackburn subdivision.

The increasing interest taken in all that relates to the elementary education may render the following facts interesting to many. They illustrate in some degree the practical working of the educational clauses of the Factory Acts in what may be considered a purely factory district. The information upon which they are based has been obtained chiefly from the superintendents and

teachers of the schools in which the children of the operatives are educated, in the towns of Blackburn, Over Darwen, Accrington, Great Harwood, Church, Oswaldtwistle, Haslingden, Bacup, and Heywood, and their immediate neighbourhoods. The majority of the population of these places are employed in the several processes of spinning and weaving cotton, and as in all of them also there is a constant and steady demand for the labour of children, the Factory Acts may be said to constitute in them, to all intents and purposes, a compulsory educational law, so far at least as the children from the ages of eight to thirteen are concerned. With few exceptions, the schools established in these towns for the education of the children of the working classes are attended by factory children, who are compelled by law to be in school at least three hours a day for five days in the week. From the fact that they are employed one half of the day in the factory, while they attend school the other, they are termed half-timers.

I have obtained returns from 95 schools of this kind, situated in the district indicated, and the following are the numbers of the children of the several classes named which are reported to be in attendance :—

Factory children, half-timers -	- 9,487
Print-work children - -	- 649
Day scholars - - - -	- 7,270
Infants - - - -	- 5,240
Total	22,656

The schools themselves may be divided into three classes:—

First, such as are established in connexion with a church or religious association, and which, obtaining grants in aid from the Educational Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, are regularly inspected.

Second, schools which are in like manner connected with some religious association, but which, failing to comply with the requirements of the Educational Committee, receive no grants in aid, and are not inspected. And,

Third, private adventure schools, in which the teacher relies alone upon the fees paid to him by the parents of the children.

The schools of the first class, those under inspection, are a long way the most important in the district. The following figures show that a large proportion of the children, whether day scholars or half-timers, are instructed

in them. From the returns I have obtained from the teachers, there would appear to be of—

	Day Scholars and Infants.	Half-timers and Print-Work Children.
In Inspected schools -	10,137	7,937
In Non-inspected schools	2,373	2,309

The schools receiving grants in aid from the Privy Council have grown rapidly in popular favour within late years, and they have created a marvellous change in the instruction of the children, wherever they have been established. The private adventure schools of an inferior class, and with them the old-fashioned dame schools, kept frequently in an ordinary cottage house, have been unable to withstand the competition thus brought against them. Very many of them have been closed, and the attendance of children at others has been greatly diminished. The moderate fees charged for the instruction of children attending inspected schools has no doubt been the main cause of this. In all the towns named the majority of factory children are educated for twopence a week. Threepence, and occasionally fourpence, is charged for such of the children as are in the more advanced classes; but it must be obvious that at such rates no private teacher worthy of the name could make a living, unless he had a very large school. But there are causes of perhaps even a more gratifying kind to be explained as having conduced to this change. The educational clauses of the Factory Acts are now better appreciated and understood by both employers and operatives, and a greater desire is manifested by both to give the children something more than a mere nominal education. Time was when anything in the name of a school was considered sufficient for factory children, and not unfrequently some poor operative, who had been disabled in the mill by an accident was promoted, to the office of schoolmaster. All this is now greatly changed. It would certainly be saying too much to allege that all the schools in which the factory children of this district are taught are good and satisfactory schools, but I know of no instance where the children working at a mill are compelled to attend an insufficient school when a superior one is within reach. The practice of allowing the parents to select a school for their children is now very general among mill owners in such towns as Blackburn, and, so far as I can see, it works admirably. Of course certain reasonable limitations are established to prevent confusion; but, as a rule, when a parent is allowed to choose a school for his child, he

selects one which is under inspection, if there is such a one in the neighbourhood. The advantages which they in the majority of cases possess are too obvious not to be understood and appreciated by the shrewd operatives of Lancashire. They are generally commodious and well ventilated, and the staff of pupil teachers and assistants which the regulations of the Educational Committee insist upon being maintained gives a fair guarantee that the instruction of the children will be well cared for. The operation of the Revised Code in these elementary schools I am also assured has largely contributed to add to their popularity and their value. Teachers being now paid by results, the children make year by year some appreciable progress; a consequence which highly commends itself to the preeminently practical mind of a Lancashire man.

Of the schools of the second class, the great majority are simply not under inspection because their managers and superintendents cannot afford to comply with the requirements of the Educational Committee. It is their poverty, and not their will, that is consenting to their exclusion from the grants in aid dispensed by the state. They are to be met with chiefly in the suburbs of towns, and in manufacturing villages. The population, as a rule, is, comparatively speaking, both sparse and poor; and the congregation with which the school is connected lacks the wealthy patron perhaps who could aid the clergyman or the minister. Many of the teachers of schools of this class are very well qualified for their duty; in some cases they are certificated; but others again are very incompetent. Schools of this class also, which possess good teachers, are deficient in educational apparatus and in other conveniences.

The schools of the third class are very varied in their character. In some cases a good education is imparted to the factory children who attend them, as they are occasionally schools intended for the children of tradesmen rather than of operatives. The number so educated is however but small, and it must be acknowledged that the great majority of the private adventure schools which admit factory children are but indifferently adapted for the purpose. They are not unfrequently held in premises which are both inconvenient and unsuitable; an empty shop, or the back kitchen of a cottage, or some dilapidated attic, is occasionally occupied in this way by considerable numbers of little children. Anything like efficient or systematic instruction in such places is of course out of the question; but it is some consolation to know that as the occupiers of them are gradually dying out they are

not succeeded by others. As I have already remarked, the instruction of the children in the district to which I refer is being gradually engrossed by elementary schools of a superior class.

The returns which I have received from the teachers of the schools in the town of Blackburn enable me to give more minute and definite statements respecting the state of education there. In few towns in the kingdom perhaps is there a greater demand for the labour of children, and consequently in few is the same number found attending school under the compulsory provisions of an Act of Parliament. The returns which I have received show that there are close on 4,000 children in Blackburn and its suburbs working one half of the day in the factory, and attending school during the other. I feel free to say, also, that there is no portion of the Factory Act more popular, or more generally approved of, than that which enforces the instruction of children in this manner. Although a penalty may be exacted both from the parent and from the employer for neglecting to send children to school, and although such penalties have been occasionally imposed by the magistrate on my complaint, I have never heard a serious objection raised to the system. How far the compulsory clauses of the Factory Acts have aided the cause of education in Blackburn, or otherwise, may be partially ascertained from the following statistics :—

In the schools admitting factory children as scholars I have ascertained that there are of—

Half-timers - - -	- 3,997
Day scholars - - -	- 2,879
Infants - - - -	- 2,771
Total	9,647

If to this number is added that of the children attending the private schools in which there are no half-timers instructed, and also of those educated in the middle-class schools and evening schools in the town and its suburbs, which I estimate in all at not less than 1,500, we have a grand total of 11,147 children in attendance. In compiling these statistics of the Blackburn schools I have endeavoured to be as careful and accurate as possible, and I feel very confident that I have in no case over-estimated the school attendance. From the private middle-class

schools I have not obtained precise returns, but the number of children given as in attendance at such is based upon the opinion of some of the teachers themselves. It may be observed, also, that a large number of the children of wealthier parents are educated at schools in other parts of the country. Any estimate of their number cannot, however, be accurately made.

The 9,647 children instructed in the schools admitting half-timers in Blackburn are thus distributed, denominationally:—

	Half timers.	Day Scholars.	Infants.	Total.
National schools -	2,620	1,450	1,689	5,759
Roman Catholic -	511	765	668	1,944
Congregational and dissenting schools	836	604	379	1,819
Private schools -	60	65	—	125

The proportionate attendance at inspected and non-inspected schools in Blackburn is as under:—

	Inspected Schools.	Non-inspected Schools.
National - - -	5,220	539
Roman Catholic - -	1,623	321
Dissenting - - -	564	1,225
Private schools - -	—	125
Total	7,407	2,240

From the teachers of the school I endeavoured to ascertain something of the extent to which the children were instructed. So far as the schools under inspection were concerned, the six standards of elementary instruction established by the Revised Code afforded me great help, and made the collection of this information a comparatively simple matter. When I sought to apply the same test, however, to the non-inspected schools, I found that, without devoting a much larger portion of time than I could well spare from my other official duties, to an examination of the scholars, it was impracticable to make any reliable estimate or comparison of their acquirements. Of the number of children attending certificated schools in Blackburn, from which I have obtained

the information, the following are the proportions capable of passing an examination in the respective standards:—

Standard.	Half-timers.	Day Scholars.
VI.	57	54
V.	131	114
IV.	425	224
III.	628	371
II.	817	565
I.	545	555
Unable to pass standard I.	249	233
	2,852	2,116

To understand the foregoing figures, it may be well to explain what is the nature of the examination which a child undergoes before being considered qualified to pass these standards.

In the first or lowest, they are required to read a narrative in monosyllables; to write on a slate from dictation, letters, capital and small, manuscript; to form on a slate from dictation figures up to 20; name at sight figures up to 20; and add and subtract figures up to 10.

In the second standard a child must be able to read one of the narratives next in order after monosyllables in an elementary reading book used in the school; copy in manuscript character a line of print; and do a sum in simple addition or subtraction and the multiplication table.

In the third a child must read a short paragraph from an elementary reading book used in the school; write a sentence from the same paragraph, slowly read once, and then dictated in single words; and cast up a sum in any simple rule as far as short division inclusive.

In standard four a short paragraph from a more advanced reading book must be read, and a sentence written, which is slowly dictated once by a few words at a time, from the same book, but not from the paragraph read; while the child must also be able to do a sum in the compound rules (money).

In standard five the child must read a few lines of poetry from a reading book used in the first class of the school, and write a sentence, slowly dictated once by a few words at a time from a reading book used in the first class of the school, and do a sum in compound rules (common weights and measures).

In standard six it is required to read a short ordinary paragraph in a newspaper or other modern narrative, write another short paragraph in a newspaper or other modern narrative, slowly dictated once by a few words at a time, and cast up a sum in practice or bills of parcels.

In the report presented to the Committee of Council on Education for 1866 by the late Rev. A. V. Hadley, Her Majesty's Inspector of National Schools in this district, I find it stated that the total per-centage of failures at examinations in Blackburn did not exceed 9·2 per cent. Mr. Hadley also at the same time makes the following remarks, with the general tenour of which I heartily concur:—

"I gratefully acknowledge, with my colleague, Mr. Fitch, that throughout a large portion of my district the Half-time Act has brought the employers and employed into a very close relation. In Blackburn especially, but also through a large portion of the Rossendale district, the manufacturers have exhibited the greatest possible interest with schools which the children employed in their factories attend. The effect of this interest of the masters in the education of their children is very decided. The children have a greater respect for their school and for school learning; they try to stand well in their classes, and at the inspector's examination, which the masters frequently attend; and such schools, therefore, usually merit and receive favourable reports."

Many teachers, I find, are prepared to admit that a child attending school as a half-timer can keep pace with the day scholars in the same class. Some allowance, however, must be made in this respect for the fact, that as a rule the half-timers are older; their minds are more matured than the children with whom they are thus compared. The training obtained in the factory no doubt renders it easier for a child to devote its attention to one particular object when in school, and the teacher is so far aided by this in imparting instruction; but from what I have seen, if of equal age, the day scholar will outstrip the half-timer, particularly in a well-conducted school. The success which has attended the instruction of half-timers, however, in many certificated schools is certainly very remarkable; and from their ranks I believe hundreds of children could be picked who would compare favourably with day scholars of the same age in schools of the same class in other parts of the kingdom.

The teachers universally complain to me that the half-timers are generally withdrawn from school much too soon for them to be able to retain and to profit from the instruction they have received. That this complaint is well founded is apparent from the small proportion of children of this class

who are qualified to pass an examination in the two highest standards.

Great difficulty is also experienced throughout the whole of my district in maintaining evening schools. Under the Revised Code the labour of a teacher in an inspected school is no doubt very much increased, consequently many of them are disinclined to undertake the troublesome task of keeping an evening school together. A child, therefore, so soon as it succeeds in passing the surgeon at thirteen years of age, and is allowed to work full time, very frequently loses much of the elementary knowledge that it had acquired when employed as a "half-timer."

From the teachers also of those schools in which the children employed in print-works are instructed I have received many representations of the inadequacy of the provision made by law for their school attendance. Unlike the half-timers, print-works children are not required to attend school day by day, but are allowed to do so very irregularly, provided that in six months such attendance amounts in all to one hundred and fifty hours. The evils which arise from this system are perhaps best explained by the teachers themselves. The master of the National School at Church Kirk writes to this effect:—

"The total number of print-work children presented for examination was only 24, although I had on the school registers close upon 100 names of print-work children. The 24 presented were the only ones at all likely to pass the examination. In fact it is impossible to prepare these children year by year for the examinations under the Revised Code. * * * The average age of the print-work boys in the fourth class this morning is 10·5 years, whilst the average age of all the rest of the children in the class present this morning is but 6·6 years. This is partly accounted for by the fact of many children never going to school before being sent to work. In conclusion I beg to testify that children employed in print-works severely tax the energies of the teacher, are not profitable pecuniarily to school managers, and, what is far more deplorable, they receive a very imperfect education, both in a moral and secular point of view."

The master of the New Jerusalem schools at Accrington says—

"My experience of the operation of the Print-Works Act is briefly this:—That a child ceases to make any educational progress as soon as he comes under it. In most cases he gets into a worse because false position. Let me explain myself by a case of very common occurrence. A boy has a certain educational status, gauged by his passing a given standard under the Revised Code. He obtains employment at some print-works. According to the code, he ought to pass a stan-

dard higher at the inspection next following. The teacher, knowing this, places the boy in the class appropriate to the special examination in view. The process which now takes place is this :—The boy partially loses, through long absence, what has been gained ; there is no opportunity to refresh it ; he must go on with the advanced subjects. On account, however, of the irregularity of his attendance, he picks up but a very vague and imperfect smattering of the new, which, added to the very dim and indistinct old, goes to make a positive muddle of the child's education. He is actually worse off than he would be if left alone altogether. * * * * Of the working of the Factory Act I need not say a word, beyond adding my testimony to that which has been abundantly demonstrated. In very many instances I have received half-timers at eight years of age who did not know the alphabet, and who before reaching 13 years have been qualified to pass the highest standard required by Government."

The teacher of the Wesleyan School at Oswaldtwistle, writes—

"The print-works children are very much inferior in more respects than merely reading, writing, and arithmetic. It requires two years to prepare a child of this class to advance one standard, and then it does so very imperfectly."

I have received more evidence to the same effect from other teachers, but it is not necessary to make further quotations from their letters. Perhaps, however, it may be well here to quote a sentence or two bearing upon this point which appeared in the report of the Rev. Mr. Hadley already referred to. Speaking of the attendance of the children from mills and print-works, he says—

"Of the effect of the Half-time Acts generally I cannot speak too highly; at the same time I must record my conviction (without entering again into the question which was fully discussed by the Royal Commission in 1861) that the provision made by the educational clauses of the Print-Works Act are little better than useless. The children employed in those works are the worst educated, as a class, of any in my district."

In concluding this notice of the schools established for the accommodation of factory children in the district in which I have acted as Sub-Inspector during the last six years, I am anxious to bear testimony to the anxiety manifested, as a rule, by the mill-owners, to give the children they employ the best possible education. Seldom or ever have I made a suggestion in this respect but it has been immediately and cordially accepted. The influence for good induced by this satisfactory state of things is being experienced daily amid the dense population.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
JAMES HENDERSON.

In Mr. Henderson's report upon Blackburn he refers to the sad inefficiency of the private or adventure schools. These schools are being rapidly driven out of the towns and more populous places, but they still exist in some localities which, having a scattered population, have hitherto been unable to provide a school from local funds, and the adventure school frequently represents the educational institution of the locality. In the Halifax subdivision, which includes the vallies skirting the streams which feed the river Calder, there are still schools of this class, the masters of which very frequently are doing their best in their little way, and might do much more if they could bring more intelligence to bear upon their daily occupation. Mr. Lakeman, the Sub-Inspector of this subdivision, has been anxious to introduce into these schools some elements of system and regularity, and he is now engaged in enlisting the co-operation of the adventure schoolmasters in this work. He brought the subject to my notice in November last in the following report:—

"Sir, Halifax, 20 Nov. 1868.

"Having frequently observed that many of the schoolmasters in this district, not having been trained to conduct a school, allow much time to be wasted for want of system, I have thought it advisable to prepare a scheme, which should be hung up on a moveable board in the schoolroom, and be applied to all schools conducted by teachers who have not had any special training.

"The scheme would suggest these advantages:—First, that by its being generally adopted in out-of-the-way districts, where public schools are not established, children passing from one factory to another would find, upon a consequent change of schools, the same system pursued to which they had been accustomed, thereby preventing that loss of time which now too generally prevails; second, that masters would exert themselves more by having a fixed rule to work by, and would naturally attain to a point of greater efficiency by working with a system than without one; third, that it would excite a spirit of emulation amongst the teachers if an uniform system were adopted, especially if assistance were given to the most deserving in a supply of books, black boards, &c.; and, lastly, the greatest advantage would be in the improvement of the children, who, instead of playing and romping about as I have seen them, during the engagement of the master, would, under the system proposed, be kept constantly employed.

"There are two classes of masters to whom the system is specially applicable; those who, having failed in other pursuits, chiefly mechanical, open a school at an advanced period of life, merely for a living; and those who succeed to a vacancy by reason of their being the only available person in the neighbourhood. There is no power to prevent such persons from entering upon

the schoolmaster's duty of teaching factory children, and we must do the best we can to excite them to improvement.

"Where factory occupiers are not alive to the importance of securing good teachers in their localities, and parents being unfortunately careless about their children's education, the task would appear to be a fit one for me to devote a portion of my time in endeavouring to improve the tone of factory education in these schools, by issuing a form which would assist the masters in introducing some system of teaching in their schools; and I have little doubt but that when the advantages of the scheme have been discussed by the teachers and myself they will readily co-operate and work with me.

"I beg to submit these remarks and the enclosed scheme for your consideration and opinion."

Mr. Lakeman, as will be seen, from the time table he has prepared, proposes to introduce order, and, if possible, similarity of arrangement in these schools, providing for the efficient teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic, and leaving to the ability and intelligence of the schoolmaster the option of introducing other subjects during the first hour of the attendance at morning and evening school.

To be fixed on a moveable Board, and to be hung up in the Schoolroom.

SCHEME for teaching 60 Factory Children, arranged according to ability into four Classes; viz., 1st Class, 20; 2d Class, 15; 3d Class, 13; 4th Class, 12, each.

This proportion to be observed in a School exceeding sixty Children in one set. If a School number less than sixty, then only three Classes are to be formed, and the Children to be taught according to the 1st, 2d, and 4th Classes.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.

Time	9 to 9¼ 2 to 2¼	9¼ to 10¼ 2¼ to 3¼	10¼ to 11 3¼ to 4	11 to 11¼ 4 to 4¼	11¼ to 12 4¼ to 5
First class -	Home lessons	Writing in copy-books; dictation on Wednesday.	Reading -	Play and tables for 7 min. each.	Arithmetic.
Second class	Home lessons	Writing in copy-books; dictation on Wednesday.	Arithmetic -	Play and tables for 7 min. each.	Reading.
Third class -	Home lessons	Reading and spelling; monitor on Wednesday.	Writing in copy-books or on slates.	Play and tables for 7 min. each.	Simple mental calculations and writing figures.
Fourth class	Home lessons	Reading and spelling; monitor on Wednesday.	Writing on slates.	Play and tables for 7 min. each.	Writing figures.

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Time	9 to 9¼ 2 to 2¼	9¼ to 10¼ 2¼ to 3¼	10¼ to 11 3¼ to 4	11 to 11¼ 4 to 4¼	11¼ to 12 4¼ to 5
First class -	Home lessons	Arithmetic from blackboard.	Writing from dictation or memory.	Play and tables for 7 min. each.	Writing in copy-books.
Second class	Home lessons	Arithmetic from blackboard.	Writing from dictation.	Play and tables for 7 min. each.	Writing in copy-books.
Third class -	Home lessons	Writing in copy-books.	Arithmetic from black-board.	Play and tables for 7 min. each.	Reading and spelling.
Fourth class	Home lessons	Writing on slates-	Writing figures	Play and tables for 7 min. each.	Reading and spelling.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS.

The masters to be assisted by two scholars taken from the first class in rotation, and to be changed weekly, who should act as monitors.

A home lesson to be given every day to every child, the first and second classes to learn the same lesson, the third and fourth classes to learn one lesson each, to be heard by monitors.

At 11 o'clock and 4 o'clock the first and second classes to leave the schoolroom for the playground in single file, for seven minutes, the third and fourth classes to repeat the multiplication or other table aloud and altogether for seven minutes; they will then leave for the playground in like manner; the first and second class will return and repeat the tables for the same time.

The master's time to be divided as follows, modified only under peculiar circumstances:—

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Monday, first lesson.—After having heard the home lessons, attend to the reading in third and fourth classes, and look to the positions of those writing in copy-books.

Wednesday, first lesson.—Attend specially to dictation.

Friday, first lesson.—Repeat as on Monday.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday:
- Second lesson.—Teach the reading most carefully, and superintend the arithmetic, taking care to separate those working the same rules.
- Third lesson.—Teach the reading and arithmetic as in the second lesson.

Tuesday and Thursday.

First lesson.—Take the blackboard, give instructions to the first class, and leave them with an example; then turn to the second in like manner and repeat the process. The classes must be side by side.

Second lesson.—Attend to the third class in particular, and give directions to the first and second classes; monitors to assist in the first and second classes.

Third lesson.—Attend to the reading.

In arithmetic, children not to proceed beyond the rule of direct proportion until they have been well grounded in the foregoing rules.

Numeration to be taught from blackboard.

In the case of girls superintended by a mistress, plain sewing and knitting only to be allowed every Friday from 10¼ to 12, and 2¼ to 5; in the winter to 4½ o'clock.

The division of time in the afternoons of the winter half-year to be as follows: 2 to 2¼, 2¼ to 3, 3 to 3·40, 3·40 to 4·20, 4·20 to 4.30. No play during this term, and the tables are to be said as above stated from 4·20 to 4·30.

Absence from school from any cause not unavoidable to be notified to the factory occupiers the same day or next morning, and time lost from school must be recoverded during the current week.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. B. Lakeman.

Until such time as schools may be established in isolated localities, I think much good may be done by giving more vigour and intelligence to the mode of instruction in these private schools, and the time which Mr. Lakeman ha devoted to this subject has been well bestowed.

During the latter part of the period embraced by this Report, I was almost exclusively occupied with the administration of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867. This Act, although it does not come into operation until the 1st of January 1868, was passed on the 17th August 1867, and there arose immediately a multiplicity of duties which required immediate attention. It appeared, from enquiries that I had already made, that the number of works to be inspected in my district would be nearly doubled, and I had to make arrangements, with your approval, for the due inspection of these works. The first thing to be done was to ascertain the names and addresses of all those persons whose premises would be under inspection, in order that I might put myself

in communication with them, and inform them of the regulations which would apply to their establishments. I had also to re-arrange subdivisions of the sub-inspectors of my district, and to select and appoint certifying surgeons for the numerous newly formed districts.

I have forwarded to every employer of labour whose premises are within the meaning of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, the following documents, being all that are requisite for them in the putting into operation the new Acts :—

An abstract of the Act of 1867 :—

A return of the names of the inspectors and of the meal times :—

A register of persons employed, and of forms of surgical certificates :—

Hints on the administration of the Act ;—a pamphlet describing what the regulations are, and how they should be carried out.

I am holding meetings with the representatives of different localities and of different trades, with a view to explain the new regulations, and to advise with the employers generally upon their duties and responsibilities.

I find that the various modifications which are included in the schedule of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, will be of great value in very many places. The habits of the working classes in some trades and in some places are so different from those of what are called the factory districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, the classes of persons whose hours of work are brought under restrictions by the new Act are so opposed to working factory hours, *i.e.* between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., that, unless there had been an elasticity in the administration of the new law as regards the limits in the hours of labour in the midland and southern towns, I think it must have broken down. But the manufacturers and employers of labour, and the numerous public bodies with whom I have come in contact, being satisfied that while the duration of labour will be restricted within proper limits, the exigencies of their several occupations, whether as regards the habits and customs of the workpeople, or the demands of trade, will receive fair consideration, have cordially entered into communications with the sub-inspectors and myself, and are aiding essentially in preparing for the full and thorough observance of the law.

Nothing has made the law more acceptable with larger manufacturers than the passing of the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, which places under restrictions, although

not quite so stringent as the factory regulations, all kinds of manual labour whatever.

Exceptions are taken to the Workshops Act because its administration is left to the local authorities, who may move or may not move, according to their view of the requirements of the employments within their jurisdiction. But it must not be forgotten that, even with the machinery of Government inspection, the Factory Act of 1833, applicable only to certain localities, was not immediately successful; and the employments under the Workshops Act exist in almost every parish in the kingdom. This Act cannot yet be even known in hundreds of places, and until the regulations have become familiar, not only to local authorities, but to clergymen, ministers, schoolmasters, and parents themselves, they can hardly be expected to have great results.

I am taking all the means in my power to make this Act known throughout my district. I have forwarded copies of the Act to all the principal local authorities, and subsequently a copy of a broadsheet showing the application and regulations of the Act, which had been prepared by one of the excellent staff of sub-inspectors, Mr. Oram of Dukinfield; and I have been in communication with many of the authorities.

I hope in my next Report to be able to show that many of the local authorities are making good and steady progress.

I have received most valuable assistance from the sub-inspectors of my staff, who have been called upon for extra exertions for some time past.

I have, &c.
ALEXR. REDGRAVE.

The Right Hon.
the Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories, &c. Regulation Acts, in the District of Alexander Redgrave, Esq., during the Six Months ended 31st October 1867.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1867.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Patrick.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 7	Schofields & Buckley, Old Hall Mill, Middleton.	Thomas Ashton, Thos. Dickins, and H. L. Becker, Esqs., Middleton.	Employing five young persons after 6 o'clock p.m.	2 0 0	2 6 0	Fined 1*l.* each in two cases, and payment of costs in the others.
"	Garlick and Dyson, Old Hall Mill, Middleton.	" "	Employing three women after 6 o'clock p.m. -	2 0 0	1 6 6	Fined 2*l.* in one case, and costs in the others.
Oct. 30	Thos. Wrigley, Kitcliffe Mlil, near Rochdale.	J. Chadwick, Jno. Nield, Thos. Ashworth, R. Hurst, and C. M. Royds, Esqs., Rochdale.	Employing a child without having his name registered.	2 0 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without a surgical certificate -	2 0 0	2 2 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day.	1 0 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0		
"	Jno. Walker, Spring Mill, near Rochdale.	" "	Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day.	3 0 0	1 8 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without certificate of school attendance.	2 0 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Rickards.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 6	Rich. Firth, Morley -	J. B. Greenwood and Wm. Carr, Esqs., Dewsbury.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	0 5 0	1 13 6	
July 20	Geo. Gill, Castleford -	Wm. Wood and Wm. Peel, Esqs., Pontefract.	Not having limewashed his pottery during the last 14 months.	3 0 0	0 7 6	
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Henderson.			
May 8	Kenyon, Bros., manufacturers, Blackburn.	His Worship the Mayor, James Johnstone and Thomas Bury, Esqs., Blackburn.	Employing five females after two o'clock on Saturday.	5 0 0	2 6 0	
July 8	Henry Ward, manufacturer, Blackburn.	Christopher Parkinson and James Johnstone, Esqs., Blackburn.	Employing 20 females and young persons after six o'clock in the evening.	9 0 0	5 19 0	Seventeen cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Sparrow and Cronkshaw, manufacturers, Blackbun.	" "	Employing 15 females and young persons after six o'clock in the evening.	15 0 0	5 6 0	Ten cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
Aug. 19	Worsley, Brothers, Haslingden.	George Edward Hardman and Thomas Rawstron, Esqs., Haslingden.	Employing two young persons without having their names registered.	2 0 0	1 6 0	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 16 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 19	George Bertwistle, farmer, Haslingden.	George Edward Hardman and Thomas Rawstron, Esqs., Haslingden.	Neglecting to send his child to school - -	- -	- -	Some extenuating circumstances having been elicited in evidence, at the suggestion of the Bench the case was withdrawn.
Sept. 5	The Roe Greave Cotton Co., Oswaldtwistle.	James Worsley and Joseph Ingram, Esqs., Accrington.	Employing 13 women after six o'clock in the evening.	13 0 0	8 2 6	
"	R. Watson and Co., Rhyddings, Oswaldtwistle.	" "	Employing four children after six o'clock in the evening.	4 0 0	1 12 0	
"	Joseph Place, manufacturer, Over Darwen.	Richard Eccles, Jas. Shorrock, Nathaniel Walsh, Esqs., and the Rev. Mr. Montriou, Over Darwen.	Employing two children forenoon and afternoon of the same day.	2 0 0	1 5 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing two children without school certificates.	2 0 0	1 5 0	
"	James Gregory, operative, Over Darwen.	" "	Obstructing the Sub-Inspector in the discharge of his duty.	3 0 0	0 15 0	
"	Samuel Nuttal, operative, Over Darwen.	" "	Obstructing the Sub-Inspector in the discharge of his duty.	3 0 0	0 15 0	
"	Roger Aspden, blacksmith, Over Darwen.	" "	Neglecting to send his child to school - -	0 10 0	0 10 0	
" 19	Joseph Harwood, spinner, Heywood.	James Butterworth and Richard Kay, Esqs., Heywood.	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 18 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Lakeman.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 9	Cunliffe, Charles, Adamroyd, Todmorden, cotton manufacturer.	Captain Sutcliffe, chairman, Rev. T. Sutcliffe, John Fielden, Abm. Ormerod, and Geo. Hinchliffe, Esqs., Todmorden Sessions.	Having employed two young persons for more than seven days without a surgical certificate.	4 0 0	1 6 0	
,,	Crabtree, William, Adamroyd Mill, Todmorden, cotton manufacturer.	,, ,,	Having deducted more than threepence, to wit, 2*s.* 6*d.*, from the wages of a young person for whom a surgical certificate was granted, as a fee or part of a fee for obtaining the surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 18 0	
,,	Crabtree, James, Dale Street, Todmorden, reed and heald maker.	,, ,,	Having employed a young person without having previously registered her name in the register for young persons.	2 0 0	0 13 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having employed the same young person for more than seven days without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 13 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having employed a child without having previously registered her name in the register for children.	2 0 0	0 13 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Having employed the same child for more than seven days without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 13 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Costs.	Amount of Penalty.	REMARKS.
1867.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 9	Crabtree, James, Dala Street, Todmorden, read and heald manufacturer.	Captain Sutcliffe, chairman, Rev. T. Sutcliffe, John Fielden, Abm. Ormerod, and Geo. Hinchliffe, Esqs., Todmorden Sessions.	Having employed a child without registration of name or surgical certificate.	- -	1 6 0	Penalty not pressed for in these cases on account of the poverty of defendant.
"	Stephenson, John Shade, Todmorden, cotton manufacturer.	" "	Having neglected to send a notice to the certifying surgeon of an accident to a young person employed in his factory which caused bodily injury, and prevented the said young person from pursuing her regular employment.	- -	- -	Case dismissed by the Bench, who granted a case for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench, to be heard on the 9th November 1867.
" 10	Ackroyd, William, California, Halifax, tobacco pipe maker.	James Bowman, Esq., chairman, Dr. Wightman, Major Rothwell, and William Huntriss, Esq., Halifax Borough Court.	Having employed a female after six of the clock in the evening of the 30th April 1867.	1 0 0	0 18 0	
" 18	Wood, James, Atlas Mill, Brighouse, operative cotton spinner.	John Waterhouse, Wm. Hy. Rawson, Samuel Shaw, Esqs., and Col. Pollard, Halifax West Riding Court.	Having permitted the illegal employment of his child at the age of seven years and one month.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Flather, John, fireman at West Vale Works, Greetland.	" "	Having permitted the illegal employment of his child at the age of seven years and four months.	1 0 0	0 12 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Lakeman*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	
June 29	Whiteley Ely, operative cotton spinner, Damside Mill, Soyland.	John Waterhouse, Wm. Hy. Rawson, and Saml. Shaw, Esqs., Halifax West Riding Court.	Having allowed a child to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting mule whilst the latter was in motion for manufacturing purposes.	3 0 0	1 0 0	
Aug. 10	Camm, W. and A., Woodvale Mill, near Brighouse, cotton spinners.	Saml. Waterhouse, Esq., Major Stansfield, Saml. Shaw and Joshua Appleyard, Esqs., Halifax West Riding Court.	Having employed twenty-one females, young persons, and children after six of the clock on the evening of the 6th August, to wit, till ten minutes after six o'clock.	53 0 0	9 19 6	Costs ordered to be deducted from the fines.
"	Heal, George, Box Trees Mill, Wheatley, cotton spinners.	" "	Having employed twenty-one females, young persons, and children after six of the clock on the evening of the 2d July, to wit, till nine minutes after six o'clock.	10 0 0	9 8 6	Eleven cases withdrawn upon payment of costs, owing to heavy losses in trade.
Oct. 19	Ripponden Commercial Company, Dyson Lane, Ripponden, cotton spinners.	John Waterhouse, Esq., Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., William Hy. Rawson and Joshua Appleyard, Esqs., Halifax West Riding Court.	Having on the 16th September employed four children without a school certificate of their having attended school during the foregone week.	8 0 0	1 10 0	
"	" "	" "	Having on the 30th September employed two children without a school certificate of their having attended school during the foregone week.	2 0 0	0 15 0	
" 24	Barlow & Sons, Wm., Carrfield Mill, near Todmorden, cotton manufacturers.	Captain Sutcliffe, Rev. T. Sutcliffe, Abm. Ormerod and Geo. Hinchliffe, Esqs., Todmorden Sessions.	Having employed a child from 23d July to the 13th September without surgical certificate, and after refusal by certifying surgeon.	5 0 0	0 18 3	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.				£ s. d	£ s. d.	
Oct. 24	Barlow & Sons, Wm., Carrfield Mill, near Todmorden, cotton manufacturers.	Captain Sutcliffe, Rev. T. Sutcliffe, Abm. Ormerod and George Hinchcliffe, Esqs., Todmorden Sessions.	Having employed the same child during the week ended 14th September without a school certificate for the foregone week.	1 0 0	0 18 3	
"	Abraham Marshall, operative in the above factory.	" "	Having employed the same child in a manner forbidden by the Factory Act, he being the uncle, and having a direct benefit in the wages of the child.	0 10 0	0 18 3	
"	Crossley & Sons, John, Carrfield Mill, near Todmorden.	" "	Having employed a child for three weeks without having registered her name in the register for children.	3 0 0	0 13 9	
"	" "	" "	Having employed the same child without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 13 9	
"	" "	" "	Having employed the same child on the 7th October without having obtained a schoolmaster's certificate of attendance at school during the foregone week.	1 0 0	0 13 9	
1868.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Oswald.*			
July 17	Thomas Taylor, Oak Mill, Shaw.	Henry Cooper and J. G. Blackburne, Esqs., Royton Petty Sessions.	Employing a female after six o'clock in the evening.	2 0 0	0 11 0	

Appendix No. 2.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F.
Causing death - - -	13	4	2	3	–	–	15	7	22
Amputation of right hand or arm	3	–	7	–	3	–	13	–	13
Amputation of part of right hand	15	27	22	29	11	2	48	58	106
Amputation of left hand or arm	2	4	–	–	1	–	3	4	7
Amputation of part of left hand	16	14	11	22	6	10	33	46	79
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk - - - -	33	10	31	6	11	–	75	16	91
Fracture of hand or foot - -	22	19	9	14	8	9	39	42	81
Injuries to head and face - -	14	26	11	17	14	4	39	47	86
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - - -	267	228	261	268	97	57	625	553	1178
Total - -	385	332	354	359	151	82	890	773	1663

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F.
Causing death - - -	5	–	4	–	–	1	9	1	10
Amputation of part of left hand	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk - - -	7	2	4	4	2	–	13	6	19
Fracture of hand or foot -	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Injuries to head and face - -	12	2	7	1	1	–	20	3	23
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - - -	30	13	10	9	10	4	50	26	76
Total - -	54	17	26	14	14	5	94	36	130
Total No. reported -	439	349	380	373	165	87	984	809	1793

REPORT of ROBERT BAKER, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half-year ended the 31st of December 1867.

Factory Inspectors' Office, 10, *Whitehall*,
December 31*st*, 1867.

SIR,

Since I last had the honour of reporting to you the state of my district, and of the numerous works which are under my supervision and that of the gentlemen composing my staff, I have only been able personally to visit a few factories and other works and schools in England, my time having been otherwise fully occupied in correspondence, and in issuing and receiving the Returns necessary to enable me to ascertain the number of works to come under the Factories Acts Extension Act, 1867, on the 1st of January (to-morrow), and in organizing the subdivisions anew, consequent on those returns, and the enlarged scope which they have given to previous labours. I spent five weeks abroad in the summer months, visiting during part of that time the now world-famed works of M. Dollfus Mieg & Co. at Mulhouse and Dornach, in France, and I have been on two occasions, several weeks in Ireland visiting works there.

My present report therefore to you must necessarily be limited, and I purpose only very briefly to deal with two or three topics of prominent interest, such as,—

1st. The state of trade.

2nd. One or two of the diseases of factory employés.

3rd. The frequency of accidents in factories and other works, and the means taken to prevent them.

4th. The state of education in the Potteries and elsewhere, and the result of an effort at co-operative labour in factories. And then I will in conclusion offer two or three general suggestions which seem to me to be useful for consideration.

First, the state of trade everywhere, and in all branches, is perhaps better known and more thoroughly understood than I can describe it. Judging by the observations which I have been able to make, I think it may be said that it has scarcely ever been so universally depressed. At home and abroad it appears to be the same. All persons with whom I have conversed seem to think that, we must wait at least till March or April before there are any evidences of its revival; and till the summer, before we have again "good times." In the textile trades short time has been prevalent. In the earthenware districts the figures of exports show a decreased value in 1867, compared with 1866. But that this is only consistent with the depression everywhere, and has no relation to factory

restrictions, is shown by the fact that, there is only a difference of 17,795*l.* between the value of the exports of last year and those of an average of the last thirty-five months, (1867 been only given by the Potteries Chamber of Commerce for eleven months,) which is an exceedingly small sum, considering the total annual value of these exports in 1866, amounting to 1,652,669*l.* And this difference may perhaps be taken as a fair estimate of the diminished value of other exported products.

The phases of trade, so to speak—*i. e.* the periods of good times in different trades, have within the last 40 years occurred in diminishing cycles; and it would almost seem as if the newest branches of trade are those only of which a lengthened term of prosperity can now safely be predicted.

Of Ireland, in 1865 and 1866 it might have been said that, her prosperity was being rapidly assured to her. Her people were stimulated to energies which were new to them; her industries were everywhere being brought into active operation; capital seemed to be distributed in many ways hitherto unknown to it; and the old habits of passive industry were giving way to general progress. I wish I could say that such was my impresson on my last visit to that country in 1867. Everywhere there seemed to me to be a manifest fear of the risk of any attempt at improvement whatever. And so I am afraid that Ireland has gone back many years in her expectations for the future, within the last twelve months. With water power unused and wasted which in England would make the fortunes of the most sanguine manufacturers, with advantages of every kind unappropriated, with a soil so generous, what an industrial country might she not become! Belfast is the exception, however, to this state of things. The president of the Chamber of Commerce lately showed that, in 1856 its new buildings were 176; in 1865–1057. The valuation of property for 1861–253,000*l.*, for 1865–333,894*l.* In 1811 its population was 27,000, it is now 150,000. In 1848 its tonnage was 506,953, in 1866–1,111,581.

Long may the words with which he finished his statement be echoed over the United Kingdom—

> "There are no truer hearts that beat for the Queen
> Than those cased in breasts of the sons of the Green."

Secondly, with respect to the diseases of factory workers, I quoted in one of my recent reports the observations of Dr. Mc. Cormac, Physician to the Belfast General Hospital, on the frequency of "Onychia Maligna" a disease of the toe nail, in consequence of the flax spinners walking and working on heated floors, without shoes and stockings, and especially

when wetted all day long with water thrown from the fliers of the spindles. My inquiries, so far as I have been able to make them, do not quite confirm his statements. I have not myself seen Onychia as a frequent disease of flax spinning in Ireland, and I do not remember ever to have seen it in the flax mills in England, where, however, the English workers never go barefooted. That it does exist to some extent in Ireland is still, I think, certain; and there are unquestionably other diseases, peculiar to factory workers, arising either from the dust or heat of the rooms, partly from the unwashed condition of the skin, often from the gases exhaled during the manufacture of certain articles, sometimes from the contracted space in which the workers are employed, from insufficient food, from peculiar idiosyncrasies, and from a variety of other causes, which demand notice and to which the attention of the certifying surgeon might be usefully drawn, in a walk through the mill once a month either by the direction of the manufacturer, or by an enactment; so that the physical condition of the workers might be ascertained, and any cause of incipient disease or suffering, discovered and remedied.

In the "Medical Mirror" of the 1st of August 1867 there appears the following passage in an article by Dr. Samuel Purdon, of Belfast, relative to this question. :—

Quoting from "Hebra," he says: "If some ink be allowed "to stand still in an uncorked bottle for some weeks, a "fungus rapidly appears; so it is on the human skin. If "dust be allowed to accumulate, a vegetable fungus (in "this case the microsporon furfur) will assuredly appear. "Many dermatologists consider that, when vegetable fungi "are present, they are only accidentals; and the researches "of Tulasne and De Barry have contributed to the estab-"lishment of the doctrine of polymorphism, which implies "that, one fungus may pass through a cycle of development, "and in its different stages give rise to many different forms, "originally regarded as distinct species."

But if we consider the various kinds of constitutions which are submitted for the first time to the temperatures, gases, and impure atmospheres, &c., in factories and workshops, we cannot fail to discern that causes of disease which have hitherto been overlooked must exist in such places; and that, whilst they are too often unsympathised with at home, and generally undiscovered by the manufacturer, the latter must be a loser by the want of physique in his employés, whilst the workers themselves must add materially to the statistics which show results unfavourable to public health. Thus the idea of a walk through the works now and then by the certifying surgeon suggests itself as being well worth

the consideration of all large employers of labour, and is therefore recommended to their attention.

Thirdly, the frequency of accidents in factories is a question which still engages my most anxious thought and that of all my sub-inspectors; and we are unitedly endeavouring to diminish them by every means in our power. Nevertheless, I have in these eight months to record no less than 601, of which eight were deaths, and 92, partial or complete mutilations of limbs. I am in the habit of requesting the sub-inspectors to endorse upon the reports of the surgeons the result of their own enquiries into the causes of the accidents which have come under our notice, whether severe or otherwise; and in every instance, where it can be accomplished, we are enforcing the successful fencing of machinery in any factory, where we find similar machinery unprotected. Happily there is little or no reluctance on the part of the manufacturers to this proceeding, and therefore much has been already accomplished.

I first referred to the subject of accidents in factories in my report for October 1863; and from that time to the present, in my division, we have not ceased to make it a primary consideration: and one of the objects of my visit to Mulhouse was to acquaint myself with the operations of a society established there for the purpose of gathering information on this subject, and for adopting such measures as might seem most desirable, not only to protect the workpeople from accidents, but the manufacturers from untoward legal decisions by the tribunals to which such cases have been occasionally submitted. You will excuse me therefore, I am sure, quoting rather at length from the report of M. Engel Dollfus (one of the firm of Dollfus, Mieg, and Co.) to the Committee of Public Utility at Mulhouse, since it introduces us to a society arising out of a consideration of the laws and experiences of several countries so far as they affect the whole subject of accidents to workpeople in factories, and to the remedial measures which that consideration has suggested.

Three questions appear to have been asked by the Mulhouse committee of the authorities of several countries.

1st. Are there any administrative rules or special laws for the prevention of accidents in factories, or for, in any such case, regulating the duty of the employer towards his workpeople?

2nd. What is the extent of the manufacturers' responsibility?

3rd. Have you knowledge of any actions at law having been brought against a master by a workman in any case of accident?

To the first question,—

1. Belgium answers: "There is nothing but the Royal "authority, and general rules for giving power to the local or "provincial authorities to impose on every kind of industrial "establishment such conditions as they may judge expedient "in the interest and for the security of the workers.

"There are also the general laws which are applicable in "case of accident owing to the imprudence or negligence of "employers."

2. Prussia and Hanover answer: "There are no special "laws on the subject, but the police are all-powerful to impose "such conditions as they may deem best in the interest and "for the security of the workers."

3. Bavaria answers: "There is no special law for this "object; there are police ordinances on other matters, such "as the manufacture of arsenic, mercury, or phosphorus "but absolutely nothing which treats specially on spinning "or weaving machinery. There remains the civil right "which is applicable in case of accident."

4. Wurtemberg answers: "Nothing special."

5. Baden replies: "There is a law which obliges every "manufacturer in general terms to take every precautionary "measure necessary to guarantee the health and lives of the "workers, at his own expense. The local authorities are "charged to superintend the execution of this law, and "have power to dictate the measures for this purpose, on the "advice of experts."

6. Zurich says: "There is a law which in general terms "obliges every manufacturer to take the precautions neces-"sary to preserve the health and lives of his workpeople. "There is a commission which, once a year, visits the estab-"lishments to be sure that the law is observed, and that "every precaution is taken."

7. Glarus gives the same answer as Zurich, and adds: "In-"spectors are named by the authorities of the country to "assist the establishments and to make their report to the "council on the observance of this law in the manufactories. "If the necessary precautions are not taken, the council may "inform against the manufacturer, who is obliged to conform "under penalty."

To the second and third questions the following answers were received:—

Belgium.—The provisions of the law are useless, inasmuch as the persons injured rarely use them, because of the difficulties and trouble occasioned by such proceedings. M de Hempliune: "In case of accidents the manufacturer "generally makes compensation to the sufferer, or to his

" children, either by means of a pension or of some employ-
" ment, such as that of commissionaire, porter, &c. I do
" not know of a single action having been ever brought
" against a principal."

Prussia and Hanover.—" The accidents are generally
" owing to the negligence of the workers. An appeal to
" justice has never been made for indemnity in any such
" cases." M. Herbertz (lawyer):

" If in case of accident, any one of the orders given
" according to the rules of the local police, has not been
" observed, then, the court decides that, the commission of
" the fault rests with the manufacturer; and it is for him
" to prove that this non-observance of the order was not
" the occasion of the accident, but that it was owing solely
" to the imprudence of the worker. In cases where no
" such orders exist, it is for the worker to furnish proof of
" the negligence of the manufacturer."

Bavaria.—M. ——— lawyer at Augsbourg:

" In matters of responsibility we have nothing but the
" civil law to determine the responsibility of the manu-
" facturer towards a worker to whom an accident has
" happened. The result is that, the question to be decided,
" is always one of facts to determine, whether, the manu-
" facturer has, through neglect, omitted to take the necessary
" and customary precautions to prevent the probability of
" injury. This question can only be settled by adducing
" the particular circumstances, and of what is customary
" in such cases. I do not know of any civil proceeding
" having ever been brought by the workman against a
" master for a negligence of this kind, nor do I know of any
" judgment having been given in a like case. Our courts,
" however, apply the law of responsibility very severely,
" even when the injury received is not the consequence of
" positive neglect. The jurisprudence always leans in such
" cases to those who suffer, whether in person or goods."

Wurtemburg.—M. Reichenbach: " The injured workman is
" supported till convalescent from the box for the sick kept
" in every manufactory. If a workman be crippled, some
" employment that he is able to do, is found for him in the same
" establishment. In case of death, I have never heard that,
" the widow or heirs of a workman have recovered damages
" from the proprietor of the works. It is also true that
" the cause of almost every accident in factories is to be
" found in the awkwardness or negligence of the sufferer, or
" in that of his colleagues, who have not wherewith to com-
" pensate him."

Baden.— The spinning manufactory of Eklingen. "It has "not fallen within our knowledge that judgment in any case "of accidents in factories has been given in this country, and "we think that the masters always take care to indemnify or "to pension the worker who is severely injured; this being "the case in our establishment."

Zurich.—"It is generally admitted that the workman "incurs the accident by his own fault, either by idleness, "carelessness, awkwardness, or inattention. We have no law "for these accidents, but when they happen, benevolent "assistance is given. We have never heard of a workman "bringing a civil action against a master in case of accident. "It is very probable that our tribunals would consider such "demands as ill-founded and unjustifiable if the manufacturer "could prove that from the observance of the necessary pre-"cautions and by care, the accident might have been avoided.

"The accidents in factories are absolutely treated like all "other accidents; justice does not interfere except in case of "death; but when the result of the accident is nothing worse "than a wound, more or less serious, the loss of a leg or an "arm for instance, it is not judicially interfered with. The "workman has no right to an indemnity, but in most manu-"factories there is a box for mutual assistance, from which "the sufferer receives compensation."

Zug.—"The indemnity in cases of accident is always "charity. We don't know of a single case of accident in a "manufactory which has been brought before a court of "justice."

Such being the evidence of all these countries, M. Engel Dollfus presented his report to the Committee of Public Utility at the Séance of March 27th 1867; and the project contained therein was, at a subsequent Séance in April, adopted. The following is extracted:—

"Notwithstanding the numerous precautions which are taken in every establishment to avoid accidents, they multiply under the influence of two preponderating causes, namely,—the development of our industry which constantly draws towards us a number of recruits totally ignorant of the dangerous nature of machinery, and the increased speed of the machinery itself during the last twenty years."

"The principal causes are, as you know, indifference and carelessness of the workpeople, inattention to the rules relative to the cleaning of machinery when in motion, and a number of circumstances which, unfortunately, do not depend upon us for any remedy. The last report of the Inspectors of Factories in England shows, under the head of playing with

machinery, a list of 70 accidents in six months. It is needless, therefore, to tell you that, whatever is done, there will always be a proportion of accidents that are inevitable; offering nothing in common with the dangers peculiar to industry, and which no efforts by the heads of establishments will consequently be able to avert. So, without describing too particularly or too closely scrutinizing the causes, the accident is there; it has been more or less serious; and the question is, what is to be done?

"Permit me to remind you of a passage from a letter addressed by M. Ferdinand de Lasteyrie to one of the principal organs of the Parisian press:—

"The first question put and to be decided is, did the accident happen in the course of work? And whether it arose from the fault of the master or of the workman, from the imprudence of the one or from the negligence of the other? A question very difficult to determine, and one which generally gives rise to a first dispute, each party having an equal interest in declining the responsibility of the misfortune. The decision against the master can only rest on the complete evidence of the part which he had in the perpetration of the accident by the fact of his neglect; for it is only in very rare cases that the primary cause of the accident emanates from the master himself. The cause, most frequently, is quite fortuitous; and the imprudence of the workman and his neglect of the most ordinary care, very frequently contributes to it. The sufferer, however, is none the less anxious to exaggerate his rights; and what follows? If the master be rich and generous he comes to the assistance of the worker. His dole is the gift of charity, precious no doubt to the sufferer, but disproportionate to the misery that he suffers.

"In addition to these cases of spontaneous and benevolent assistance on the part of the masters, there are only two other answers to the claims of the sufferer or of his representatives; those are, a private agreement, or redress from the tribunal. Nineteen times out of twenty the agreement ends in making two malcontents; he who pays, because he thinks he pays too much; and he who receives, because he is always led to believe that too little is given him. The first has yielded to avoid the annoyance and scandal of a demand from justice; the second to avoid the expense of a lawsuit, or fear of supporting a doubtful claim.

"Ought not all the efforts of the economists, as well as those of the legislature, to tend to suppress the causes of antagonism between masters and workpeople, and to cut short all conflict between them, when that can be done without sacrificing legitimate interests?"

"M. De Lasteyrie found a solution of this difficulty in insurance against accidents. Your committee, however, think they ought to give the preference to what seems to them the greatest justice, namely, conciliation, supported by

the authority of experience and knowledge. In fact, what would the formation of a commission on accidents mean if, setting aside the limits of the inquiry, it did not offer every guarantee of competence and impartiality, so that all parties interested, considering its opinion as a sort of judgment, saw no chance of appeal to any other tribunal?"

"This, in fact, is the basis of its existence. Without pretending to the authority of a jury, the commission of accidents, in the eyes of those who institute it, ought by turns to upset unjust pretentions, to moderate excessive demands, or, if needs be, to know how to fulfil independently, and without reference to the position of the parties to be judged, a duty analogous to that fulfilled by honest men in the solution of less serious difficulties.

"On the report of the formation of a commission of accidents several propositions have been submitted to your committee. I have, however, to submit to you a simple project, to the elaboration of which your committee have devoted several séances.

"Provisional or trial statutes, available for three years.

"Under the auspices of the Industrial Society of Mulhouse a commission (so called) of accidents has been formed.

"2. Its aim is to anticipate any judiciary conflicts resulting from accidents in factories, either by enlightening the workers when they have been the primary cause of the accident, or by pleading the cause of the workers with the heads of establishments when their responsibility may be called in question. Its agency extends provisionally only to the establishments of Mulhouse and the immediate neighbourhood.

"3. Recourse to the commission of accidents is *facultatif.* It is simply offered to the heads of establishments, to the overlookers, and to the workpeople who may have to apply to it.

"4. During the first three years the commission will be composed of 24 members in thirds, 1st, of heads of establishments, of government engineers, and of old manufacturers nominated by the Industrial Society; 2nd, of technical directors and factory engineers, appointed by the Industrial Society; 3rd, of overlookers and of workmen chosen by the Industrial Society from lists named by the heads of establishments, with the concurrence of their workpeople, and as much as possible by election.

"5. The commission is chosen for three years; but a third of each class chosen by lot will be displaced at the end of the first year; the second third at the end of the second year, and the remaining members at the end of the third year.

"The members are all re-eligible after the interval of one year.

"Their office is gratuitous. Workmen who are called upon to leave their work will be allowed holidays.

"The society elects a president, vice president, secretary and assistant secretary.

"6. The society will meet at such times as shall be fixed by their private rules.

"7. Application can be made to the commission of accidents either by the sufferer or by his representatives, or by the head of the establishment in which the accident happened. It ought to be made in writing, and be addressed to the president of the commission. If it be made by a worker, the commission must first ask the head of the establishment if he accepts the intervention of the commission. In case of refusal it is entered on the register of deliberations. If the application comes from the manufacturer, the commission proceeds to hear the witnesses of the accident, to scrutinize the causes, and to take action on the declaration of the injured workman as soon as he is able to explain himself, or to state his refusal to agree.

"8. The recourse to the commission can end in either conciliation, or in decisive judgment, definite and without appeal. In this latter case the parties will make a written undertaking to agree to the decision of the commission, and renounce all judiciary action.

"9. Recourse to the commission having been made in the required form, the president delegates three of its members one from each category, to institute an inquiry, and to present a written report at the next seance. The injured person must be heard whenever his state permits it.

"10. The decisions of the commission are decided by a majority of votes. They are only admissible in the presence of at least one more than the half of the members. The president has a casting vote.

"11. In every inquiry the commission must consider--what caused the accident, *i.e.* were the circumstances normal or exceptional? could the accident have been prevented? and by what practical means ought it to have been; what are its consequences.

"12 The decisions of the commission are verbally given to those interested, unless compromised. They are entered in the register; copies to be delivered on request to the president of the first tribunal of Mulhouse.

"13. To compensate the workmen commissioners, an indemnity is allowed them equivalent to the time lost.

"The society advances this as well as the other expenses necessitated by the inquiry, and reimburses itself at the end of each year by a contribution raised among the establishments which have had recourse to the commission.

"14. Each year the commission will present to the Industrial Society a report on the whole of its work."

Such, sir, is the great though unpretending work of care and conciliation between the employers and their workpeople which the benevolence and philanthropy of the manufacturers at Mulhouse, headed by M. Dollfus and his Son-in-law, have instituted; a work calculated to preserve and cherish the kindliest feelings between both parties; a work which I venture to call upon the employers of labour in this country, so far as they can, to imitate; for, notwithstanding all our care, we are still unable to reduce the number of accidents materially. Since though without that care the number would doubtlessly be very much greater, yet the causes so well described by M. Engel Dollfus, such as the importation of new hands, their curiosity about machinery, and the carelessness of old hands and their associates, render necessary a society like this, to assist, either in establishing systematic fencing voluntarily, or to offer substantial justice to sufferers who are either too poor to defend themselves or unwilling to enter into collision with employers by whose labour they are sustained. Moreover, one great effect of such a society would be to divest our interference of a good deal of its official and seemingly dictatorial character, and to place that which belongs more to the science of mechanics than to Inspectors of Factories, in the hands of those persons whose real interest it is not only naturally but pecuniarily, that every preventable accident should be prevented; and that whilst there should be no undue interference with the mechanism of machinery, there should be no unnecessary suffering by any of the workpeople. Let me conclude this part of my report in the admirable language of M. Engel Dollfus, in continuation of his address to the society.

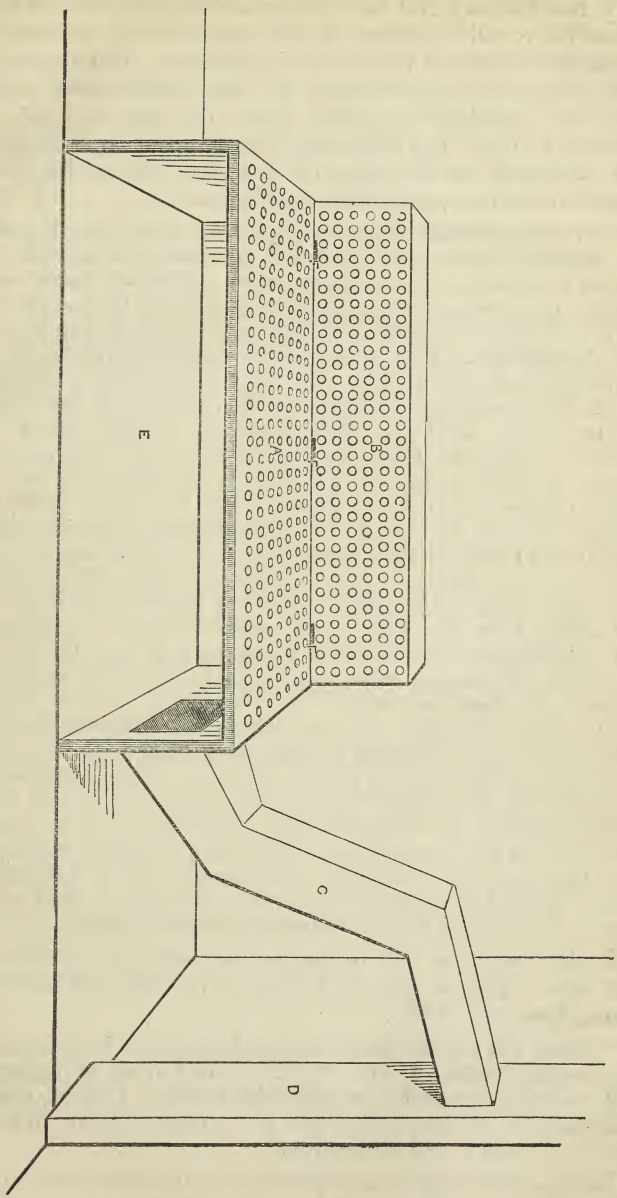
"Your committee hope that you will receive favourably this important measure, which it submits for your approbation. After having encouraged by your favour a vigilant and incessant inspection, which cannot fail to diminish the danger, or to save perhaps the lives of many workers and of many children especially, you will complete your work, by delegating to a commission, chosen mostly from among you, the noble task of conciliating irritation, of seeking to define the rights of master and workman, and of smothering those hostile feelings which we have witnessed in recent lawsuits.

"Conciliation is inscribed everywhere,—before the justice of the peace, and before all honest men. Everywhere, where the simplicity of argument calls for the simplicity of justice; and more especially every where where the nature of the complaint claims the special competency of the tribunal.

"Your committee invites you to make a renewed effort to combat a difficulty which becomes greater every day. If success justifies its hope, you will rarely have had a better occasion for consolidating those benevolent relations between masters and their workpeople, which, though unfortunately compromised in some particulars in France, clearly count yet among the titles of honour of the industry of our department."

The Scourers of earthenware, generally (young women) have long been subjected to chest diseases, which are often fatal in a few years at the most, arising from the inhalation of the flint powder which they dust from the china after it has left the oven. So fatal is this occupation that it has long been a desideratum to invent the means by which the avoidance of the inhalation of this dust, without interference with the work, might be accomplished. By the kindness of the Messrs. Davenport, of Burslem, and especially of Mr. Shirley, who is one of the principals at these works, I have been permitted to have a perforated bench constructed according to the annexed plan, on which the scourers perform their operations. The chest at E communicates with a flue at D, which is heated by a fire in a room below, and when the fire is sufficiently large, the draught occasioned by it is quite strong enough to withdraw the floating flint, either through the perforations on the top of the bench, or by a second chest at the back of the bench and in front of the worker. I am informed both by Captain May and Mr. Shirley that this contrivance works very fairly. It would certainly work better with a draught fan, but as in most of the earthenware works there is as yet no steam power employed, no other means of turning a fan can be obtained than the aid of a boy, to whom the work soon becomes wearisome, and whose labour consequently would be very irregular.

I have requested Captain May to enforce this scouring bench whenever he finds it needful, and I trust the principle will be found available for other works of a similar character.


E
B
C
D

If the Factory Act had done nothing more for the Potteries than call attention to this and kindred matters, it would have deserved well of the population. But other and more important improvements in the district have arisen since its introduction, which may, in part at least, be attributed to it. The following extract from the "Staffordshire Sentinel at the close of last year places the whole subject in its true and interesting light:—

"A marked feature in the trade history of the year has been the erection of new and improved manufactories, and the extended introduction of machinery, more particularly in the clay-making department; all tending to lighten the labour and improve the physical condition of both young and old employed in the manufacture. This is one of the beneficial results of the introduction of the Factory Act into the district. Another, which is "looming in the future," is the reduction of the number of our annual holidays. Now that the working hours are shortened, and men who are dependent on the assistance of women or children have no opportunity of making up for time lost in debauchery in the early part of the week by long days of slavery towards the end, and are consequently becoming more regular and steady in their labour, they do not need, nor can they afford, so much time for mere holiday making. They are mistaken, too, in the notion that, as they are paid by the piece, time lost is their own loss only. Rent, wear and tear of machinery, and establishment expenses are going on; so that the loss is shared by the master, who cannot afford the short hours and frequent playtimes that many of his men make. Messrs. Minton and Co. have dispensed with the Martinmas holidays, and their employés have been steadily at work during the week, altogether regardless of this ancient potters' festival. Were the example generally followed we think all parties would be gainers; and a week's cessation at Christmas, the universally festive season, would be far more enjoyable. A similar and equally commendable movement has originated at Tunstall, in the attempt to abolish the wakes holidays there and at Burslem, and to merge them in one general festival in the first week of August."

With respect to the improved protection of machinery, thus also writes a firm in Cheshire to Mr. Sub-inspector Steen, December 1867.

"Thank you for the sketch and explanation of Arrowsmith's lap machine fence. I will try it. I am having an apparatus made to form a guard for an old hosier willow. I found several difficulties in the way, but hope to overcome them. When I have it in work I will inform you."

Lastly, with respect to accidents, I have once more to call your attention to those which happen in scutch mills. They only come under my notice incidentally, but it has been so frequently of late that, it is high time something was done

to endeavour to prevent them. I believe, and I have given evidence to that effect, that scutch mills are as much flax factories under the Factory Act as any other kind of textile mill. But my opinion has been overruled; and so the unfortunates who work in them are maimed, killed, or worked long hours, without supervision. I will not now add to what I have before said, any testimony of my own, but will adduce that of a physician well calculated to throw light upon the severe nature of the accidents occasioned by scutch mill machinery, namely, Dr. Babington, surgeon to the County Londonderry Infirmary.

"I have lived (says he) during my professional life (commenced in 1835) in the flax-growing province of Ulster; first in county Donegal, medical officer of a large dispensary district; afterwards at Portstewart, county Derry; then, for 13 years, medical officer of Coleraine Union Workhouse; and for 12 years surgeon to the County Londonderry Infirmary. In each year I have had under my care many cases of accidents from flax mills, of greater or less magnitude. In some cases one or two fingers have been lost; in others a whole hand, often a whole limb, sacrificed; and, occasionally, life lost by the frightful injuries inflicted.

"Flax, when pulled from the earth, is steeped for a certain time, then spread on grass lands and dried in the sun; afterwards dried in kilns constructed for the purpose; then bruised, and carried to the mills ('scutch mills,' as they were formerly called), there to be scutched or cleaned. And here begins the danger to lives and limbs.

"In order to have the flax properly scutched or cleaned—that is, to have all extraneous substances removed, nothing to be left but the fibrous texture to be afterwards spun and woven—it is first submitted to a process of bruising, or trituration, by passing it through grooved metal rollers, similar to the rollers of a threshing machine. When sufficiently crushed and softened it is submitted to the action of the 'fliers' or 'wipers,' which are sharp knife-like boards, set upon a spindle, and driven, as are the rollers, with great rapidity, either by water power or steam. This last process separates the 'shows,' as they are called, and leaves the flax clean.

"In each of these parts of the manufacture of the staple commodity of Ulster accidents frequently occur; and in each succeeding flax season we can scarcely take up any newspaper published in Ulster, from September to March, without finding a record of a case or cases of accidents at flax mills, some attended with loss of life, others with the loss of an arm, fore-arm, or hand, many with the loss of fingers; all the sufferers more or less injured, maimed, or mutilated, and left comparatively useless for the rest of their lives, too often to be supported, with their young families, by the poor rates, or frequently having their own laudable exertions for self-support aided and supplemented by their kind neighbours.

"The most serious form of accident we meet with is occasioned by the rolling machinery. These are grooved cylinders, and frequently a portion of flax sticks in them, or goes in crooked. The machinery is working with great rapidity, and the attendant, who is 'feeding' the rollers, eager and anxious, makes a snap at the flax to pluck it out. Either a finger, the cuff of a coat, the sleeve of a shirt, or a portion of a female's dress (for women are constantly employed at these mills) is caught, the whole hand and arm is dragged or sucked in, and the whole limb smashed and mutilated before the machinery can be stopped. It has hapened that the arm has been torn off from the shoulder.

"The other form of accident is from the 'fliers,' 'wipers,' or scutching apparatus. Although these 'wipers,' or knife-like boards, are sheathed, and work in sheaths, still if the workman, or 'scutcher,' is not particularly attentive he may place his hand, holding the 'stricks' of flax, too close to, or rather in front of, the 'wiper,' and will receive a most severe blow, sometimes severing a finger or two from his hand, always inflicting a severe compound fracture, extending through one, two, or three fingers or metacarpal bones.

"From the very large number of cases which have come under my own personal observation I have selected 20, the heads of which I annex, as an illustration of the statements I have made, that these flax-mill accidents are attended with frightful consequences—maiming, mutilation, permanent disablement, and even loss of life.

"No. 1. W. B., aged 24.—Left arm comminuted, contused, lacerated, elbow joint opened, lower extremity of humerus fractured. The fingers were caught in the rollers in an attempt to disentangle a portion of flax, the whole arm was dragged into the machinery, and was frightfully crushed and lacerated. Amputation four inches below shoulder-joint. Recovered.

"No. 2. J. M.—Ulcerated stump, following amputation of right arm for injuries of a similar nature.

"No. 3, J. M. H., aged 40.—Right hand lacerated, fractured; wrist-joint laid open, ends of radius and ulna fractured. An attempt was made to save the hand; gangrene set in, amputation of fore-arm above the line of demarcation on the seventh day after the accident. Tetanus set in on fifth day after the operation, and the twelfth from occurrence of the accident. Died on the fourteenth day from the commencement of tetanic symptoms.

"No. 4. John Dinsmore.—Entangled in rollers, caught by sleeve of his coat, whole hand and arm dragged in, all the bones fractured, and muscles lacerated, except the deltoid; axillary cavity laid open. Amputation at shoulder-joint. Recovered.

"No. 5. Mary M'Neill, aged 40.—Attending the rollers, her fingers were caught and dragged in, all the fingers of right hand were crushed off; the machinery was working slowly, and she dragged her hand out, and actually pulled the median nerve almost from the root; several inches of it were hanging out of the wound. Tetanus set in on the eighth day after the accident,

and she died on the seventh day, 15 days from the occurrence of the injury.

"No. 6. J. M. G., aged 50.—Compound fracture of three metacarpal bones from a blow of the 'wiper,' or scutching apparatus. Made a good recovery, but was under treatment from 15th January to 4th May.

"No. 7. J. S., aged 30.—Similar accident to No. 6. Good recovery, after three months' treatment.

"No. 8. J. P., aged 17.—Lacerated wounds of fore-arm, no fracture. Recovery after two months' treatment.

"No. 9. J. L., aged 15.—Compound and comminuted fracture of fore-arm and humerus, dragged into the rollers. Arm amputated. Recovery.

"No. 10. G. W., aged 40.—Compound fracture of first and second fingers of right hand from a blow of the wipers. Recovery.

"No. 11. Sarah M., aged 26.—Caught in the rollers. Compound fracture of thumb and fore-finger of right hand; both amputated. Recovered.

"No 12. Pat. M'Fadden, aged 12.—Compound fracture of three fingers; one amputated. Recovered.

"No. 13. Hugh M'E., aged 21—Fractured fingers and lacerated hand. Recovered.

"No. 14. J. G., aged 12.—Lacerated and fractured fingers. Recovered.

"No. 15. J. M'M., aged 35.—Fractured and lacerated hand; one finger amputated. Recovered.

"No. 16. J.C., aged 24.—Fractured fingers. Recovered.

"No. 17. John C., aged 30.—Compound and comminuted fracture of forearm, elbow-joint, and humerus crushed in the rollers; arm amputated. Recovered.

"No. 18. James Corry, aged 26.—Similar injuries as No. 17; arm amputated. Recovered.

"No. 19. Ellen Logue, aged 18.—Dress caught in the rollers; arm dragged in, crushed, fractured, lacerations reached close to shoulder-joint; the head of the humerus was split; amputation at shoulder-joint. Died on fourth day.

"No. 20. James D., aged 76, a thin, spare, weakly man.—Whole arm crushed in the rollers; amputation close to shoulder-joint, three hours after. Died from exhaustion on the second day after the operation.

"The foregoing selection of only 20 cases from the many I could enumerate is sufficient to arrest our attention. Two amputations at the shoulder-joint, five amputations of arm, two cases of tetanus following the injuries, and the remainder—fractures and lacerations of hands or fingers—frequently requiring partial amputations; and all giving rise to much suffering, and long, painful, anxious surgical care, treatment, attendance, and supervision.

"I have now, in conclusion, to offer a few brief suggestions in order to prevent these accidents, and for the protection of the workers at flax mills.

"1. That all flax mills be registered.

"2. That the machinery be so enclosed as to prevent the possibility of the fingers, hands, or clothes of the workers being caught or entangled therein.

"3. That the mills and machinery be regularly inspected by some competent authority, to see that the machinery is properly enclosed and protected; and that if any owner of a flax mill be found working without being registered, and the machinery certified as being fitly and properly protected, that he be subject to heavy penalties, and liable to pecuniary damages, should any accident occur from his neglect.

"4. That all scutchers be paid proper daily wages, and not by the quantity cleaned, as by the cwt. or stone, as their eagerness to earn large wages makes them reckless and hastily careless.

"5. That no public-house for the sale of spirits be allowed to exist within a mile of a flax mill, and that a severe penalty be imposed on any person bringing intoxicating liquors to a flax mill. Intemperance and drinking are most frequent about these mills, and lead to carelessness, indifference, and accidents."

This sad record is, I have reason to believe, as true as it is melancholy, and I hope it may lead to an instruction to me to try judicially, and if necessary by an appeal to a superior tribunal, whether the word "scutching" among the definitions of textile operations in the 1st Section of the 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 103, is not as applicable to these flax scutching mills as it is to the scutching operations in cotton factories?

Fourthly, with respect to education, and particularly that of factory workers, Captain May writes from the Potteries:—

"The number of half-timers has increased beyond my expectations, having reached 2,951, *i. e.* 2,074 boys and 877 girls. There are still two or three small outlying schools, from which I have received no returns. I estimate the total number of scholars at 2,980. Most of the boys' schools average a weekly attendance of 4·6 for each child, which I think very good."

I hope this is satisfactory evidence of the working of the Act in the earthenware districts, considering that, on the 1st January 1865, I believe none of these children were attending school in conjunction with labour; and there can be no question that this education and consequent discipline of the child, is more or less affecting the habits of the parents. One can see in individual instances the benefits of this discipline; but it is only after a lengthened period that they become fully appreciable.

On co-operation I have only one testimony to offer. Mr. Buller writes as follows:—

"By the way, a manufacturer whom I met last week was telling me that their firm allow their workmen to invest in their concern. The firm guarantees 4½ per cent. as the minimum interest, and they may get 10 per cent. He said they had 2000*l.*

invested by the operatives in this way, but it is now a very much larger sum. The firm don't recognize any sum under 10*l.* The operatives make up such sums amongst themselves, and hand them over to the overlooker as soon as they amount to 10*l.* or upwards; and the masters have been quite surprised with the amount brought forward. People whom they thought could only have brought in a few shillings have managed to bring in 5*l.* or 6*l.*, having withdrawn the sums from various societies. Several of their hands have gone to the north, and every facility has been afforded them for doing so; but they generally find that they find their way back as soon as possible; for though wages are higher absolutely, relatively they are not much higher—*i.e.*, house rent &c., is much higher in the north than in the west. Nor do they get the little helps we give them down here. Moreover, they seem to miss the feeling of interest which exists between master and man with us."

I regret more and more that the workers in brickyards, of whom such abominations have been recorded, are not likely to be touched by the Factories Acts Extension Act, 1867. So far as my expectations go, and I am afraid they are too well founded, where there are 50 or more workers, they will; but where these are under 50, I will venture to predict that no local authority will attempt their supervision.

"The rule (says Mr. Fitton) in some brickyards is that the 'bearers away' should come at 6 a.m. to turn and clap the bricks when necessary—and this must often be done on Sundays as well as on every other day; and to prepare clean clay for the day's work of the moulder. The day's work generally consists of a given tale of bricks being made; and the moulder or actual maker of the bricks, who is frequently a woman, finds her or his own 'pages.' Thus the owner of the brickyard denies his liability to educate these 'pages.' In addition to attendance on the moulder, as long as the actual making of bricks is going on, the 'pages' must, at the end of the day, carry off and empty three or four buckets of dirty water from each moulder's bench, turn and class and stamp, if required, 500 or 600 bricks, sieve ashes, and shoot up and carry away the waste clay thrown on to the floors during the day's work. At the yard of one of the most considerate owners of a brickyard, who has himself taken great pains to carry out a night school for the younger hands employed at his works, the 'pages' come at 6 a.m., fill the bench pools with clean water, pat and prepare the clay, and get ready for the moulder, on whose arrival the children work as the moulder progresses, dine at one or two if they can, and get no other food till after their day's work is done, at 7 or 8 p.m. The moulders begin their day at 8 or 9, and have finished by 5 or 6 p.m., but the children, besides coming as early as 6 in the morning, have always an hour or an hour and a half's work, in addition, at the end of the day, in order to finish up odd jobs."

As the law now stands by which brick making is exempted from the operation of the (Earthenware)

Factory Act, 1864, a very considerable aggregate number of children, young women, and lads are employed around Stourbridge, and also at Broseley and Jackfield, in Shropshire, and Oldbury, in the gas retorts, crucible and brickmakers' sheds, and in other places elsewhere, without any supervision.

So small a number of these are engaged in earthenware manufacture as at present restricted in its definition—*i. e.* excluding bricks—that the regulations of the Factory Acts as to schooling and Saturday half-holidays are quite useless. I find, moreover, that although good night schools are accessible from almost every set of works, very few of the children or their parents on their behalf take advantage of them.

It may be possible under the Workshops Act 1867, to enforce a certain amount of schooling in these brickyards, but the excuse for not employing two children each for half a day, and generally for not sending them to school at all, is almost always the same, viz., that a child who as a "bearer away" or brick moulder's assistant, earns 8*d.* or 10*d.* a day, cannot go to school because the parent cannot afford, out of the 4 or 5 shillings a week or half that sum earned by a child working half days, to pay the 2*d.* a week required for schooling; and also the usual set speech, "where there's a large family all children must work."

Finally, one other long hoped for result, in behalf of which I have so often spoken, presents, I trust, a little more probability of being fulfilled than formerly. As all factory labour is now restricted, and as the public clock by which its restriction is to be duly maintained is to be declared by every occupier, it has surely become a public necessity that Greenwich time should be known at midday in every industrial district.

School Grants.

The following Grants have been made with your sanction to schools in my district.

To the Stoke National School -	£50
To the Witney School - -	5
To Mr. Jaffrey's School, Stockport	5
	60

The following gentlemen have been appointed certifying surgeons since the date of my last Report:—

England.

T. W. Thursfield, Esq., M.D.—Leamington.
H. Collins, Esq., M.D.—Wolverhampton.
S. Morris, Esq.—Prescot.
R. W. Smith, Esq.—Harborne.

H. T. Hartwell, Esq.—Exeter.
W. F. Wade, Esq., M.D.—Birmingham.
R. Blackie, Esq.—Oswestry.
S. H. Munro, Esq., M.D.—Nantwich.
S. Beecroft, Esq.—Hyde.
W. Walsh, Esq.—Newcastle-under-Lyne.
B. Stark, Esq.—Barrow-in-Furness.
W. Pitt, Esq.—Willenhall.
W. H. Morris, Esq.—Studley.
S. M. Potter, Esq.—Collumpton.
B. S. Browne, Esq.—W. Bromwich.
R. Goodwin, Esq.—Ashbourne.
E. L. Jacob, Esq.—Birkenhead.
W. Mathews, Esq.—Nantwich.
E. F. Dehane, Esq.—Wolverhampton.
T. W. Ransom, Esq.—Darlaston.
T. Moffat, Esq.—Hawarden.
W. L. Underhill, Esq.—Tipton.
J. M. Ballenden, Esq.—Sedgley.
A. B. Greatrex, Esq., M.D.—Kidsgrove.
W. R. Brunton, Esq.—Redditch.
T. S. Fletcher, Esq.—Bromsgrove.
C. J. Allan, Esq., M.D.—Alton.
G. Vawdrey, Esq.—Hayle.
T. P. Lewis, Esq.—Basingstoke.
T. E. Owen, Esq.—Totnes.
J. Johnstone, Esq.—Nettlebed.
H. H. Granger, Esq.—Shipton.
A. C. Reade, Esq.—Chester.
R. Craven, Esq.—Southport.
C. L. Covernton, Esq.—Knighton.
J. W. Parry, Esq.—Pwllheli.
J. S. Gaunt, Esq.—Alvechurch.

IRELAND.

J. S. A. Cunningham, Esq.—Ballibay.
P. Mullin, Esq.—New Ross.
W. W. Clancy, Esq.—Mitchelstown.
J. G. Punch, Esq., M.D.—Aghada.
T. Clancy, Esq.—Kilworth.
Dr. McCaw—Belfast.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT BAKER.

The Right Hon.
the Secretary of State
or the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories, &c. Regulation Acts, in the District of Robert Baker, Esq., Inspector of Factories, during the Six Months ended 31st October 1867.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1867.			*Informations laid by Mr. Kent.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 4	The Llanidloes Welsh Flannel and Tweed Company, Limited.	Lieut.-Col. Hunter, Capt. Crewe Read, R.N., Magistrates' Office, Llanidloes.	Neglecting to enter the name and date of first day of employment of a young person in the register.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	" " "	2 0 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	" " "	2 0 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	" " "	2 0 0	0 8 0	
			Informations laid by Mr. Jones.			
May 6	Thomas Hart, Bolton (parent).	Bolton Borough Court, before Fergus Ferguson and John Orton, Esqs.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school, and allowing the same to work full time before it had attained 13 years of age.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
July 4	Robert Coyer - - (Parents, all of Ramsbottom.)	Bury, before John Hutchinson and O. O. Walker, Esqs.	Neglecting to cause their children to attend school, and allowing the same to be employed full time before they had attained 13 years of age.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
"	Thos. Grime - -	" "	" " "	0 10 0	0 12 6	
"	Jonathan Haworth -	" "	" " "	- -	0 12 6	
"	Mitton Hartley -	" "	" " "	- -	0 13 6	
"	Wm. Clarke - -	" "	" " "	- -	0 13 6	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.			*Informations laid by Mr. Jones*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 4	Wm. West - - (Parents, all of Ramsbottom.)	Bury, before John Hutchinson and O. O. Walker, Esqs.	Neglecting to cause their children to attend school, and allowing the same to be employed full time before they had attained 13 years of age.	- -	0 12 6	
"	Henry Windle -	" "	" "	- -	0 12 6	
"	Joseph Collins -	" "	" " "	- -	0 12 6	
"	Jonathan Rothwell -	" "	" " "	- -	0 12 6	
"	Henry Heys - -	" "	" " "	- -	0 12 6	
"	Anthony Dolane -	" "	" " "	- -	0 13 6	
" 8	James Whittle, Bolton (parent).	Bolton County Court, before Stephen Blair and Thos. R. Bridson, Esqs.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	0 10 0	0 13 6	
" 18	Wm. Wilson, Bolton (parent).	" "	For the like offence.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
" 22	Booth Wolstenholme, Ramsbottom.	Bury, before Wm. Hutchinson and Wm. Openshaw, Esqs.	Employing three young persons without surgical certificates.	9 0 0	2 12 6	
" 25	Wm. Rumney, Stubbins, near Bury.	Bury, before Jonathan Mellor and Richard Kay, Esqs.	Employing seven young persons without surgical certificates.	6 0 0	4 10 0	Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	James Ramsbottom and Sons, Edenfield, near Bury.	" "	" " "	4 0 0	0 13 6	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.			*Informations laid by Mr. Jones*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 25	Barlow and Pickup, Ramsbottom.	Bury, before Jonathan Mellor and Richard Kay, Esqs.	Employing seven young persons without surgical certificates.	3 0 0	1 19 6	
"	Eli Dewhurst - - (Parents.)	" "	Neglecting to cause their children to attend school, and allowing them to be employed full time before they had attained 13 years of age.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
"	Thomas Schofield - (Parents.)	" "	" " "	0 5 0	0 13 6	
"	Wm. Hamer - - all of Ramsbottom. (Parents.)	" "	" " "	0 10 0	0 13 6	
" 26	Hugh Roberts, Tottington, near Bury.	Bury, before John Hutchinson and Thos. L. Openshaw, Esqs.	Employing 23 children before noon and after 1 o'clock p.m. on the same day.	24 0 0	12 16 0	Seven cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
Aug. 1	Charles Hutchinson, of Tottington (parent).	Bury, before Wm. Hutchinson and Wm. Openshaw, Esqs.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school, and allowing the same to work full time before it had attained 13 years of age.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	Richard Fitton, Ramsbottom.	" "	Employing five children before noon and after 1 o'clock p.m.	3 0 0	3 13 6	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 5	Samuel and John Prestwich, Lornworth, near Bolton.	Bolton County Court, before T. R. Bridson and Richd. Ainsworth, Esqs.	Employing twenty young persons and women after 6 o'clock p.m.	12	10 10 0	Eight cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
Sept. 5	Thos. Seddow - -	Bury, before O. O. Walker and T. L. Openshaw, Esqs.	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	1 19 0	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.			*Informations laid by Mr. Steen.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 22	Saml. Moorhouse, cotton thread manufacturer, Stockport.	William Rayner, M.D., and William Williamson, Esqs., Stockport Petty Sessions.	Employing three children more than 6½ hours same day.	3 0 0	1 15 0	
"	" "	"	Employing three children more than 6½ hours same day.	- -	0 18 0	Fined in costs only.
"	Eliza Wright, overlooker at Mr. S. Moorhouse's, Stockport.	" "	Wilfully obstructing the Sub-Inspector in the execution of his duty.	3 0 0	0 9 0	
"	James Booth, as parent at Mr. J. Walthew's, Stockport.	" "	Not causing his child to attend school - -	- -	0 8 0	Fined in costs only.
" 2	James Wilde, fustian cutter, Gatley, Wilmslow.	John Wood and Richard Christy, Esqs., Stockport Petty Sessions, County of Chester.	Employing a child more than 6½ hours same day -	1 0 0	0 19 0	
July 3	John Blomley, as parent at Melland and Coward's Bleach Works, Heaton Mersey, near Stockport.	Robert M. Clure, Edward Walmsley, Edmund H. Sykes, Esqs., Stockport Petty Sessions, County of Lancaster.	Not causing his child to attend school - -	- -	0 8 0	Fined in costs only.
Aug. 6	Kay and Richardson, silk spinners and manufacturers, Mobberley.	Lee Porcher Townsend, Esq., Sir Harry Mainwaring, Bart., Knutsford Petty Sessions.	Employing a young person without registration -	1 0 0	8 14 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing three young persons without surgical certificates.	3 0 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing four children without obtaining schoo certificates.	4 0 0		

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.			*Informations laid by Mr. Buller.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 26	William Crowther Mc Michael, Lower Mills, Twerton, near Bath.	Major Allen, Col. Grant, Col. Inigo Jones, Major Vaughan Jenkins, William Long, and J. S. Lean, Esqs., Weston Court House, near Bath.	Employing a child without a school certificate -	0 5 0	0 5 6	The offence after having been proved was transferred to the parent, who seems to have been employing the boy without the mill-owner's knowledge.
"	" "	" "	Employing a boy without a surgical certificate -	3 0 0	0 5 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a boy full time with only a half-time certificate.	- -	0 5 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			Informations laid by Commander S. W. May, R.N.			
July 10	Thomas Millington, workman, Longton.	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Longton.	Employing a child during the breakfast hour -	- -	0 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 31	Joseph Finney & Co., Longton.	" "	Employing two young persons without registration	2 0 0	1 3 6	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing two children without school certificates	1 0 0	1 3 6	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
Sept. 4	James Hand, workman, Longton.	" "	Neglecting to keep factory cleanly - - -	- -	0 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Samuel Allen, workman, Longton.	" "	Neglecting to keep factory cleanly - -	- -	0 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.			*Informations laid by Mr. Girardot.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 23	Sarah Benford (overlooker), Messrs. Foster and Bunney's.	T. W. Hodges (mayor), E. S. Ellis, W. Miles, and J. Howcutt, Esqs., Town Hall.	Obstructing the Sub-Inspector by concealing a child.	4 0 0	0 9 6	
"	" "	" "	Obstructing the Sub-Inspector by concealing a child.	4 0 0	0 9 6	
"	" "	" "	Obstructing the Sub-Inspector by concealing a child.	4 0 0	0 9 6	
"	Messrs. Foster and Bunney, hosiery manufacturers.	" "	Employing three children (the above) without having obtained school certificates of past week.	- -	- - } 1 12 6	Withdrawn at request of the Bench, who thought the former convictions sufficient.
"	Ann Lewitt - -	Same time and place -	Neglecting to cause her child, employed in the above warehouse, to attend school.	- -	- -	Withdrawn for the same reason.
			Informations laid by Mr. Fitton.			
May 28	Ebenezer Williams, of Aberbanc, in Cardigan, worsted spinner.	Rev. Rhys Jones Lloyd, and Thomas Morris, Esq., at Penrhew-pal Sessions.	Employing three females in his factory after 7 p.m. on the 2nd of April.	3 0 0	1 4 0	These cases occurred in the district of Mr. Kent, which was temporarily visited by Mr. Fitton.

List of Prosecutions—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1867.			*Informations laid by Mr. Fitton*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 27	Thomas Hawley, Esq., of The Butts, Coventry, dyer.	William Lynes and Thomas Soden, Esqs., Court House, Coventry.	Omitting to report an accident to the certifying surgeon which occurred to a lad in the dye-house.	Dismissed	0 7 0	In this case the lad injured was engaged as carter's lad and to attend the waggons. On the day in question he had been employed by the man in the dye-house to wash cloths, &c., and during their tea time, while playing with a strap, entangled his fingers in the drum. The magistrates decided that the lad was not "employed" in the factory, and that the owner of the dye-house was not legally bound to report the accident.
			Informations laid by Mr. Bailey.			
June 3	Richard and Henry Law, cotton spinners, Burnley.	T. H. Whitaker and J. Heelis, Esqs., at Burnley.	For deducting a sum exceeding three-pence from the wages of John Duggan on account of a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 11 0	One information.
July 8	Joseph Pickles and Sons, cotton manufacturers, Burnley.	J. Heelis and J. Folds, Esqs., at Burnley.	For employing a child after 6 p.m. on the 26th June 1867.	1 0 0	1 2 0	Two informations.
"	" "	" "	For employing a child after 6 p.m. on the 26th June 1867.	1 0 0		

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1867.			*Informations laid by Mr. Bailey*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 15	Stephenson and Collinge, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Burnley.	John Heelis and James Roberts, Esqs., at Burnley.	For employing a child after 6 p.m. on the 7th July 1867.	3 0 0	0 11 0	One information.
„ 17	Thomas Corbridge, Barrowford.	T. G. Parker and T. T. England, Esqs., at Colne.	For conniving at the employment of his child in a certain factory, as a young person, the said child being under the age of 13.	0 5 0	0 12 6	One information. Paid defendant and one witness 5*s.* in each case, costs of an adjournment at the instance of the Sub-Inspector.
„	Jane Fletcher, Blackho -	„ „	For conniving at the employment of her child in a certain factory, as a young person, the said child being under the age of 13.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
„	Thomas Barrowclough, cotton spinner and manufacturer, Barrowford.	„ „	For employing a child in his factory without having obtained a certificate of attendance at school for the foregone week.	2 0 0	1 4 0	Four informations, of which two were withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	„ „	„ „	For employing a child in his factory without having obtained a certificate of attendance at school for the foregone week,	2 0 0	0 10 0	
„	„ „	„ „	For employing a child in his factory without having obtained a certificate of attendance at school for the foregone week.	- -	0 11 0	

Appendix No. 2.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.& F.
Causing death - - -	3	1	2	–	–	2	5	3	8
Amputation of right hand or arm	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	3
Amputation of left hand or arm	1	2	1	1	–	–	2	3	5
Amputation of part of right hand	4	6	10	23	2	1	16	30	46
Amputation of part of left hand	11	9	11	10	1	3	23	22	45
Amputation of any part of leg or foot - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk - - - -	4	2	12	2	4	–	20	4	24
Fracture of hand or foot - -	9	6	7	4	2	1	18	11	29
Injuries to head and face -	2	8	5	4	2	1	9	13	22
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - -	63	67	110	71	32	12	205	150	355
Total - -	98	102	160	115	43	20	301	237	538

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.& F.
Causing death - - -	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Amputation of part of right hand	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of any part of leg or foot - - -	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk - - - -	5	2	2	–	–	–	7	2	9
Injuries to head and face -	3	1	5	1	4	1	12	3	15
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - -	13	3	8	4	5	–	27	7	34
Total - -	25	6	16	5	10	1	51	12	63
Total number reported -	123	108	176	120	53	21	352	249	601

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

1868.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

21187. 1868.

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TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

My Lord Duke, 27th April 1868.

We have the honour to submit to your Grace our Annual Report.

In the Appendix will be found a series of returns showing the progress of emigration during the last 53 years; the ports from which the emigrants of 1867 were embarked; their nationality; the countries to which they proceeded; and, as far as can be ascertained, their trades or occupations. From these returns it will be seen that the emigration of 1867, which amounted to 195,953, was smaller than in any year since 1862; that it was less than the emigation of 1866 by 8,929; and less than the average emigration of the preceding four years by 15,882.

Emigration, 1815 to 1867. Appendices, Nos. 1 to 6.

Emigration of 1867.

Of the whole number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom, there were—

Nationality of emigrants.

English	55,494
Irish	88,622
Scotch	12,866
Foreigners	31,193

In addition to whom there were 7,778, principally cabin passengers, whose origin is not given.

The decrease in 1867 as compared with 1866 was exclusively among English and Irish emigrants. The numbers were—

Decrease in emigration as compared with 1866.

	1866.	1867.	Decrease.	
English	58,856	55,494	3,362 =	5·71 per cent.
Irish	98,890	88,622	10,268 =	10·38 „

In the Scotch emigration and that of foreigners there was an increase:—

	1866.	1867.	Increase.	
Scotch	12,307	12,866	559 =	4·54 per cent.
Foreigners	26,691	31,193	4,502 =	16·86 „

Comparing the emigration of 1866 and 1867 the English emigrants formed of the whole—

	28·72 and 28·32	per cent. respectively.
The Irish -	48·26 and 45·22	,,
The Scotch -	6 and 6·56	,,
Foreigners -	13·02 and 15·91	,,

The decrease in the Irish emigration was therefore not only the largest actually, but in the largest ratio to the emigration from the same division of the United Kingdom of the preceding year.

In the trades there was a considerable decrease in 1867 as compared with 1866, in the number classed as agricultural labourers, &c., bricklayers, clerks, general labourers, and tailors. There has been an increase in the numbers classed as gentlemen and professional men and governesses.

Emigration to the United States. Number of Irish emigrants.

Of the whole number of emigrants, 159,275, equal to 81·28 per cent., went to the United States. Of these the Irish amounted to 79,571, less than half of the whole number, but nearly nine-tenths of the Irish emigration. Both the general emigration and the Irish emigration to the United States were therefore larger in proportion than in 1866, which again showed an increase over the proportions of the years immediately preceding it. The remainder of the Irish emigration was divided pretty equally between British North America and Australia.

Proportion of Irish single men and single women to whole Irish emigration.

Among the adult emigrants were 75,443 single men and 37,004 single women. Of these 34,895 men and 25,068 women were Irish. The proportion therefore of single men to the whole Irish emigration was 39 · 37 per cent., of single women 28 · 28 per cent.

Emigrants carried to North America in steam and sailing vessels.

Of the emigrants who went to the United States and British North America 162,295 or 92 · 86 per cent. went in steamers, and only 12,483 or 7 · 14 per cent. in sailing ships. This, as we have pointed out in previous reports, is a proof that the emigrants were not of the destitute class that formed the bulk of the emigration in former years. The proportion of those who go in steamers has been continuously progressive. In 1863 it was 45 · 85 per cent., in 1864 53 · 55, in 1865 73 · 50, in 1866 81 · 16, and last year, as has been said, 92 · 86. The use of sailing ships for the conveyance of emigrants to America will apparently soon cease altogether.

Accidents at sea. Appendix No. 31.

The emigration of 1867 was singularly uneventful. We are happy to be able to state that not a single accident attended with loss of life has been reported to us, and that there was no sickness in any of the ships of which we have received returns. In the Appendix will be found a list of vessels which carried emigrants to North America, with the

Mortality in steam and sailing vessels.

numbers on board, and the mortality, so far as we have been able to ascertain it. It will be seen that in the steam vessels, for which we have received returns, there emigrated 136,395 persons, among whom there were 85 deaths, equal to a percentage of ·06, and that in the sailing vessels, for which similar reports have been received, there emigrated 3,294 persons, among whom there were 3 deaths, equal to a percentage of ·09. Taking the average voyage of steam vessels to America at 16 days, and of sailing ships at 35 days, this would give a mortality in steam vessels at the rate of 14·21 per 1,000 per annum, and in sailing vessels of 9·41. Considering the class from which emigrants are chiefly drawn, and the great change in the mode of life produced by a sea voyage, these results must, we think, be considered very satisfactory.

Appendices, Nos. 25 to 30.

Considerable sums were as usual remitted by residents in North America, either in the shape of prepaid passage orders or cash to their friends in the United Kingdom. The great bulk of the remittances were from the Irish. The amount remitted was from—

Money remitted from America for assisting emigration of friends. Appendix No. 24.

	£	s.	d.
The United States - -	540,884	11	3
Canada and New Brunswick -	2,145	5	9
	543,029	17	0

Of this amount, 202,914*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* was in the form of prepaid passage orders, the rest in money. We feel bound to repeat what we have said in former reports, that our returns on this subject are very imperfect, as we have no other means of obtaining information than the courtesy of the bankers, merchants, and shipowners through whom the remittances are made.

The number of persons who proceeded to Australia and New Zealand in 1867 was 14,446, of whom 4,507 were assisted to emigrate more or less by means of colonial or imperial funds. The emigration to these colonies is considerably smaller than in any year since the opening of the gold-fields. It is with pleasure, however, that we can state that it has been of a satisfactory character as regards health and freedom from accidents during the voyage. The mortality has not exceeded ·25 per cent. in the ships chartered by us, and, so far as the returns we have received, will show it has been about ·69 per cent. in private ships.

Emigration to Australia and New Zealand.

Assisted emigrants.

Mortality in Government and private vessels.

The only colonies which promoted immigration by means of public funds were Victoria, New South Wales, and

Government emigration.

Appendices, Nos. 7 to 15.

South Australia; but we were able to send out a few emigrants to Western Australia by means of the parliamentary vote for that purpose.

To Victoria.

The arrangements under which emigration to Victoria was conducted were made by the Colonial Government in September 1866. They provide for the selection and despatch by us every month of 150 single women, with a certain number of married couples, together with the holders of warrants issued by the colonial authorities. Latterly, however, the funds remitted to us have not been sufficient fully to carry out this system, and we have been unable to send out in the course of the year more than 741 single women, of whom 475 were selected by us, and the remaining 266 through the agency of Miss Rye. The number of passage warrants issued since September 1866 has been 2,808, and represents 5,224 souls. The number of passage warrant holders whom we have sent out amounts to 2,216 persons. The funds in our hands available for this emigration came to an end in December, but by recent mails, we have received further remittances, and from the tenor of the advices from the colony we conclude that emigration to Victoria is to be continued at the expense of the public funds, and that the necessary remittances may be expected for the purpose.

Number of single women selected and despatched.

Number selected by Miss Rye.

Number of passage warrant holders sent out.

Funds available for emigration.

New South Wales. Discontinuance of passage certificate system of emigration. Number of emigrants sent out.

The emigration to New South Wales was chiefly carried on through passage certificates (similar to those issued in Victoria under the name of passage warrants), which entitle the holders to passages in ships chartered by this Board. The number of persons sent out to this colony during the year was 670. By a recent despatch, however, we are informed that this system is for the future to be discontinued, as not calculated to introduce the class most required in the colony, and that a system better adapted to meet the wants of the colony will probably receive the sanction of the Legislature at an early date.

South Australia. Suspension of assisted emigration. Funds for emigration purposes.

The assisted emigration to South Australia was limited last year to a single vessel carrying 349 passengers, which was despatched in June. At the present time no passages to that colony are granted, but the colonial legislature in its recent sitting voted 30,000*l.* for emigration purposes.

Western Australia. Number of emigrants sent out.

We have granted passages to Western Australia, out of the Parliamentary vote, to 101 statute adults.

New Zealand. Emigration very limited.

During the past year the assisted emigration to New Zealand, which is under the management of agents appointed for the purpose by the Provincial Government, has been very limited, and to Queensland it has, we believe,

Queensland.

been entirely suspended, except as to providing for outstanding claims. Emigration suspended.

PASSENGERS' ACTS.

No alteration was made in the Passengers' Acts during 1867. Passengers' Acts.

The following prosecutions were instituted under the provisions of the Passengers' Acts in 1867:— Prosecutions under Act in the United Kingdom.

Place.	Party prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Liverpool -	Thomas Tighe -	Breach of 75th Section.	Case dismissed.
London -	F. S. Gray - -	Breaches of the 66th, 71st, and 73d Sections.	Ordered to pay 5*l.* 10*s.* for subsistence money.
	F. S. Gray - -	Breach of 71st Section.	Fined 15*l.*, and ordered to return the money received for passages.
	Adolphus Alexander - - / James Webb -	Breach of 66th and 71st Sections.	Case dismissed; complainant did not appear.
	Messrs. Coune and West - - / Messrs. West and Robinson - / W. R. Powell -	Breach of 71st Section -	Fined 30*l*, and ordered to return 141*l.* received on account of passages, or 2 months imprisonment.

The amounts recovered for emigrants through the intervention of the Emigration Officers were as follows; viz.:— Amounts recovered through the intervention of emigration officers.

	£	s.	d.
Liverpool - - -	171	2	2
London - - -	100	0	0
Glasgow - - -	259	7	8
Cork - - -	3,399	0	3
Londonderry - -	5	0	0
	3,934	15	1

Emigration from India to Mauritius and the West Indies.

There was no emigration from India to Mauritius during the year 1867. The only Indians introduced were 350 from Réunion. The stoppage of immigration was the result of the commercial depression produced by several bad crops, followed by the monetary crisis of 1866, and the epidemic Mauritius. Immigration suspended. Appendices, Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 19.

Emigration. Mortality.

fever. The numbers who left the colony and returned to India in 1867 were 3,408. The deaths in the first 9 months of 1867 were 16,470, so that at the date of the last returns the Indian population in the colony did not exceed—

Indians in the colony.

Males.	Females.	Total.
150,004	75,730	225,734

being 17,940 less than at the corresponding date of 1866.

West Indies. Number of coolies despatched to the West Indies in 1866-67. Appendix No. 20.

The number of emigrants despatched from India to the West Indies in the season of 1866–67, including children born on the voyage, was—

Mortality on the voyage.

	Numbers.	Deaths on voyage.	Per-centage.
British Guiana	4,527	180	3·97
Trinidad -	2,999	123	4·10
Jamaica -	1,710	85	4·97
St. Vincent -	491	14	2·85
Total -	9,727	402	4·13

Number despatched, 1867–68. Appendix No. 21.

The number despatched from India during the season 1867–68 was 4,516, of whom there had arrived at the date of our last reports—

Mortality on the voyage.

	Numbers.	Deaths on voyage.	Per cent.
British Guiana -	1,507	60	3·82
Trinidad -	1,160	39	3·25

The result as regards mortality on the voyage is, that in the season 1866–67, out of 9,727 despatched, 402, or 4·13 per cent., died, while in the season 1867–68, out of 2,766 who embarked at Calcutta or were born on the voyage, 99 died, equal to a mortality of 3·57 per cent. The mortality, therefore, on the voyage during the present season, though not yet brought down as low as the mortality of 1862–63, is lower than it has been in any year since that date.

Regulations for the remittance to India of the savings of coolies.

Arrangements were made during the past year to enable Indian emigrants to remit money to their friends in India. These arrangements are based on the system of Post Office Orders established in this country. We place a copy of the regulations in the Appendix. The notice on the order is to be printed in English and in one of the native languages of the emigrants, and the Governors of the colonies are to apply to the Emigration Agents in India for the forms they may require.

Appendix No. 32.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

Chinese emigration to the West Indies in 1867.

There has been no emigration from China to the West Indies since our report of last year. The difficulties created

by the convention entered into in March 1866 by the ministers of France and England with the Chinese Government have not yet been removed, and until they are removed emigration could not be carried on from China to the British West Indies with advantage. It is hoped, however, that the representations of the French and British ministers will induce the Chinese Government to give up the stipulation for a back passage, and that until a new convention can be arranged the regulations in force before March 1866 will be allowed to come again into operation. Instructions to that effect have been sent to the British minister at Pekin, but we have not yet heard that they have led to any satisfactory result.

Visit of Mr. Thornton Warner to China to inquire into the subject of Chinese emigration.

In the meantime the Government of Trinidad, anxious to ascertain whether a better class of emigrants cannot be obtained from China, have commissioned Mr. Thornton Warner, their Emigration Agent at Calcutta, to proceed to China to enquire into the subject. He was to leave Calcutta immediately on the close of the emigration season there, so as to be back at his post before the opening of the season 1868–69.

Such being the general results of the emigration, we proceed to refer to such details connected with the emigration as can be best dealt with under separate heads.

MAURITIUS.

Mortality among immigrants working on estates from fever.

Very large in the Black River district.

During the year 1867 a fever of a very virulent type prevailed extensively in Mauritius, and caused great mortality in the population generally. Among the immigrants working on estates, however, amounting to upwards of 70,000, the mortality in the six months ending 30th June 1867 was at the rate of only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In one district only, that of Black River, where the epidemic began, and was throughout most severe, was there any excessive mortality among the immigrants on estates. In that district, out of 4,049 labourers, 401, or 9·90 per cent., died in six months, while there was also a large mortality among the women and children. Lamentable, however, as was this mortality, it appears to have been less than among the old immigrants not on estates, who are said in some of their villages to have lost a fourth of their numbers. The comparative immunity of the immigrants on estates is attributed to the improvement which has taken place in their camps and hospitals in the last few years.

Lawless habits of the "old" immigrants.

Much complaint is made of the irregular and lawless habits of the "old" immigrants, who refuse to take em-

ployment on estates. It is said that these people congregate in large numbers in filthy and overcrowded huts, without any attention to sanitary considerations, and in unsuitable localities, or become vagrants throughout the colony; that they have no honest means of obtaining a livelihood; and that they form bands of from 40 to 50 persons for the commission of crimes of violence. It is further said that the number of vagrants arrested by the police has averaged during the last six years upwards of 21,400 per annum, and that there has been an increase in crimes and misdemeanors from 6,273 in 1861 to 8,886 in 1864, and 8,195 in 1865. Measures have been proposed by the local authorities, and are now, we believe, under your Grace's consideration, to bring this class of old immigrants more within the control of the magistracy and police.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Immigration.

Number of coolies and Chinese who had re-indentured themselves.

Number of emigrants on estates. Mortality.

By the reports of the Immigration Agent of British Guiana for the first six months of 1867 (the latest we have received) it appears that during that half year 2,765 Indians and Chinese had reindentured themselves for a second period of five years' service, and had received bounties for so doing to the amount of $137,075=28,557*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, or at the rate of more than 10*l.* a head; that the number of emigrants employed on estates on 30th June was 42,166; that the people were healthy and well conducted; and that the mortality had been at the rate of 2·17 per cent. in the six months. Of the three counties into which the colony is divided Essequibo appears to be generally the healthiest, next Berbice, and last Demerara.

Return coolies by "Ganges" Appendix No. 22.

One vessel, the "Ganges," was despatched during the year to India with return coolies.

The numbers embarked were—

Men - - -	263
Women - - -	103
Children - -	69
Infants - - -	16
	451

Amount of savings deposited.

The amount deposited by them with the Receiver General for remittance to India was $49,141, equal to $137, or 28*l.* 1*s.* 10*d*, for each adult, in addition to which it is said that several made remittances through the banks, and others carried money and jewellery with them. It may

be assumed, therefore, that the savings of these people were not less than at the rate of 30*l.* a head.

Measures are in contemplation to provide places of confinement for immigrants under sentence of imprisonment for desertion or unlawful absence, other than the ordinary prisons of the colony. The object is to remove immigrants guilty of offences not involving moral turpitude from contact with ordinary criminals, and at the same time to enforce and if possible to utilize their labour while under sentence. Mere imprisonment, unless regular and penal labour is enforced, has no terror for an Indian or Chinese labourer.

Places of confinement for immigrants under sentence of imprisonment for desertion.

Some confusion has been recently created by a decision of the Chief Justice of the colony on the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance relating to task work. The ordinance requires that an immigrant shall perform during the week "five tasks of the extent assigned for the same rate "of wages as daily tasks to the Creole labourers of the "colony." In two recent cases that were brought before him, the Chief Justice held that the words of the ordinance in respect to task work were unintelligible, and the immigrants were in consequence discharged. These judgments caused much excitement in the colony, but the legislature will no doubt make whatever amendments in the ordinance may be necessary to cure the defect.

Working of the provisions of the immigration ordinance relating to task work.

TRINIDAD.

Arrangements were made during the past year to provide better hospital accommodation than they have heretofore enjoyed for immigrants in Trinidad. Up to last year it had been the practice to send immigrants requiring medical attendance to the colonial hospitals at Port of Spain and San Fernando. Those hospitals, however, had become inadequate to the demands upon them, and it was therefore decided to require that separate hospitals should be established on all estates on which immigrants are located. This has been done, and with a few exceptions the hospitals appear to be well situated and constructed. Regulations for their management have been recently issued by the Governor, which if properly enforced will secure their efficiency.

Hospital accommodation for immigrants.

The health of newly arrived immigrants having been injuriously affected by their consumption of improper or unwholesome food, an ordinance has been passed requiring that during the first 12 months after their arrival a part of their wages should be paid in provisions at a certain fixed rate. A similar provision has existed for several years in

Consumption by newly-arrived immigrants of improper food.

some of the other West India colonies, where it was found that the immigrants injured their health by consuming improper or insufficient food.

Suppression of squatting, and sale of Crown lands.

In our Report of last year we described at some length the questions that had arisen in Trinidad in respect to the suppression of squatting and the disposal of Crown lands. These questions, originally brought forward by Sir H. J. Manners Sutton, have been continued by his successor, who has suggested a scheme which has received your Grace's sanction. Under this scheme it is proposed to remove at once all new squatters, and those of the unimproving and semi-barbarous class, to allow the well-disposed to purchase the land on which they are settled at 1*l.* an acre for ordinary land, and 2*l.* an acre for village sites, or, if it is necessary to remove them, to provide them with land elsewhere on advantageous terms, and to concentrate the settlements as much as possible, and found villages, both with a view to the social improvement of the squatters, and to reclaim a portion of the land which they occupy in a wasteful and irregular manner.

This scheme is to be brought into operation tentatively in the first instance.

Reduction in the price of Crown lands.

With respect to the disposal of Crown lands to general purchasers, it has been decided to reduce the price for ordinary lands to 1*l.*, and for village lots to 2*l.* an acre, and to transfer the management from the Court of Intendant to a Surveyor General. For the latter purpose an ordinance has been passed by the local legislature.

JAMAICA.

Dormant titles to abandoned land.

Laws for the survey of disputed lands, and declaring what land is forfeited for nonpayment of quitrent and land tax.

In Jamaica great inconvenience has from time to time arisen from the existence of dormant titles to abandoned land, which, after the land has been occupied and cultivated, have been revived and enforced. To prevent such evils in future, two laws have been passed by the legislature of the colony: one for making effectual provision for the survey of disputed lands; the other for declaring in what manner land on which quitrent and land tax have not been paid shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

The first of these laws affords facilities for identifying lands in dispute, but does not affect the question of title. The second provides in substance that any land on which the quitrent and land tax of 1*d.* an acre has been unpaid for 10 years before the passing of the law, or shall remain unpaid for 3 years after it has passed, shall be liable to forfeiture.

In the second law your Grace has required that some modifications should be made, to reduce the term for which arrears of quitrent may be demanded, to extend the period within which forfeiture for nonpayment should hereafter accrue, and to protect the interests of minors, lunatics, and incapable persons, as well as of absentees.

In the meantime a report has been obtained from the Surveyor General, Colonel Mann, on the waste lands of Jamaica, and the occupation of land by the negroes. From this report it appears that Jamaica contains 2,724,262 acres, of which only 43,250 acres (mostly inaccessible, and unfit for cultivation) are now in the hands of the Crown; but 955,525 acres are liable to forfeiture for nonpayment of quitrent, and are expected gradually to fall to the Crown under the operation of the second of the above laws, when sanctioned; of the remaining 1,725,487 acres in the hands of private individuals, only about 660,000 acres appear to be under cultivation or useful occupation.

Quantity of land liable to forfeiture for nonpayment of quitrent.

Number of acres under cultivation.

From the extensive abandonment of estates and the absence of proprietors, there are large tracts having no accessible owner from whom legal titles can be obtained or by whom unlawful encroachment can be repressed. No state of things could be more favourable to squatting, and when the disposition and habits of the negro are considered, it can be no matter of surprise that squatting in the worst forms has extensively prevailed.

Squatting.

As regards land in the hands of private individuals, no special measures are said to be required. Colonel Mann is of opinion, in which the Governor concurs, that for conflicting claims the existing law, if duly administered, will afford sufficient protection to both sides. By this law a squatter obtains a possessory title after seven years' occupation under any will or conveyance, although the occupation commenced in error or apparently in fraud. In cases of disputed title where the value of the land is under 12*l.* per annum (which limit includes almost all cases of squatting), the matter can be disposed of by two justices of the peace with but little delay or expense.

It is only Crown lands, and more especially the lands abandoned and liable to forfeiture, that occasion difficulty. With regard to these it will be necessary to deal on some general and equitable principle with such squatters as may not be able to establish a possessory or other title to their holdings. The number of squatters on these lands is not at present known, but from the measures now in progress it is expected that this information will shortly be approximately obtained.

ST. VINCENT.

Condition of coolies.

Number under indenture.

Mortality.

The reports from St. Vincent as to the condition of the Indians in that island are in every way satisfactory. The number under indenture at the end of 1866 was 625. The number who passed out of indenture during the first six months of 1867 was 332, but the arrival of the "Newcastle" with 473, and the increase by births, is said to have made up the numbers on 30th June last to 790. There had been only two deaths among the coolies during the half year; it is said that they are working well, and that a very good feeling prevails between them and their masters. Only six individuals had been committed to prison during the six months, of whom—

2 were for breach of contract.
1 „ assault.
2 „ larceny.
1 „ disturbing public peace.

Coolies by "Newcastle."

The immigrants by the "Newcastle" had had a long voyage, but arrived in good health, and were allotted almost immediately after their arrival. They are said to be giving satisfaction to their employers.

Act to amend Indenture Act of 1857. Appendix No. 33.

In the course of the year an Act was passed by the legislature, which we print in the Appendix, entitled "An Act to amend the Immigration Act, 1857." The object of this Act is to make it imperative on the Immigration Agent to visit estates on which immigrants are employed, at least twice in the year. Occasion has at the same time been taken to require from the employers of immigrants more perfect returns respecting the immigrants on their estates, and also to correct an omission in the "amended Immigration Act, 1859," which left the bounty to be paid by employers on reindentures the same as before, although the term of reindenture was by that Act reduced from 5 to 3 years.

GRENADA.

Number of coolies on estates.

Mortality.

No immigrants were introduced into Grenada during 1867. On the 30th June last there were 1,636 immigrants on estates in that island, and the number of deaths during the half year had been 36, equal to a mortality of 2·15 per cent. But of those who died 15 were immigrants of the "Countess of Ripon," among whom a considerable mortality had prevailed ever since their arrival in the colony. Deducting these, the mortality among the older immigrants was equal to only 1·43 per cent.

There is no doubt that the immigrants by the "Countess of Ripon" had been much neglected on their first arrival, and that the mortality among them was in great measure the result of that neglect. Steps had been taken by the local government to remove immigrants from the estates where the mortality had been most severe and to prosecute the managers who had been guilty of neglect. These prosecutions, however, in consequence of the state of the law, had been only partially successful. Much irritation had been manifested by the planters at the proceedings taken by the government in the interest of the immigrants, and charges of unfair conduct, which on investigation were shown to be groundless, were brought by some of the planters against the Immigration Agent. These circumstances will have to be taken into consideration if at any time the planters of Grenada should apply for a renewal of immigration.

Mortality amongst coolies by the "Countess of Ripon."

Prosecutions of managers of estates.

In the meantime it is satisfactory to know, on the authority of the Administrator of the government, that there has been "a marked improvement in the condition of the immigrants "since the establishment of hospitals on the estates."

In the course of the year an Act was passed to relieve certain of the immigrants from a difficulty as to their claim to return passages, caused by the default of a previous Immigration Agent, and the opportunity was taken to sanction the payment of a bounty of 10*l.* to every adult immigrant in commutation of his right to a back passage. One hundred and twenty-eight immigrants who had put in their claim to back passages took advantage of this commutation.

Commutation by cooly of his right to return passage.

ST. LUCIA, ANTIGUA, AND TOBAGO.

No immigrants were introduced into any of these colonies during 1867, nor are there any there now who have not completed their term of industrial residence. The number of Indians in St. Lucia on 30th June last was 1,208, of whom 1,085 were still located on estates. The deaths among them had been 10 and the births 9 during the preceding six months. A considerable number will become entitled to back passages during the present year, and an ordinance has accordingly been passed, similar to the Act passed in Grenada, to sanction the commutation of the claim for a payment of 10*l.* per adult. The result will of course be, that all who are entitled to the back passage, but do not return to India, whether they had intended to do so or not, will receive the commutation.

Immigration.

Number of coolies in St. Lucia.

Mortality

Commutation of right to return passage.

ST. KITTS AND ANGUILLA.

Immigration into St. Kitts.

The only immigrants received in St. Christopher's in 1867 consisted of 51 persons (38 male and 13 female) from Madeira, who were allotted in small numbers among 11 estates.

Anguilla salt ponds.

In the course of the year an application was received from the Anguilla Salt Pond Company to be allowed to transfer their interest in the salt ponds in that island to a Mr. Carter. A lease of the salt ponds had been granted to the company in 1855 on condition that the company executed certain works on the island, and paid a duty of 2½*d.* per barrel on all the salt they exported. The undertaking had not succeeded, partly, as was alleged, from the difficulty of obtaining a competent manager, and partly from the pressure of the duty. It was proposed therefore that the lease should be surrendered, and a new lease for an extended period, and at a reduced royalty, be granted to Mr. Carter. Your Grace was pleased to accede to this application, and to grant Mr. Carter a fresh lease for 20 years on condition of the payment of a royalty of ½*d.* a bushel on all salt exported from the island. But, to ensure the working of the ponds, it is made a condition that a certain minimum quantity should be exported on an average of three or five years. Some question has arisen as to the exact terms of this condition, but we have no doubt that it will in the end be settled satisfactorily.

Lease of ponds to Mr. Carter.

Act for the settlement of land claims in Anguilla.

In their session of 1867 the legislature of Anguilla passed an Act for the settlement of claims to land in that island. It appears that, the public records of the island being very imperfect, it has become impossible in many cases to make out a title to land there, and the uncertainty of title affected its value very seriously, as, in the absence of any title beyond mere possession, the holder was unwilling to lay out money in its improvement, while he was also unable to dispose of it by sale. To remedy this state of things, by establishing an inexpensive and simple mode of settling claims to land, the Act was passed. It authorizes the appointment of Commissioners, who are to examine into applications for grants, and to be guided in their decisions by equity and good conscience. The Commissioners, on being satisfied of the justice of a claim, are to make a report to that effect to the Governor, and to prepare a grant, but the Governor may, if he thinks fit, order any case to be reheard and specially reported on, and may after such special report submit the case to the Commissioners for further investigation. The rights of the Crown are specially reserved.

It has been alleged that phosphates similar to those found in the Island of Sombrero exist also in Anguilla, and application has been made by certain residents in that island and in the Island of St. Martin for permission to search for them. We have not heard whether their search has been attended with any success.

Search for phosphates in the island of St. Martin.

BAHAMAS.

In our general Report in 1863 we stated the terms on which the late Duke of Newcastle had consented to the commutation of the tenure of the salt ponds in the Turks Islands from leasehold to freehold, on condition of the payment of a perpetual royalty on all salt exported from the island. There were difficulties arising from difference of tenure which prevented the adoption at that time of the same system in the Bahamas. Those difficulties having since been got over or explained away, your Grace sanctioned a similar commutation of the tenure of salt ponds in the Bahamas. The amount of the perpetual royalty was fixed by the Governor, under the authority conveyed to him by your Grace, at $\frac{1}{4}d.$ a bushel, or half what it is in the Turks Islands. It is, however, said by the Governor, and admitted by the President of the Turks Islands, that the natural advantages of the latter will enable the saltrakers there to compete without difficulty with the saltrakers in the Bahamas, notwithstanding the difference of the royalty and other charges to which salt is subject in the Turks Islands.

Salt ponds.

Conversion of leasehold into freehold tenure.

An effort was made during the past year to place the tenure of land in the Bahamas on a more satisfactory footing. The system had in former years been very lax, and the want of proper surveys, the neglect to enforce punctual payment of the purchase money, the almost total absence of legal tranfers and testamentary dispositions, and other irregularities arising from the social condition of the people, had had the effect of confusing titles, of injuriously affecting the public revenue, and of retarding the advancement of the colony.

Tenure of land.

With a view of providing a remedy for this state of things, the Governor appointed Mr. Burnside Commissioner to examine and report on the whole question. Mr. Burnside made a report embodying a number of practical suggestions, which, with a few exceptions, were adopted by the Governor, who, in conformity with them, gave directions for the prompt issue of grants for all lands already surveyed—for the survey of lands wholly or partly paid for—for the survey and division into small allotments of certain tracts of

Mr. Burnside's Report on.

vacant lands, commencing the experiment in St. Salvador, one of the richest and most promising of the islands—for the publication of lists of arrears now due—for the issue of acknowledgments for all bank certificates lodged with the Surveyor General in payment of Crown lands—for the preparation of forms of conveyance for general use—for the collection of the amounts due on the outstanding notes of hand—and for accepting 6*s.* an acre for country lands, and the upset price without auction for improved town lots. He has further announced his intention, as soon as the Surveyor General's Department can undertake the task, of having plans and charts of the principal islands prepared for public information.

HONDURAS.

Immigration from the Southern States of the Union.

In our Report of last year we stated that, with a view to facilitate an expected immigration into Honduras from the Southern States of the Union, the Lieutenant Governor had been authorized to reduce the upset price of Crown land from $5 to $2.50 per acre. In the spring of 1867 a considerable number of settlers arrived in the colony from New Orleans, and negotiations were opened with the Lieutenant Governor by gentlemen proposing to purchase large tracts of land with a view of forming extensive settlements. The principal of these, Mr. Duval, applied for the purchase of a tract of land at the head of the Belize river, comprising no less than 290 square miles, which the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Austin, proposed should be sold to him at 30 cents (1*s.* 3*d.*) an acre, the payment not to commence till the sixth year after the purchase, and to be then payable in five annual instalments. Or if the price were maintained at $2.50, Mr. Austin suggested that ¾ths of the amount should be expended in local improvements. In return for such large concessions Mr. Duval engaged to introduce a specified number of families within a limited period.

Sale by Governor Austin of large tracts of land disapproved.

Your Grace did not approve of Mr. Austin's concessions, and since then nothing more has been heard of Mr. Duval. But in the meantime Mr. Austin had actually sold to another party of settlers a tract of 250,000 acres at Icacos for the sum of $100,000, to be paid and applied in the manner he had proposed for Mr. Duval. This of course was contrary to established regulations both as regarded the price, the mode of payment, and the application of the money. But the price was justified by Mr. Austin on the ground that only 50,000 acres of the block was arable land, and the rest was swamp and pine barrens—and the other concessions on the

ground that without them the immigrants could not be secured. It is however clear, that if the Lieutenant Governor is at liberty when making a sale to throw in for nothing any quantity of land which he may consider worthless, and to extend the time for payment of the purchase money in such a manner as to make its recovery practically impossible, the regulations of the Home Government cease to have any effect at all. This transaction was also disapproved by your Grace, but as the land had actually been conveyed to the purchasers by a formal grant there were no means of annulling it except by legal proceedings. Mr. Austin has since ceased to be Lieutenant Governor of Honduras.

Immigration from Southern States in 1867.

In the early summer of 1867 about 200 settlers had arrived in the colony from the Southern States. Recently a further party of 104 farmers and planters has arrived, making upwards of 300 in all. Some of them, however, have gone on to Spanish Honduras.

Report of Dr. Forster of New Orleans on the result of his visit to Honduras.

Among those who visited Honduras last year with a view of settling there was Dr. Forster, of New Orleans, who has since published in a local paper the result of his examination of the country. He states, that after travelling through the colony for six weeks, he had satisfied himself that the climate is moderate, healthy, and agreeable—that the soil is very rich, similar to that on the Mississippi and Atchafalaya—that almost every description of produce may be raised, including cotton of a superior description—and that the country is well suited for the proposed immigrants.

Act to raise a revenue by a land and property tax.

In the month of November last, in consequence of a deficiency in the revenue, an Act was passed by the legislature of Honduras "to raise a Revenue by a Land and Property Tax." The effect of this Act is to impose a tax of 5 per cent. on lands and buildings of the annual value of $35 and upwards in towns; a tax of $40 on each mahogany work of three miles base, and more or less in proportion to the base; a tax of $1 on plantation grounds of less than 10 acres; and a tax of $2 per square mile on other lands. The latter tax will amount to $\frac{5}{8}$ths of a farthing per acre.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Land revenue.

The land revenue of New South Wales during the year 1867 was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Land sales - - -	236,274	13	3
Balances of conditional purchases -	13,382	19	0
Interest on land sales to conditional purchasers - - -	15,002	10	1
Rent and assessment on pastoral runs - - - -	265,276	7	9
Fees on transfer of runs - -	1,104	0	0
Quitrents - - -	49	8	6
Survey of land - - -	5	0	0
Licences to cut timber, &c. on Crown lands - - -	1,736	10	0
Mineral leases - - -	3,911	15	7
Leases of auriferous lands - -	1,172	0	0
Miners' rights - - -	5,948	10	0
Business licences - - -	705	0	0
Miscellaneous services - -	491	14	4
	£545,060	8	6

This was a decrease as compared with 1866 of 2,078*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Gold revenue.

The gold revenue during the year was—

	£	s.	d.
Duty on gold - - -	17,088	1	5
Fees for escort and conveyance of gold, &c. - - -	8,243	14	6
	£25,331	15	11

being a decrease as compared with 1866 of 2,079*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Revenue of 1866 and 1867.

The total ordinary revenue in 1866 and 1867 was—

	£	s.	d.
1866 - - - -	2,038,079	3	7
1867 - - - -	2,012,041	11	4
Decrease - -	£26,037	12	3

Immigration.

The latest statistical returns which have reached us from the colony are those for 1866. From these, it appears that

the whole number of immigrants who arrived in New South Wales in 1866 was only 1,852, of whom 1,204 were introduced at the public expense, and 648 paid their own expenses. This was the smallest immigration in any year since 1847. The population on 31st December was estimated at— Population.

Males.	Females.	Total.
239,820	191,592	431,412

being an increase, as compared with 1865, of—

Males.	Females.	Total.
12,624	7,400	20,024

As regards the live stock in the colony, there had been an increase in sheep from 8,132,511 in 1865 to 11,562,155 in 1866, and a consequent increase, though in a smaller proportion, in the quantity of wool exported, from 18,764,482 lbs. in 1865 to 21,663,634 lbs. in 1866. In horses and cattle there had been a slight decrease. Live Stock. Wool.

The total extent of land held in 1866 for agricultural purposes was 7,448,200 acres, of which 4,916,916, or 66 per cent., were held in freehold, and 2,531,283 on lease. The quantity of land under crop was 451,225¼ acres against 378,254½ in 1865. Land under crop.

In 1861 the legislature of New South Wales passed an Act to regulate and restrict the immigration of Chinese by the imposition of a tax of 10*l.* on every male Chinese arriving after the date of the Act, and by limiting very rigidly the numbers that might be introduced in any one ship. The population returns received from the colony do not show the number of Chinese who have arrived of late years, but it may be assumed that the apprehensions which led to the passing of the Act of 1861 have not been realized, as in their last session the legislature repealed it. Repeal of Act to regulate and restrict the immigration of Chinese.

QUEENSLAND.

Land sales.

The quantity of Crown land sold, granted, or leased in Queensland during the year 1866, and the amount realized, was—

——	Area.	Value.	Total	
			Area.	Value.
	Acres.	£	Acres.	£
Land sold by public auction -	41,037	68,425		
Pre-emptive sales - - -	62,548	62,548		
Non-competitive sales - -	280	650		
Mineral lands - - -	610	579		
Sales in agricultural reserves -	9,123	9,123		
Total lands sold -	- -	- -	113,598	141,325
Land leased in agricultural reserves -	3,173	397		
„ 6*d.* per acre - -	5,526	138		
„ sugar regulations -	7,470	374		
„ Leasing Act, 30 Vict., No. 12. - -	15,211	1,896		
Total lands leased -	- -	- -	31,380	2,805
Grants for special purposes - -	713	—		
Grants under cotton regulations -	—	—		
Total lands granted -	- -	- -	713	—

Land alienated to end of 1866.

This was a decrease in the quantity of land sold, as compared with 1865, of 32,201 acres, and in the price realized of 83,078*l.* The extent of land alienated in fee before the separation of the colony from New South Wales was 78,052 acres, the extent alienated since the foundation of the colony amounted on 31st December 1866 to 616,293 acres, making a total of 694,345 acres. The extent of land under cultivation on 31st December 1866 was 24,433 acres.

Land under cultivation.

Population.

The population increased from 87,775 in 1865 to 96,172 in 1866, of which 1,765 was the excess of births over deaths, and 6,632 the excess of immigration over emigration. The whole number of persons who arrived in the colony in 1866 was 16,389; the number who left the colony was 9,757. We have not received the returns for 1867, but looking to the small number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Queensland during that year, and to the dearth of employment which prevailed for some time at least, it may be

Immigration.

assumed that the immigration of 1867 fell very far short of that of 1866.

Attention was drawn last year to the employment of South Sea Islanders in the cultivation of cotton in Queensland. It appeared on inquiry that, since 1862, about 380 of these people had been introduced by two gentlemen—one a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, the other a retired Military Officer—for the purpose of working on cotton plantations—that 78 who were under engagement for one year only had, on the expiration of their engagement, been sent back to their country, and that the rest had been treated by their employers with kindness and good faith. As far, therefore, as the experiment had proceeded, there is no reason to apprehend that the people have been either deceived or ill treated.

Cultivation of cotton. Employment of South Sea Islanders.

But if it were attempted to extend the immigration, it would not be safe to leave it in the hands of individuals without the immediate control of the government. It would probably be sufficient if the people were allowed to be introduced only by agents, duly licensed for the purpose by the government; that the numbers to be put on board any ship should be limited in proportion to space; that the conditions of the contracts under which they are engaged should be approved by the local government; and that on arrival they should be examined by the Immigration Agent, to ascertain that they have come voluntarily, that they have have been well treated on the voyage, that they understand the nature of the engagement into which they have entered, and that they are satisfied with it. It would also be necessary after their arrival that they should be placed under the special superintendence of the local magistracy, and that the governor should be invested with authority to cancel the agreements of any who might be ill treated.

VICTORIA.

We have not received from Victoria any official returns of the sales of land, or the revenue arising from them, in 1866 and 1867. The quantity of gold exported during 1867 appears to have been 1,433,687 ounces, of the value of £5,738,993. The number of miners employed in the several districts appears, from a return dated 26th September last, to have been at that date 67,150, of whom 48,476 were Europeans, and 18,674 Chinese.

Land sales. Gold exported. Number of miners on the gold fields.

In their session of 1867 the legislature of Victoria passed an Act "to amend the Mining Statute, 1865." The Mining Statute, 1865, exempted from occupation for mining pur-

Act to amend the Mining Statute.

poses, or for residence or business under miners' rights, all land which had been applied to any public use. The Act of 1867 takes away this exemption as regards lands which have been or shall be proclaimed as common.

Act to amend the Passengers, &c., Act.

An Act was also passed during the same session "to "amend the Passengers, Harbours, and Navigation Statute, "1865." The main object of this Act is to provide a tribunal, armed with powers similar to those which the Merchant Shipping Acts of this country confer on the Board of Trade, to inquire into charges against officers of merchant ships, and into shipwrecks and casualties, and to inspect steam vessels, and grant certificates. This is obviously a beneficial enactment.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Land sales.

The sales of land in South Australia during the year 1866 were 214,429 A. 3 R. 15 P., realizing 322,429*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* As compared with 1865 this is a reduction in the quantity sold of 102,047A. 1R. 1P., and in the amount realized of 187,838*l.*

Land leased.

The extent of land leased for depasturing purposes in 1866 was 26,785,280 acres, or 41,852 square miles, at an annual rent of 92,688*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

Land under cultivation, enclosed and alienated.

The number of acres under cultivation in the counties and pastoral districts was 739,714. The extent of land enclosed 4,539,089 acres. The total quantity of land alienated to the end of 1866 was 3,426,292 acres. The number of horned cattle in the colony was 123,820, being a decrease of 34,237 as compared with the previous year. Of sheep there were 3,911,610, showing an increase of 132,302 over the year 1865. The number of acres under vine crop was 6,629, and the number of vines in bearing 5,255,899, being an increase of 268 acres, and 442,720 vines, respectively, as compared with 1865.

Horned cattle and sheep.

Land under vine crop.

Wool exported.

The quantity of wool, the produce of the colony, exported in 1866 was 19,739,523 lbs., valued at 990,173*l.* 10*s.*

Population.

The population of the colony on the 31st December 1866 was estimated at—

Males - -	88,272
Females - -	80,881
	169,153

Northern territory.

In our Report of last year, we stated that the settlement which it had been attempted to form in the northern district of South Australia had not been successful, and had

in consequence been withdrawn; but that it was intended to despatch a small party to select a site from which to commence a survey of the country. The results of that survey, so far as it has as yet proceeded, have been lately received. Captain Cadell, the officer in charge, reports that at the Liverpool River he found a very eligible site for a town, and sufficient available land to enable the government of South Australia to fulfil their obligations to purchasers; that the land is of better quality than a large part of the land in Queensland; that the country is healthy and unusually free from the epidemic diseases which frequent the sea-coast in tropical climates; that it lies in the direct track of ships passing through Torres Straits; and that it would form an eligible starting point for a telegraphic cable to the island of Timor, 500 miles distant.

Result of Captain Cadell's explorations.

Discovery of a site for a town on the Liverpool River.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The land revenue of Western Australia for the years 1866 and 1867 was as follows:—

Land revenue.

—	1866.						1867.					
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Town and suburban lots sold - - -	631	0	24	1,477	1	0	379	1	6	1,339	3	2
Country lots - -	3,063	2	24	3,401	18	3	13,887	2	0	4,963	3	4
Pastoral leases - -	10,493,599	2	0	14,104	3	8	5,416,621	0	0	14,441	4	5
Miscellaneous receipts -	—			1,064	10	10	—			678	11	0
	10,497,294	1	8	18,047	10	9	5,430,887	3	6	21,422	1	11

The total extent of land alienated in the colony up to 31st December 1867, exclusive of town and suburban lands, was 1,423,416¾ acres. The extent of land remaining was estimated at 975,702 square miles, or 624,449,280 acres. It is, however, supposed that not above one tenth of this enormous territory is available for settlement.

Land alienated.

The number of persons who arrived in Western Australia in 1867 was 721, of whom 253 were convicts and 112 emigrants sent out by us. The number who left the colony was 467, leaving the entire increase by immigration over emigration only 254.

Immigration.

Emigration.

In the month of June last, a new port, having from three to four fathoms water, was discovered in the Great Australian Bight, in latitude 31° 43′ 27″ S. longitude 128° 52′ 44″ E., just within the boundary of Western Australia. It is said to be formed by extensive out-lying shoals, and is capable of accommodating vessels not drawing more than 15 feet. The

Discovery of a new port in the Great Australian Bight.

holding ground is said to be very good, and the presence of long grassy weeds at the bottom is regarded as a certain indication of the calmness of the sea within the shoals.

TASMANIA.

Land sales.

The quantity of land alienated in Tasmania in the year 1866 was:—

No. of Lots.	Description of Lots.	Quantity.			Amount realized.		
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
205	Town and suburban -	922	0	$1\frac{1}{10}$	3,604	8	0
397	Country - - -	61,368	0	3	35,623	6	6

Land alienated.

Up to the end of 1866 the number of acres granted or sold was 3,709,595A. 0R. 9P.

Land held under depasturing licences.

The quantity of land held under depasturing licences was 2,251,071A., at a rental of 9,303*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

Population.

The population of the colony on the 31st December was estimated at 97,368.

Immigration. Emigration.

The immigration into, and emigration from, Tasmania during the 10 years ending with 1866 had been—

——	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Immigration -	24,055	10,719	4,253	39,029
Emigration -	23,667	11,257	5,662	40,586
	Decrease -	-	- 1,557.	

Land under cultivation.

During the same period the land under cultivation had increased from 206,120 to 279,022 acres, and the land held under depasturing licences (including the islands) from 1,901,157 to 2,251,071 acres. The increase, however, of stock had been small, viz., of horned cattle from 80,144 to 88,370, and of sheep from 1,635,920 to 1,722,804.

Horned cattle and sheep.

NEW ZEALAND.

Land sales.

The land sales in New Zealand in 1866 were—

	A.	R.	P.
Town lands - -	375	1	2
Suburban - -	5,328	2	21
Country - - -	597,702	2	34
	603,406	2	17

The amount realized was—

	£	s.	d.
Cash - - -	528,028	4	9
Scrip and land orders -	19,588	2	5
	£547,616	7	2

In addition to the sales there was alienated under remission certificates to military officers, or for old land claims, 82,272 acres. Land alienated under remission certificate.

The population of New Zealand, exclusive of military and their families, was estimated on the 31st December 1866 at— Population.

Males - - -	125,080
Females - - -	79,034
	204,114

The imports and exports in the year 1866 were— Imports. Exports.

	£
Imports - - -	5,894,863
Exports - - -	4,520,074

showing an increase as compared with 1865 of—

	£
Imports - - - -	299,886
Exports - - - -	806,856

The quantity and value of gold exported during the year 1866 was— Gold exported.

Quantity - - -	735,376 Ounces.
Value - - -	£2,844,517

The total exported from New Zealand from the 1st April 1857 to the 31st December 1866 was—

Quantity - - -	3,509,309 Ounces.
Value - - -	£11,842,721

The land policy of New Zealand is a fruitful source of legislation, and has recently occupied much of the attention of the General Assembly. As each of the nine provinces of which the colony is composed has a distinct set of regulations, it could scarcely be otherwise. These regulations have some leading principles in common, but the variations in the details render the subject somewhat confusing except to those immediately interested. In all the provinces town and suburban lands are sold by auction at prices to be fixed by the provincial authorities. In some of them, rural lands Land policy.

are sold by auction, and in others at a fixed price, and the price, whether upset or fixed, varies from 5*s.* to 40*s.* an acre. Again, some of the provinces, but not all, employ landscrip. In all of them, the privileges heretofore accorded to naval and military officers who leave the service to become settlers have been discontinued.

Privileges to naval and military settlers withdrawn.

Land Acts passed in 1867.

In the session of 1867 no less than 17 general Land Acts were passed, as shown in the following table:—

No. 43.—Native Lands Act.
No. 44.—Confiscated Lands Act.
No. 45.—East Coast Land Titles Investigation Act Amendment Act.
No. 46.—Tauranga District Lands Act.
No. 51.—Crown Lands (Nelson) Leasing Act.
No. 52.—Canterbury Waste Lands Act.
No. 53.—Land Claims Arbitration Act.
No. 55.—Taranaki Naval and Military Settlers Act.
No. 56.—Public Buildings Reserves Act.
No. 57.—Canterbury Public Reserves Act.
No. 58.—Hokitika, Greymouth, and Okarita Town Lands Act.
No. 59.—Auckland Waste Lands Act.
No. 63.—Marlborough Waste Lands Act.
No. 64.—Southland Waste Lands Amendment Act.
No. 66.—Crown Grants Amendment Act.
No. 68.—Gold Fields Act Amendment Act.
No. 69.—Gold Fields Act Amendment Act (No. 2.).

The amendments in previous laws made by the Acts of 1867 relate mainly to matters of detail, which would have but little interest for the public in this country. It may be sufficient, therefore, to indicate the general purport of some of the principal Acts.

No. 44. of 1867, called the Confiscated Lands Act, 1867, empowers the Governor to make by proclamation reserves out of lands confiscated under the previous Acts of 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866, and out of such reserves to compensate persons to whom the "Compensation Court" may have awarded insufficient or no compensation. The Governor may also make reserves out of the confiscated lands and appropriate them for the benefit of deserving natives who may have acted in the preservation of peace and order and in suppressing the rebellion, and for the benefit of rebellious natives who may have submitted to the Queen's authority, and also for the sites and endowment of educational institutions both for the natives and the colonists generally.

No. 51. The Nelson Leasing Act authorizes the granting of leases for 14 years, for pastoral purposes, of unoccupied Crown lands unsuitable for agricultural purposes.

No. 52. The Canterbury Waste Lands Act was passed to remove doubts as to the validity of certain pre-emptive rights granted by the Waste Lands Board, and more clearly to define their powers respecting such rights.

No. 55. The Taranaki Naval and Military Settlers Act authorizes the grant of land to naval and military settlers claiming under land orders issued after the passing of the Taranaki Naval and Military Settlers Act, 1865, and before the 9th of February 1867; and empowers the Commissioner of Crown Lands, when authorized by a resolution of the Provincial Council, to issue land orders to naval and military settlers who, between the passing of the Acts of 1865 and 1867, might legally have applied for and become entitled to land orders if the Act of 1865 had not been passed. The land, however, must be selected within a particular block mentioned in the Act.

No. 59. The Auckland Waste Lands Act consolidates and re-enacts with some amendments the laws relating to the disposition of the waste lands of the Crown in that province. It omits the provisions of the Act of 1858 relating to lands to be sold on credit, and authorizes grants to be made to naval and military settlers who, within 12 months prior to the 1st of March 1867, may have bonâ fide retired from Her Majesty's service with the view of settling in New Zealand, notwithstanding they may not have applied for land orders prior to that date. The extent of the grant is to be regulated by the Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1858, which assigns 400 acres to commissioned officers, 80 acres to non-commissioned and warrant officers, and 60 acres to private soldiers, marines, and seamen. Officers, however, going to New Zealand on duty are not entitled to land orders.

CANADA.

We have not received any general Report from the Chief Emigration Agent in Canada for the year 1867, the death of the Agent having apparently occurred before the Report was completed. But from a partial report transmitted by him in November last at the close of the season, it appears

Immigration.

that the number of emigrants who arrived in the St. Lawrence in 1867 was—

Cabin passengers - -	2,042
Steerage - - -	28,715
	30,757

being an increase as compared with 1866 of 2,109.

Nationality of immigrants.

Of these emigrants there were—

English - - -	5,151
Irish - - - -	4,260
Scotch - - - -	1,827
Germans and Prussians - -	3,773
Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes -	13,173
Belgians - - - -	33
Bohemians - - -	1,501
From other countries - -	1,039
	30,757

Occupations, &c. of steerage passengers.

The number of male steerage passengers was 12,234, among whom there were—

Farmers - - -	4,687
Labourers - - -	4,508
Mechanics, &c. - -	2,777
Professional men - - -	96
Domestic servants - -	6
Clerks, Accountants, &c. - -	160
	12,234

Mortality on the voyage.

Among the emigrants from the United Kingdom, numbering 14,299, only three deaths occurred, equal to a percentage of ·02. Among the Norwegians and Swedes the deaths on the passage and in quarantine are said to have been a little over 1 per cent., and among the Germans 1·70 per cent. Of the emigrants from the United Kingdom, 14,178 or 99·15 per cent. proceeded in steamers, and only 121 by sailing vessels.

Number of emigrants who arrived in steamers and sailing vessels.

There is no statement of the number who arrived in Canada from the United States, but of those who arrived by the St. Lawrence, it is said that about two thirds, including all the foreigners, proceeded to the Western States. The emigrants of the labouring class who remained in Canada

obtained ample and advantageous employment, and those who were possessed of capital were satisfactorily settled. The demand for mechanics, for agricultural labourers, and for female domestic servants is said to have been unprecedentedly great throughout the season, and far in excess of the supply; and in many instances the farmers are said to have been much inconvenienced by the want of labourers.

Demand for labour.

In addition to the emigrants to the St. Lawrence, a small number proceeded in steam vessels to St. John, New Brunswick. There were no deaths among these, and they all arrived in good health.

New Brunswick Immigration.

We print in the Appendix an article from a weekly review, the "Aftonblad," published at Stockholm, on the subject of the emigration from Sweden and Norway.

Stockholm "Aftonblad" on emigration from Sweden and Norway. Appendix No. 34.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

On the 3d April 1867 the deed reconveying Vancouver Island to the Crown, in conformity with the terms of the grant to the Hudson Bay Company of 13th January 1849, was duly executed by the company.

Reconveyance of Vancouver Island to the Crown.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have no return of the sales of land or of the amount of the land revenue in the Cape of Good Hope during the past year. The emigration from the United Kingdom to that colony amounted to only 401 souls.

Immigration.

During their session of 1867 Acts were passed by the legislature of the Cape to impose a licence duty on persons depasturing stock on Crown lands, and to provide for the leasing of Crown lands. By the first of these Acts it is provided that no stock, except bonâ fide travelling stock, shall be depastured on Crown land without licence, and that the price of the licence shall not be less than 5*s.* for every 25 sheep or goats, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for every horse, ass, mule, or head of horned cattle; and provision is made to prevent the depasturing of more than the stock with its natural increase for which the licence is issued.

Acts to impose a licence duty on persons depasturing stock on Crown lands, and to provide for the leasing of Crown lands.

The second Act is intended to meet the case of lands, the lease of which has been put up to auction, but not taken. It provides that in such cases the land may within 12 months be leased by private contract at any rent higher than that bid at the auction, but that such a lease shall be for not more than a year, at the expiration of which time the land is to be again put up to auction, at the rent and for the term offered by private contract.

Act to amend the law relating to the issue of passes, to and contracts of service with, natives, and to the issue of certificates of citizenship.

An Act was likewise passed at the same session to amend the law relating to the issue of passes to, and contracts of service with, natives, and to the issue of certificates of citizenship. This Act repeals five Acts passed between 1828 and 1860, and some clauses of an Act passed in 1864 for regulating the admission of "native foreigners" into the colony, and their employment there. Some of the Acts so repealed were of a temporary nature and had become obsolete, the main provisions of the others are re-enacted. The Act preserves all contracts made between employers and "native foreigners" under the Act known as the Masters and Servants Act, 1856. It defines "native foreigners" to be members of any tribe (other than a Fingo,) of which the principal chief resides outside the colony, and Kafirs and Tambookies living in certain districts, and not provided with certificates of citizenship. It prohibits the entry into the colony without a pass, in a specified form signed by a duly authorized officer, of any "native foreigner" under penalty of imprisonment, with or without spare diet or a fine. It authorizes the extension by any magistrate or other authorized person of the time specified in any such pass, and the grant of a pass to any "native foreigner" who, after paying a fine or suffering imprisonment for infraction of the Act, may desire to remain and enter into service. It specifies the persons who are authorized to demand the production of passes, and in case of non-production to arrest the native foreigner. It exempts Fingoes having certificates of citizenship from the obligation to have passes. It does away with the necessity for the annual revision of those certificates. It allows the arrest as idle and disorderly of any persons loitering about private land or buildings and unable to give a good account of themselves. But it subjects to a fine and to payment of damages anyone who under colour of this Act shall wrongfully and maliciously cause any person to be arrested.

NATAL.

Land scheme for the encouragement of immigration into Natal.

In our Report of last year we explained the scheme which had been sanctioned for the encouragement of immigration into Natal. That scheme was—

1. That a settler with 500*l.* capital, or an annuitant with 50*l.* a year, should receive a location order for 200 acres, with a reserve of 200 more purchaseable within five years, at 10*s.* an acre.
2. That a settler with means to support himself and his

family till he could raise a crop, should receive a location order for 50 acres.

3. That titles to these lands should be issued only on proof of continuous occupation during eight months of four consecutive years.
4. That pastoral lands should be divided into classes A. and B.; class A. to be let on annual licences, class B. on leases for eight years at a rent of 1*d.* an acre. In neither case was there any right of pre-emption.

Some progress was made in sending out emigrants under these conditions, but it was represented that the progress would be more rapid if the advantages in regard to the extent and price of the reserves were extended, and if the scale were made more gradual between the grants to men with not less than 500*l.* capital, and men with only the means of immediate support.

Modification of scheme.

In consequence of these representations, your Grace was pleased to sanction a modification of the existing scheme to the following extent, viz.:—

1. That a settler with 500*l.* capital, or an annuitant of 50*l.* a year, should receive a land order for 200 acres, with a 400 acres reserve.
2. That a settler with 250*l.* capital should receive a land order for 100 acres, with 200 acres reserve.
3. That a settler with 100*l.* capital should receive a land order for 50 acres, with 100 acres reserve, such reserves to be purchasable within five years at 5*l.* an acre.
4. That coast lands, but without any reserves, should be allotted at the rate of one-half the above land orders to the three classes of capitalists.
5. That a settler with means to support himself and his family till he can raise a crop, should receive a land order for 50 acres.
6. That the period during which grants for the respective land orders were to be suspended, should be reduced from four to two years.
7. That assistance not exceeding 10*l.* per statute admit should be given to all settlers selected and sent out by the Emigration Agent.
8. That pasturage licences should be issued for land in class A. terminable at the end of each year; and
9. That applicants for leases of pasturage lands in class B. before the 1st January 1870, should be allowed a pre-emption over their runs at 5*s.* an acre, but not to purchase less than the whole run.

Number of families sent out by Emigration Agent.

The number of families sent out by the Emigration Agent since the scheme came into operation has been 79, comprising about 170 individuals.

Capital possessed by the emigrants.

Of these families, 37 have been of persons possessing not less than 500*l.* capital, or an annuity of 50*l.* a year, 13 of persons having less than 500*l.* but more than 100*l.*, and 29 of persons with less than 100*l.*, or with small pensions. There is, moreover, a continuous increase in the applications to the Agent on the subject which holds out an encouraging prospect of a more rapid flow of suitable emigrants, as the advantages offered by the colony become better known. In the meantime it is satisfactory to be able to state that those who went out last year have succeeded very well, and that the latest accounts represented them as on the point of reaping their first crops. One of the settlers who had acquired in China an intimate knowledge of silk culture has made arrangements, it is said, for introducing the Japanese silk worm into Natal.

Introduction of Japanese silk worm into the colony.

Extension of advantages of land scheme to Norwegian and Dutch emigrants.

Applications have been received for the extension to Norwegian and Dutch emigrants of the above advantages in the acquisition of land in Natal. As Swiss and German emigrants were expressly included in the original scheme, your Grace has consented to include Norwegians and Dutch also, provided they are passed on the responsibility of the Emigration Agent. It is not, however, probable that many suitable emigrants will be obtained from Norway or Holland.

Ordinance to enable the trustees of native lands to grant leases of mines and minerals.

An ordinance was passed by the legislature of Natal during their last session, to enable the trustees of native lands to grant leases of mines and minerals lying under such lands. This law has, we believe, been left to its operation.

Ordinance to secure the repayment by the person to whom Indian immigrants are assigned of the expenses of their introduction, and also to facilitate the recovery of the wages of immigrants.

An ordinance was also passed during the same session to secure the repayment by the person to whom Indian immigrants are assigned of the expenses of their introduction, and also to facilitate the recovery of the wages of immigrants. By this ordinance the payments due to the government are made a first charge on the estate to which immigrants are assigned, notwithstanding the existence of mortgages of an earlier date, and the wages due to immigrants are to take precedence immediately after the payments due for their introduction, but both payments must be demanded and sued for, or in case of insolvency must be proved, within six months of becoming due. This ordinance, so far as regards payment due for the introduction of immigrants, only gives legal effect to an arrangement which is said to have been universally agreed to by mort-

gagees of estates requiring coolie labour. The principle is the same as is observed in this country in respect to government loans for drainage, &c., viz., to give a priority to charges necessary to render an estate productive. It may be taken for granted that in this view labour is not less essential in Natal than drainage in the United Kingdom.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

New land regulations. Appendix No. 35.

In the month of August last new regulations, of which we print a copy in the Appendix, were issued by the government of the Falkland Islands for the disposal of Crown lands in the West Falkland. By regulations issued in 1861, a copy of which was printed in the Appendix to our Report for 1862, an applicant was allowed on payment of 5*l.* to obtain a licence for a station containing 6,000 acres. The licence was to be for one year only, but to be convertible within the year into a lease for 10 years, provided the licensee had erected a house of a certain size, and had stocked the station with 50 cattle or horses, or 100 sheep. But it was provided that no person should be licensed to occupy more than one station at the same time.

These regulations were framed principally with reference to the East Falkland, which had been to a considerable extent settled, and there they are said to have been beneficial. But the West Falkland was uninhabited, and likely, as it appeared, to continue so, unless greater facility than the regulations allowed were granted for the establishment there of cattle or sheep farms. In consequence therefore of an application from a gentleman who contemplated the formation of an extensive sheep farm, it was thought desirable to relieve settlers in the West Falklands from the restrictions in respect to land which had been found necessary and beneficial in the eastern island. The regulations issued last year accordingly withdraw the limit as to the extent of land that may be acquired under lease—extend the term of lease from 10 to 20 years—require the erection of one house only on the land whatever its extent—and allow the purchase in a single block of the land which the lessee is bound to buy in proportion to his lease.

Emigration during the first three months of the years 1863 to 1867.

Following the practice of former years, we conclude this Report with a statement of the number of emigrants who have left the country during the first three months of the

present year, as compared with the same period in the five preceding years. They are—

Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.
1863	8,773	1,841	21,451	857	4,884	37,806
1864	10,761	2,143	24,410	3,113	610	41,037
1865	8,685	1,736	13,811	2,530	751	27,513
1866	10,735	1,610	20,672	5,416	1,239	39,672
1867	7,733	1,130	13,648	3,156	1,086	26,753
1868	7,676	1,855	11,794	3,909	752	25,986

Destination of the emigrants.

Their destinations during the same years have been—

Year.	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other Places.
1863	24,900	128	11,930	848
1864	32,275	78	7,168	1,516
1865	17,865	114	8,004	1,530
1866	32,913	100	6,067	592
1867	24,079	73	2,019	582
1868	23,528	57	1,319	1,082

The result is, that the number of Irish who have emigrated during that period is 1,854 less than in the preceding year, and 7,004 less than the average of the preceding five years. The number of emigrants who have proceeded to the United States is 2,878 below the average of the preceding five years, but only 551 less than in 1867.

We have, &c.

T. W. C. Murdoch.
S. Walcott.

APPENDIX.

Appendix No. 1.

Total Emigration from the United Kingdom for each of the Fifty-three Years from 1815 to 1867 inclusive.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1815	680	1,209	*	192	2,081
1816	3,370	9,022	*	118	12,510
1817	9,797	10,280	*	557	20,634
1818	15,136	12,429	*	222	27,787
1819	23,534	10,674	*	579	34,787
1820	17,921	6,745	*	1,063	25,729
1821	12,955	4,958	*	384	18,297
1822	16,013	4,137	*	279	20,429
1823	11,355	5,032	*	163	16,550
1824	8,774	5,152	*	99	14,025
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592

* The Customs returns do not record any emigration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appears from other sources that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 458 persons. These numbers have not been included in the totals of this table.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853	34,522	230,835	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	5,808	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	8,195	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	8,049	209,801
1866	13,255	161,000	24,097	6,530	204,882
1867	15,503	159,275	14,466	6,709	195,953
Total -	1,301,523	3,918,064	943,648	139,110	6,302,345

Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom	From 1815 to 1867 - -	118,912
	For the 10 years ending 1867 -	161,915

Government Emigration Board,
8 *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 2. - - - -

Table showing the Ports in the United Kingdom from which Emigrants embarked, the

Port of Embarkation.	United States.	Central and South America.	British North America.								West Indies.					East Indies.	Straits Settlements.
			Canada.			Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.	Vancouver Island.	Hudson's Bay	Total.	Jamaica.	British Guiana.	Trinidad.	Other Settlements	Total.		
			Canada.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.												
Cardiff - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth -	714	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liverpool - -	100,471	1,197	9,547	9	9	7	14	-	-	9,586	-	23	-	257	280	-	24
London - -	4,215	75	423	-	29	63	-	-	5	520	51	5	15	151	222	739	11
Newport - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth - -	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	6	-	-	6	2	-
Southampton -	-	1,362	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	281	165	113	599	1,158	10	-
Swansea - -	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
Total, England	105,403	2,695	10,013	9	38	70	14	3	5	10,152	332	199	128	1010	1,669	751	35
Aberdeen -	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glasgow - -	8,003	78	1,777	138	17	8	10	-	-	1,950	5	28	1	7	41	43	4
Greenock - -	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Leith - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Scotland	8,003	78	1,836	138	17	16	10	-	-	2,017	5	28	1	7	41	59	4
Dublin - -	-	-	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork - - -	36,184	-	4	-	250	-	-	-	-	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry -	9,685	-	2,773	56	-	-	-	-	-	2,829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Ireland -	45,869	-	3,028	56	250	-	-	-	-	3,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total, United Kingdom - -	159,275	2,773	14,877	203	305	86	24	3	5	15,503	337	227	129	1017	1,710	810	39

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

Appendix No. 2.

Number embarked at each Port, and the Countries to which they emigrated, in 1867.

China.	Manilla.	Japan.	Java.	Mauritius.	Madagascar.	Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c.	Cape.	Natal.	Mexico.	Falkland Islands.	Australian Colonies. New South Wales.	Queensland.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Total.	Grand Total.
–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	36	94	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	867
6	–	4	–	–	–	349	–	–	20	–	–	78	3,692	–	–	–	–	3,770	115,707
49	1	4	5	11	–	12	94	239	–	18	370	376	1,652	114	163	25	2,868	5,568	11,783
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	7	–	6	31	5	–	–	921	–	2,513	509	–	–	38	3,981	4,081
–	–	–	–	7	3	12	178	37	98	–	27	–	24	–	–	–	169	220	3,088
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75
55	1	8	5	25	3	418	398	295	118	38	1,318	454	7,881	623	163	25	3,075	13,539	135,608
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59
–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	906	911	11,040
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	3	13	40
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	3	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	10	3	–	–	–	–	–	17	1	–	–	909	927	11,142
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	251
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36,438
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,514
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49,203
55	1	8	5	25	3	428	401	295	118	38	1,318	454	7,898	624	163	25	3,984	14,466	195,953

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 3. - - - -

Table showing the Number of each Sex that emigrated from each to which they

Destination.	FROM ENGLAND.			FROM SCOTLAND.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States - -	66,525	38,878	105,403	4,795	3,208	8,003
Central and South America - - -	2,017	678	2,695	65	13	78
British North America						
Canada, Canada - - -	6,817	3,196	10,013	1,122	714	1,836
Canada, New Brunswick -	7	2	9	76	62	138
Canada, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton -	18	20	38	8	9	17
Newfoundland -	66	4	70	12	4	16
Prince Edward Island - -	9	5	14	4	6	10
Vancouver Island	2	1	3	- -	- -	- -
Hudson's Bay -	4	1	5	- -	- -	- -
West Indies:—						
Jamaica - -	218	114	332	5	- -	5
British Guiana -	126	73	199	22	6	28
Trinidad - -	88	40	128	1	- -	1
Other Settlements	736	274	1,010	2	5	7
East Indies - -	381	370	751	31	28	59
Straits Settlements -	24	11	35	2	2	4
China - - -	30	25	55	- -	- -	- -
Manilla - -	1	- -	1	- -	- -	- -
Japan - - -	8	- -	8	- -	- -	- -
Java - - -	5	- -	5	- -	- -	- -
Mauritius - - -	14	11	25	- -	- -	- -
Madagascar - -	2	1	3	- -	- -	- -
Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c. - -	290	128	418	9	1	10
Cape of Good Hope -	251	147	398	1	2	3
Natal - - -	181	114	295	- -	- -	- -
Mexico - -	94	24	118	- -	- -	- -
Falkland Islands -	26	12	38	- -	- -	- -
Australian Colonies:—						
New South Wales	696	622	1,318	- -	- -	- -
Queensland - -	279	175	454	- -	- -	- -
Victoria - -	4,055	3,826	7,881	10	7	17
South Australia -	359	264	623	1	- -	1
Western Australia	53	110	163	- -	- -	- -
Tasmania - -	8	17	25	- -	- -	- -
New Zealand -	1,665	1,410	3,075	487	422	909
Total - -	85,055	50,553	135,608	6,653	4,489	11,142

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

- - - - APPENDIX No. 3.

of the three Divisions of the United Kingdom, and the Countries emigrated, in 1867.

FROM IRELAND.			TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
24,391	21,478	45,869	95,711	63,564	159,275
- - -	- - -	- - -	2,082	691	2,773
1,791	1,237	3,028	9,730	5,147	14,877
31	25	56	114	89	203
167	83	250	193	112	305
- - -	- - -	- - -	78	8	86
- - -	- - -	- - -	13	11	24
- - -	- - -	- - -	2	1	3
- - -	- - -	- - -	4	1	5
- - -	- - -	- - -	223	114	337
- - -	- - -	- - -	148	79	227
- - -	- - -	- - -	89	40	129
- - -	- - -	- - -	738	279	1,017
- - -	- - -	- - -	412	398	810
- - -	- - -	- - -	26	13	39
- - -	- - -	- - -	30	25	55
- - -	- - -	- - -	1	- - -	1
- - -	- - -	- - -	8	- - -	8
- - -	- - -	- - -	5	- - -	5
- - -	- - -	- - -	14	11	25
- - -	- - -	- - -	2	1	3
- - -	- - -	- - -	299	129	428
- - -	- - -	- - -	252	149	401
- - -	- - -	- - -	181	114	295
- - -	- - -	- - -	94	24	118
- - -	- - -	- - -	26	12	38
- - -	- - -	- - -	696	622	1,318
- - -	- - -	- - -	279	175	454
- - -	- - -	- - -	4,065	3,833	7,898
- - -	- - -	- - -	360	264	624
- - -	- - -	- - -	53	110	163
- - -	- - -	- - -	8	17	25
- - -	- - -	- - -	2,152	1,832	3,984
26,380	22,823	49,203	118,088	77,865	195,953

S. WALCOTT.

Appendix No. 4.

A Table of the Amount of Emigration in 1867 from each Port in the United Kingdom at which there is an Emigration Officer, and from all other Ports, showing the general destination, status, and nationality of the Emigrants, and distinguishing adults from children.

Port of Embarkation.	Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants.											Native Country of Emigrants.				
		Adults.				Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Not distinguished as to age.		Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Married.		Single.													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Liverpool	United States	11,783	12,478	37,945	13,623	7,582	6,722	2,276	1,886	3,900	2,276	100,471	34,796	2,255	32,881	24,304	6,235
	British North America	1,179	1,253	4,289	845	815	659	266	237	31	12	9,586	4,953	186	1,378	3,026	43
	Australasia	312	358	1,351	1,179	257	234	42	37	- -	- -	3,770	1,463	444	1,636	227	—
	All other Places	96	113	592	104	41	28	15	8	651	232	1,880	603	68	220	96	893
	Total	13,370	14,202	44,177	15,751	8,695	7,643	2,599	2.168	4,582	2,520	115,707	41,815	2,953	36,115	27,653	7,171
London	United States	591	696	1,538	456	368	374	101	91	- -	- -	4,215	2,493	52	426	1,244	—
	British North America	131	84	93	35	84	75	9	9	- -	- -	520	422	23	69	6	—
	Australasia	578	751	2,106	1,178	421	373	77	84	- -	- -	5,568	4,031	545	808	184	—
	All other Places	210	267	509	248	99	113	10	24	- -	- -	1,480	1,161	72	131	116	—
	Total	1,510	1,798	4,246	1,917	972	935	197	208	- -	- -	11,783	8,107	692	1,434	1,550	—
Plymouth	British North America	7	8	7	4	8	6	2	1	- -	- -	43	43	—	—	—	—
	Australasia	340	390	1,149	1,457	276	285	44	40	- -	- -	3,981	2,082	299	1,580	20	—
	All other Places	15	6	28	8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	57	44	6	5	2	—
	Total	362	404	1,184	1,469	284	291	46	41	- -	- -	4,081	2,169	305	1,585	22	—
All other Ports	United States	167	124	185	62	75	75	14	15	- -	- -	717	610	- -	3	104	—
	British North America	- -	1	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	3	- -	—	—	—
	Australasia	41	33	115	19	4	6	2	- -	- -	- -	220	206	- -	2	12	—
	All other Places	517	409	1,535	298	114	144	60	20	- -	- -	3,097	2,166	53	28	850	—
	Total	725	567	1,837	379	193	225	76	35	- -	- -	4,037	2,985	53	33	966	—
	Total, England	15,967	16,971	51,444	19,516	10,144	9,094	2,918	2,452	4,582	2,520	135,608	55,076	4,003	39,167	30,191	7,171

GLASGOW - -	United States - -	631	632	3,183	1,631	814	768	167	177	- -	- -	8,003	332	5,942	758	971	—
	British North America	184	190	772	371	184	179	36	34	- -	- -	1,950	53	1,803	76	18	—
	Australasia - -	85	86	323	259	71	70	10	7	- -	- -	911	1	852	58	—	—
	All other Places - -	15	17	104	19	11	10	- -	- -	- -	- -	176	22	149	1	4	—
	Total - -	915	925	4,382	2,280	1,080	1,027	213	218	- -	- -	11,040	408	8,746	893	993	—
GREENOCK -	British North America	- -	- -	8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8	2	5	1	—	—
	Australasia - -	1	1	3	3	2	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	13	- -	13	—	—	—
	All other Places - -	- -	4	8	7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19	8	11	—	—	—
	Total - -	1	5	19	10	2	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	40	10	29	1	—	—
ALL OTHER PORTS	British North America	8	9	14	6	12	6	4	- -	- -	- -	59	- -	59	—	—	—
	Australasia - -	- -	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	3	—	—	—
	Total - -	8	9	17	6	12	6	4	- -	- -	- -	62	- -	62	—	—	—
	Total, Scotland -	924	939	4,418	2,296	1,094	1,036	217	218	- -	- -	11,142	418	8,837	894	993	—
CORK - -	United States - -	1,844	3,010	14,518	11,337	2,204	2,072	546	375	185	93	36,184	- -	- -	35,904	9	271
	British North America	- -	- -	2	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	167	83	254	- -	- -	4	- -	250
	Total - -	1,844	3,010	14,520	11,339	2,204	2,072	546	375	352	176	36,438	- -	- -	35,908	9	521
LONDONDERRY -	United States - -	507	582	3,756	3,179	654	659	139	138	38	33	9,685	- -	- -	9,599	- -	86
	British North America	238	318	1,205	616	191	171	50	40	- -	- -	2,829	- -	24	2,805	—	—
	Total - -	745	900	4,961	3,795	845	830	189	178	38	33	12,514	- -	24	12,404	- -	86
ALL OTHER PORTS	British North America Total	14	21	100	58	19	32	3	4	- -	- -	251	- -	2	249	—	—
	Total, Ireland - -	2,603	3,931	19,581	15,192	3,068	2,934	738	557	390	209	49,203	- -	26	48,561	9	607
Grand Total, United Kingdom - -		19,494	21,841	75,443	37,004	14,306	13,064	3,873	3,227	4,972	2,729	195,953	55,494	12,866	88,622	31,193	7,778

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

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Appendix No. 5.

Summary of the Amount and Particulars of the Emigration to each of the four general geographical divisions to which emigrants proceeded in 1867.

Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants.										Total.	Native Country of Emigrants.				
	Adults.				Children, from 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.		Not distinguished as to Age.			English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
	Married.		Single.													
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
To the United States—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	15,356	17,398	60,940	30,226	11,622	10,595	3,229	2,667	4,123	2,402	158,558	37,621	8,249	79,568	26,528	6,592
Other ports - - - - -	167	124	185	62	75	75	14	15	- -	- -	717	610	—	3	104	—
Total - - -	15,523	17,522	61,125	30,288	11,697	10,670	3,243	2,682	4,123	2,402	159,275	38,231	8,249	79,571	26,632	6,592
To British North America—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers - - - - -	1,739	1,853	6,376	1,873	1,282	1,090	363	321	198	95	15,190	5,473	2,041	4,333	3,050	293
Other ports - - - - -	22	31	116	64	31	38	7	4	- -	- -	313	3	61	249	—	—
Total - - -	1,761	1,884	6,492	1,937	1,313	1,128	370	325	198	95	15,503	5,476	2,102	4,582	3,050	293
To Australasia—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers -	1,316	1,586	4,932	4,076	1,027	965	173	168	- -	- -	14,243	7,577	2,153	4,082	431	—
Other ports - - - - -	41	33	118	19	4	6	2	—	- -	- -	223	206	3	2	12	—
Total - - -	1,357	1,619	5,050	4,095	1,031	971	175	168	- -	- -	14,466	7,783	2,156	4,084	443	—
To all other places—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	336	407	1,241	383	151	151	25	32	651	232	3,612	1,838	306	357	218	893
Other ports - - - - -	517	409	1,535	298	114	144	60	20	- -	- -	3,097	2,166	53	28	850	—
Total - - -	853	816	2,776	684	265	295	85	52	651	232	6,709	4,004	359	385	1,068	893
Summary—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers - -	18,747	21,244	73,489	36,561	14,082	12,801	3,790	3,188	4,972	2,729	191,603	52,509	12,749	88,340	30,227	7,778
Other ports - - - - -	747	597	1,954	443	224	263	83	39	- -	- -	4,350	2,985	117	282	966	—
Total - - -	19,494	21,841	75,443	37,004	14,306	13,064	3,873	3,227	4,972	2,729	195,953	55,494	12,866	88,622	31,193	7,778

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 6.

Table showing the occupations, sex, and general destination of the Emigrants in 1867, so far as can be ascertained from the Passengers' Lists furnished by the Custom House Authorities.

Occupation.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Places.	Total.
Adult Males.					
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	150	75	601	121	947
Bakers, Confectioners, &c.	125	16	32	2	175
Blacksmiths and Farriers	64	12	55	2	133
Bookbinders and Stationers	6	—	3	—	9
Boot and Shoe Makers	305	17	55	—	377
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	71	7	7	—	85
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	45	3	2	3	53
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c.	450	17	32	—	499
Builders	25	—	2	—	27
Butchers, Poulterers, &c.	47	1	21	1	70
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	62	7	12	—	81
Carpenters and Joiners	1,818	187	108	4	2,117
Carvers and Gilders	47	2	2	—	51
Clerks	435	133	161	64	793
Clock and Watch Makers	22	2	12	1	37
Coach Makers and Trimmers	6	2	5	—	13
Coal Miners	29	—	—	—	29
Coopers	62	5	1	1	69
Cutlers	37	1	—	—	38
Domestic Servants	131	18	51	53	253
Dyers	43	2	2	—	47
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c.	9	6	6	4	25
Engineers	140	31	39	47	257
Engravers	14	—	3	2	19
Farmers	4,979	1,302	529	93	6,903
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c.	4,135	1,195	1,273	989	7,592
Jewellers and Silversmiths	13	4	7	—	24
Labourers, General	42,503	2,789	1,722	148	47,162
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c.	5	—	—	—	5
Millers, Maltsters, &c.	29	6	7	—	42
Millwrights	6	—	—	2	8
Miners and Quarrymen	4,407	1,005	204	25	5,641
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers	181	8	22	1	212
Pensioners	—	1	1	1	3
Printers	46	5	5	—	56
Rope Makers	4	1	1	—	6
Saddlers and Harness Makers	13	—	9	2	24
Sail Makers	3	—	2	1	6
Sawyers	12	2	7	—	21
Seamen	200	92	39	8	339
Shipwrights	17	7	3	5	3

Appendix No. 6.—*continued.*

Occupation.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Places.	Total.
Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, &c. - - - -	237	29	83	15	364
Smiths, General - - -	1,267	58	17	9	1,351
Spinners and Weavers - - -	433	36	3	—	472
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c. - -	33	2	—	—	35
Surveyors - - - -	4	—	7	2	13
Tailors - - - - -	634	141	36	1	812
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers -	—	—	—	—	—
Tanners and Curriers - - -	7	2	8	—	17
Turners - - - - -	19	4	4	1	28
Wheelwrights - - - -	18	1	7	—	26
Woolcombers and Sorters - -	10	2	1	—	13
Trades and Professions not before specified - - - -	2,476	692	291	124	3,583
Not distinguished - - -	10,814	325	907	1,897	13,943
Adult Females.					
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c. - - - - -	5,577	187	2,665	170	8,599
Gentlewomen and Governesses -	557	188	223	119	1,087
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Needlewomen - - - -	232	2	118	2	354
Married Women - - -	17,522	1,884	1,619	816	21,841
Shopwomen - - - -	2	—	6	—	8
Trades and Professions not before specified - - - -	79	3	15	2	99
Not distinguished - - -	23,841	1,557	1,068	391	26,857
Children.					
Male Children, 1 to 12 years - -	11,697	1,313	1,031	265	14,306
Female do. do. - -	10,670	1,128	971	295	13,064
Infants, Males - - - -	3,243	370	175	85	3,873
Do. Females - - -	2,682	325	168	52	3,227
Not distinguished as to age, Males -	4,123	198	—	651	4,972
Do. Do. Females	2,402	95	—	232	2,729
Total - - -	159,275	15,503	14,466	6,709	195,953

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

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Appendix No. 7.

Table showing the Details of the Emigration to the Australian Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and the Falkland Islands, conducted by the Emigration Commissioners, at the expense of Colonial and Public Funds, during the Year 1867.

Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Colony.	Description of Emigrants.	Number of Emigrants Embarked.										Native Country of Emigrants.				Remarks.
				Adults.				Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	
				Married.		Single.												
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
2	1,955	New South Wales	Remittance -	28	28	244	272	46	42	7	3	*670	616	73	51	546	- -	
			General -	3	3	1	5	- -	- -	- -	- -	12	12	3	- -	9	- -	* 2 of these were conveyed in a private vessel.
			Total -	31	31	245	277	46	42	7	3	682	628	76	51	555	- -	
8	10,940	Victoria - -	Passage Warrant Holders -	146	146	658	856	186	195	13	12	†2,212	1,996½	699	158	1,328	27	
			General -	134	134	10	741	50	49	17	16	1,151	1,068½	600	65	485	1	† 226 of these were conveyed in private vessels.
			Total -	280	280	668	1,597	236	244	30	28	3,363	3,065	1,299	223	1,813	28	
1	903	South Australia	Remittance -	18	18	31	38	15	11	1	2	134	118	107	7	20	- -	
			General - -	20	20	107	59	4	3	1	1	215	209½	125	89	1	- -	
			Total -	38	38	138	97	19	14	2	3	349	327½	232	96	21	- -	

(continued)

Appendix No. 7.—*continued.*

Table showing the Details of the Emigration to the Australian Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and the Falkland Islands, &c.—*cont.*

Number of Ships	Tonnage.	Colony.	Description of Emigrants.	Number of Emigrants Embarked.										Native Country of Emigrants.				Remarks.
				Adults.				Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	
				Married.		Single.												
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
1	530	Western Australia	Nominees -	1	1	4	10	2	1	- -	1	*20	17½	10	- -	10	- -	*6 of these were conveyed in a private vessel.
			General -	11	11	- -	61	1	- -	- -	2	†86	83½	19	1	66	- -	†44 of these were conveyed in a private vessel.
			Total -	12	12	4	71	3	1	- -	3	106	101	29	1	76	- -	
—	—	Tasmania - -	Nominees Total	- -	- -	- -	7	- -	- -	- -	- -	‡7	7	2	- -	5	- -	‡ Conveyed in a private vessel.
—	—	Cape of Good Hope - -	Nominees Total	- -	- -	1	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	§2	2	- -	- -	2	- -	§ Conveyed in a private vessel.
—	—	Natal - -	Nominees -	- -	- -	5	3	1	- -	- -	- -	9	8½	9	- -	- -	- -	
			General -	15	15	28	9	10	19	- -	3	99	81½	67	10	22	- -	‖ Conveyed in private vessels.
			Total -	15	15	33	12	11	19	- -	3	‖108	90	76	10	22	- -	

(*continued*)

Appendix No. 7.—*continued.*

Table showing the Details of the Emigration to the Australian Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and the Falkland Islands, &c.—*cont.*

Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Colony.	Description of Emigrants.	Number of Emigrants Embarked.										Native Country of Emigrants.				Remarks.
				Adults.				Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	
				Married.		Single.												
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
—	—	Falkland Islands -	Nominees, Total	3	4	9	4	- -	- -	- -	- -	*20	20	1	19	- -	- -	* Conveyed in private vessels.
			Remittance, Nominees, and Passage Warrant Holders - -	196	197	952	1,191	250	249	21	18	3,074	2,785½	901	235	1,911	27	
			General - -	183	183	146	875	65	71	18	22	1,563	1,455	814	165	583	1	
12	14,328		Grand Total - -	379	380	1,098	2,066	315	320	39	40	4,637	4,240½	1,715	400	2,494	28	

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

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Appendix No. 8.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners, at the Expense of Colonial Funds, to New South Wales in 1867, and up to 31 March 1868.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.														
Light Brigade - -	1,214	12 17 9	1867. 13 Feb.	1867. 21 May	97	W. Donaldson - -	162	177	31	25	395	—	2	—	—	2
Sir Robert Sale -	741	12 17 0	17 Sept.	18 Dec.	83	Edward Kearney -	114	130	22	19	285	No death.				
							—	1	—	1	*2	No death.				
						Total -	276	308	53	45	682	—	2	—	—	2

* Conveyed in a private vessel.

Appendix No. 8.—*continued.*

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to New South Wales during the 13 years ended 31 December 1867.

Year.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.												No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1855	11,600	132	3	43	7	2	10	26	5	4	—	2	158	8
1856	8,686	121	40	54	6	2	7	7	2	2	1	—	107	4
1857	8,919	95	31	30	5	5	6	9	5	1	3	—	108	13
1858	6,496	90	20	35	4	—	8	14	4	5	—	—	63	9
1859	4,838	78	24	26	4	1	5	7	5	5	—	1	64	8
1860	2,930	26	8	12	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	15	1
1861	865	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—
1862	3,078	19	6	4	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	2	23	1
1863	4,858	26	6	3	—	—	3	6	4	2	2	—	42	6
1864	3,739	32	7	11	3	—	1	9	—	—	1	—	25	1
1865	1,991	13	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	13	—
1866	1,031	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—
1867	682	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—

Government Emigration Board, 8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 27*th April* 1868.

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Appendix No. 9.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the Expense of Colonial Funds to Victoria, in 1867, and up to 31 March 1868.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1867.	1867.												
Atalanta - - -	930	13 8 10	18 April	4 July	77	Henry Rickards -	84	256	24	23	387	No death.				
White Star - - -	2,339	13 4 0	25 May	19 Aug.	86	W. Holman - -	92	284	27	21	424	—	3	—	—	3
John Temperley -	975	13 7 5	3 July	22 Sept.	81	A. Goullet, M.D. -	96	235	24	32	387	No death.				
Donald M'Kay - -	2,604	12 19 6	25 Aug.	19 Nov.	86	J. S. Ireland, M.D. -	109	263	40	29	441	—	—	1	—	1
Canterbury - -	1,296	12 10 6	25 Sept.	17 Dec.	83	A. D. White, M.D. -	138	232	35	56	461	—	—	—	2	2
Southern Cross - -	591	13 7 0	19 Oct.	1868. 27 Jan.	100	J. O'Donnell, M.D. -	90	132	23	29	274	No death.				
Southern Ocean - -	1,264	12 17 9	3 Dec.	—	—	S. L. Crane, M.D. -	107	241	33	35	416	—	—	—	—	—
Vimeira - - -	941	13 19 0	19 Dec.	—	—	A. Newbold, M.D. -	83	195	37	32	347	—	—	—	—	—
							149	39	23	15	*226	—	—	—	—	—
						Total - -	948	1,877	266	272	3,363	—	—	—	—	—

* Conveyed in private vessels.

Appendix No. 9—*continued.*

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to Victoria during the 13 years ended 31 December 1867.

Years.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.												No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1855	6,418	64	11	16	3	4	5	18	3	4	—	—	84	8
1856	7,683	66	24	26	1	1	4	9	—	1	—	—	84	10
1857	12,829	106	24	39	6	5	7	14	6	3	2	—	144	13
1858	5,504	42	7	17	—	3	5	5	3	—	1	1	31	3
1859	2,034	8	3	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	16	4
1860	1,873	7	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	18	1
1861	1,307	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	16	1
1862	1,502	5	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	9	—
1863	2,309	23	8	11	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	30	—
1864	801	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	3
1865	487		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
1866	735	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—
1867	2,374	6	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

Government Emigration Board, 8, Park Street, Westminster, 27th April 1868. S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 10.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the Expense of Colonial Funds to South Australia in 1867 and up to 31 March 1868.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1867.	1867.												
Berar - - -	903	13 9 0	22 June	17 Sept.	87	C. H. Graham M.D. -	176	135	21	17	349	—	—	—	1	1

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to South Australia during the 13 Years ended 31 December 1867.

Year.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.												No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1855	9,947	107	33	31	4	2	7	11	6	12	1	—	112	14
1856	4,174	46	9	24	2	—	1	8	1	—	1	—	65	7
1857	3,240	29	13	7	—	1	1	5	2	—	—	—	51	6
1858	3,712	62	22	25	1	1	5	4	3	1	—	—	46	6
1859	1,316	9	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	4
1860	1,003	6	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	12	—
1861	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1862	1,066	30	5	16	3	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	8	2
1863	1,700	9	3	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	24	2
1864	2,600	26	10	9	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	22	3
1865	4,848	68	34	22	—	1	2	6	2	—	—	—	52	7
1866	3,097	28	12	12	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	36	2
1867	349	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1

Government Emigration Board, 8, Park Street, Westminster, 27th April 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 11.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the Expense of Public Funds to Western Australia in 1867 and up to 31 March 1868.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 12. M.	Children under 12. F.	Total Souls.	Number of Deaths on the Voyage. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children under 12. M.	Children under 12. F.	Total Souls.
		£ s. d.	1867.	1867.												
*Palestine - -	427	15 0 0	13 April	12 Aug.	121	W. T. Young - -	5	36	1	2	44	No death.				
Tartar - - -	530	15 0 0	2 Oct.			T. Lovegrove - -	11	47	2	2	62	—	—	—	—	—
						Total - -	16	83	3	4	106	—	—	—	—	—

* Private Vessel.

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to Western Australia during the 12 Years ended 31 December 1867.

Year.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage. Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage. Born.	Died.
1856	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
1857	314	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
1858	198	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
1859	418	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
1860	278	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
1861	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1862	572	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	1
1863	186	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
1864	211	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
1865	136	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Government Emigration Board, 8, Park Street, Westminster, 27th April 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 12.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the Expense of Public Funds to Tasmania in 1867, and up to 31 March 1868.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1867.	1867.												
*Neuhoff - -	—	21 0 0	4 June	20 Sept.	108	- - - -	—	7	—	—	7	No deaths.				

* Private Vessel.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 13.

Cape of Good Hope.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the Expense of Colonial Funds to Cape of Good Hope in 1867, and up to 31 March 1868.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1867.													
*Norseman - - -	—	21 0 0 18 0 0	10 Jan.	—	—	- - - -	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

* Private Vessel.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 14.

Natal.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the Expense of Colonial Funds to Natal in 1867 and up to 31 March 1868.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1867.	1867.												
*Tugela - - - -	475	15 0 0	24 Jan.	May	—	- - - -	11	8	7	6	32	No death.				
*Umgeni - - -	366	15 0 0	15 June	14 Aug.	—	- - - -	19	7	2	3	31	No death.				
*Tugela - - -	475	13 10 0	2 Nov.	—	—	- - - -	14	8	2	9	33	—	—	—	—	—
*Earl of South Esk -	—	15 0 0	11 Dec.	—	—	- - - -	4	4	—	4	12	—	—	—	—	—
						Total - -	48	27	11	22	108	—	—	—	—	—
*Illovo - - - -	—	15 0 0	12 Feb.	—	—	——	15	4	—	2	21	—	—	—	—	—

* Private vessels.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 15.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners with Funds derived from the Sale of Lands in the Falkland Islands in 1866, 1867, and up to 31 March 1868.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1866.	1866.												
*Matilda - -	—	20 0 0	16 Feb.	27 Apr.	70	- - - -	—	2	2	3	7	No death.				
*West - - -	409	20 0 0	31 Aug.	23 Nov.	84	- - - -	11	2	—	—	13	No death.				
*Matilda - -	—	18 0 0 / 15 0 0	17 Nov.	1867. 22 Jan.	66	- - - -	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
						Total - - -	18	4	2	3	27	—	—	—	—	—
			1867.													
*Epsilon - -	—	18 0 0	31 May	12 Aug.	73	- - - -	4	1	—	—	5	No death.				
*Matilda - -	—	18 0 0	11 July	23 Sept.	74	- - - -	6	3	—	—	9	No death.				
*Beta - -	—	18 0 0	20 July	17 Sept.	69	- - - -	2	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
						Total - -	12	8	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
			1868.													
*Athole - -	—	18 0 0	20 Feb.	—	—	- - - -	6	4	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	—

* Private Vessels.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 16.

Summary of the Number of Immigrants introduced into Mauritius in each Year since the Immigration from India was re-opened, distinguishing those arriving under the Bounty System from those introduced under the Plan of collecting and despatching the People from India by Government Officers alone.

Year.	Nature of System.	No. of Ships.	Adults.		Children.	Total.
			Male.	Female.		
1843	Bounty System - - - -	157	26,888	3,373	997	31,258
1844	Jan. 1 to March 31, Bounty System	43	7,451	1,157	452	9,060
	April 1 to Dec. 31, Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone	20	4,045	646	401	5,092
	Total 1844 - - -	63	11,496	8,803	853	14,152
1845	Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone - - -	44	7,677	1,462	1,146	10,285
1846	Ditto - - - - - -	27	4,847	1,150	792	6,789
1847	Ditto - - - - - -	26	4,845	562	322	5,729
1848	Ditto - - - - - -	21	4,445	564	294	5,303
1849	Ditto - - - - - -	30	59,37	886	459	7,282
1850	Ditto - - - - - -	38	7,793	1,344	686	9,823
1851	Ditto - - - - - -	37	7,743	1,468	560	9,771*
1852	Ditto - - - - - -	61	12,318	2,926	1,552	16,796
1853	Ditto - - - - - -	40	9,131	1,729	1,284	12,144
1854	Ditto - - - - - -	61	13,797	2,527	2,192	18,516
1855	Ditto - - - - - -	43	8,529	2,460	1,926	12,915
1856	Ditto - - - - - -	42	7,953	2,773	1,927	12,653†
1857	Ditto - - - - - -	38	7,314	3,109	2,302	12,725
1858	Ditto - - - - - -	87	18,224	6,898	4,824	29,946
1859	Ditto - - - - - - -	120	27,560	9,573	7,264	44,397
1860	Ditto - - - - - - -	40	8,026	3,345	1,915	13,286‡
1861	Ditto - - - - - - -	44	9,311	2,960	1,714	13,985§
1862	Ditto - - - - - - -	33	6,804	1,933	1,156	9,893¶
1863	Ditto - - - - - - -	17	3,222	1,179	853	5,254
1864	Ditto - - - - - - -	24	5,145	1,528	902	7,575
1865	Ditto - - - - - - -	56	13,332	4,085	2,866	20,283
1866	Ditto - - - - - - -	16	3,053	1,314	1,229	5,596
1867	Ditto - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—‖
	Chinese and others introduced in 1843 and 1845 - - - -	- -	843	- -	- -	843
	Total - - -	1,165	236,233	60,951	40,015	337,199

* Forty-eight of these came from Madagascar, and five from Muscat.

† Besides these, there were introduced by Private Individuals—

—	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total Souls.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
From Aden - -	503	89	7	–	33	632
„ Bombay -	172	22	4	1	2	201
„ Ibo - -	314	11	–	–	–	325
Total - -	989	122	11	1	35	1,158

‡ In addition to these, 730 Africans (638 males and 92 females) were landed direct from a captured slaver.

§ In addition to these, 364 Africans (253 males and 111 females) were landed direct from a captured slaver; 202 captured Africans were also landed in the Seychelles.

¶ In addition to these, 199 Africans were landed in the Seychelles direct from a captured slaver.

‖ 310 men, 22 women, 7 boys, and 11 girls were introduced from Réunion.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 27th April* 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 17.

Mauritius.

Statement showing the Number of Emigrants who have embarked for India from the 1st January 1849.

Date.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1849	4,250	566	76	4,892
1850	3,241	433	50	3,724
1851	2,785	359	39	3,183
1852	2,881	360	72	3,313
1853	1,676	181	171	2,028
1854	3,016	334	325	3,675
1855	3,498	399	370	4,267
1856	3,977	492	428	4,897
1857	3,523	576	494	4,593
1858	6,257	1,034	874	8,165
1859	3,852	681	585	5,118
1860	2,098	378	357	2,833
1861	1,639	323	295	2,257
1862	1,617	316	279	2,212
1863	2,354	485	382	3,221
1864	2,427	507	479	3,413
1865	2,641	550	430	3,621
1866	2,631	599	585	3,815
1867	1,860	406	391	{ 2,657 741*
Total -	56,223	8,979	6,682	72,625

* This number is for the last quarter of 1867; the return, however, does not distinguish between adults and children, but gives only the following figures :—

Males - - - - -	531
Females - - - - -	210
Total - - -	741

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 18.

Return of Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into the West India Colonies and Mauritius, from the Year 1843 to the end of the Year 1856, and in each Year since the 1st day of January 1857 to the end of the year 1867, so far as known.

Whence Emigrating.	Jamaica.												
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Great Britain -	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Madeira - -	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	379
Sierra Leone -	2,552	—	—	—	—	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,942
St. Helena -	2,632	—	—	—	47	259	608	533	—	—	—	11	4,090
East Indies -	4,550	—	—	—	598	1,523	1,982	542	—	—	—	1,625	10,820
China - -	*472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	472
Canada - -	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
United States -	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
British W. Indies	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
Havannah -	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347
Direct from captured Slavers -	230	362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	592
Total -	11,725	362	—	—	645	2,172	2,590	1,075	—	—	—	1,636	20,205

Whence Emigrating.	British Guiana.												
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Great Britain -	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Madeira - -	18,569	342	†1,556	‡945	§531	‖ 70	¶ 38	—	—	118	134	304	22,607
Cape de Verds -	766	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	819
Azores - -	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
Sierra Leone -	4,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,619
Kroo Coast -	381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381
St. Helena -	2,590	—	281	—	625	40	558	**446	390	42	—	—	4,972
East Indies -	22,730	2,596	1,405	3,804	5,078	3,729	5,625	2,353	2,710	3,216	2,525	3,910	59,681
China - -	647	—	—	699	1,942	3,365	2,590	396	509	1,691	789	—	12,628
British W. Indies	1,187	—	56	—	—	—	—	69	4,297	††2,549	§§837	364	9,359
Surinam - -	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Rio de Janeiro -	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	441
Martinique - } Guadaloupe - }	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
Total -	52,513	2,938	3,351	5,448	8,176	7,204	8,811	3,264	7,906	7,616	4,285	4,578	116,090

Whence Emigrating.	Trinidad.												
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Madeira - -	725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	725
Cape de Verds -	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172
Sierra Leone -	2,474	—	—	—	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,700
St. Helena -	2,292	—	30	4	470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,796
East Indies -	10,569	1,414	2,083	3,363	2,169	2,544	1,603	1,801	949	2,759	473	3,267	32,994
China - -	988	—	—	—	—	—	467	—	—	593	597	—	2,645
United States -	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
British W. Indies	4,773	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,332	—	6,105
Rio de Janeiro -	879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	879
Total -	22,747	1,586	2,113	3,367	2,865	2,544	2,070	1,801	949	3,352	2,402	3,267	59,063

* This includes 205 Chinese brought from Panama.

† 72
‡ 261
§ 396
‖ 35
¶ 9
** 74
†† 63
§§ 80
} of these were not introduced at the public expense.

Appendix No. 18—*continued.*

Whence Emigrating.	St. Lucia.												
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Sierra Leone -	551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	551
St. Helena -	568	—	—	—	—	—	179	—	—	—	—	—	747
East Indies -	—	—	—	555	660	—	320	—	—	—	—	—	1,535
Total -	1,119	—	—	555	660	—	499	—	—	—	—	—	2,833

Whence Emigrating.	St. Vincent.												
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Madeira - -	546	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	546
Sierra Leone -	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234
St. Helena -	575	—	—	—	94	119	14	—	—	—	—	—	802
East Indies -	—	—	—	—	—	260	307	—	—	—	214	477	1,258
Total -	1,355	—	—	—	94	379	321	—	—	—	214	477	2,840

Whence Emigrating.	Grenada.												
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Madeira - -	431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	431
Sierra Leone -	972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	972
St. Helena -	85	—	—	—	92	122	57	114	—	—	—	—	470
East Indies -	—	283	362	299	—	—	1,097	—	—	—	260	—	2,301
Saba - -	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Total -	1,511	283	362	299	92	122	1,154	114	—	—	260	—	4,197

Whence Emigrating.	Antigua.												
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Madeira - -	1,973	—	44	—	—	11	—	191	—	—	—	—	2,219
Cape de Verds -	195	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207
China - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*100	—	—	—	—	100
British W. Indies	19	—	12	26	—	—	—	1,005	—	—	—	—	1,062
Total -	2,187	12	56	26	—	11	—	1,296	—	—	—	—	3,588

* Received from a French vessel stranded at Barbuda.

Appendix No. 18—*continued.*

Whence Emigrating.	St. Kitt's.												
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Great Britain -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Madeira - -	106	157	253	103	77	43	50	219	—	—	15	51	1,074
Sierra Leone -	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	—	—	—	—	318
St. Helena -	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137
East Indies -	—	—	—	—	—	337	—	—	—	—	—	—	337
British W. Indies	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total -	343	157	254	103	77	380	50	442	—	—	15	51	1,872

Whence Emigrating.	Nevis.												
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Madeira - -	427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427
Total -	427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427

Whence Emigrating.	Tobago.												
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Sierra Leone -	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
St. Helena -	246	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	—	471
Total -	292	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	—	517

Whence Emigrating.	Bahamas.												
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1806.	1867.	Total.
From wrecked Slaver.	—	—	—	—	389	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	389
Total -	—	—	—	—	389	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	389

Whence Emigrating.	Honduras.												
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
China - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474	—	—	474
United States -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	178
British W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	—	—	129
Total -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	603	—	178	781

Appendix No. 18—*continued.*

Whence Emigrating.	Total to West Indies.												
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Great Britain -	34	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Madeira - -	23,156	499	1,853	1,048	608	124	88	410	—	118	149	355	28,408
Cape de Verds -	961	184	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,198
Azores - -	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
Sierra Leone -	11,543	—	—	—	226	390	—	223	—	—	—	—	12,382
Kroo Coast -	381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381
St. Helena -	9,125	—	311	4	1,328	540	1,641	1,093	390	42	—	11	14,485
East Indies -	37,849	4,293	3,850	8,021	8,505	8,393	10,934	4,696	3,659	5,975	3,472	9,279	108,926
China - -	2,107	—	—	699	1,942	3,365	3,057	496	509	2,758	1,386	—	16,319
Canada - -	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
United States -	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	248
British W. Indies	6,366	—	68	26	—	—	—	1,074	4,297	2,678	2,169	364	17,042
Havannah -	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347
Saba - -	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Surinam - -	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Rio de Janeiro -	1,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,320
Martinique - } Guadaloupe - }	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
Direct from captured and wrecked Slavers	230	362	—	—	389	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	981
Total -	94,219	5,338	6,136	9,798	12,998	12,812	15,720	7,992	8,855	11,571	7,176	10,187	202,802

Whence Emigrating.	Mauritius.												
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Total.
Ibo, East Coast of Africa.	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325
Madagascar -	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Réunion - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	350
Aden - -	632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	632
East Indies -	173,141	12,725	29,946	44,397	13,286	13,985	9,893	5,254	7,575	20,278	5,596	—	336,076
China - -	843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	843
Direct from captured Slaver.	—	—	—	—	730	*568	†199	—	—	124	51	133	1,805
Total -	174,980	12,725	29,946	44,397	14,016	14,553	10,092	5,254	7,575	20,402	5,647	483	340,070

* 202 of these were landed in the Seychelles.
† Landed in the Seychelles

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 19.

Return showing the Number of Immigrants and Liberated Africans who have Returned to their own Countries from the British West India Colonies and Mauritius, and (as far as can be ascertained) the Amount of Earnings remitted through Government Agency in their behalf, from 1843 to 1867.

Year.	From Jamaica.		From British Guiana.		From Trinidad.		From Mauritius.	
	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.
		£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
1843 to 1856	1,644	(*a*) 3,000	(*b*)3,283	(*c*)25,474 19 2	1,675	23,561 10 10	46,066	No Returns.
1857 -	—	- - -	595	10,963 1 3	343	6,392 19 7	4,593	
1858 -	126	No Return	323	5,705 10 11	359	5,829 18 11	8,165	
1859 -	—	- - -	797	15,018 12 8	—	- - -	5,118	
1860 -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	2,833	
1861 -	74	No Return	—	- - -	303	4,076 13 8	3,257	
1862 -	—	- - -	407 7	(*d*) 8,983 15 0 (*e*) 403 6 8	— —	- - - - - -	2,212	
1863 -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	3,221	
1864 -	—	- - -	467	(*f*)13,939 7 9	—	- - -	3,413	
1865 -	—	- - -	462	(*g*) 11,485 4 2	514	*h*)14,000 0 0	3,621	
1866 -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	3,815	
1867 -	4	- - -	451	(*i*) 11,500 0 0	—	- - -	3,398	
Total -	1,848	3,000	6,792	103,473 17 7	3,194	53,861 3 0	89,812	

(*a*) This is for two ships only, carrying 588 passengers. No returns for the other vessels.

(*b*) In regard to 1,308 passengers of this number there are no returns of money deposited with the Government authorities, or of the sums they had in their possession on embarkation for their own countries.

(*c*) In this amount are included the sums, so far as known, deposited by the passengers with the captains of the vessels in which they embarked.

(*d*) In addition to this amount, which was deposited with the Government Immigration Agent, that officer estimates that the savings of these coolies could not be less than 15,000*l.*, including the value of the jewels and money which they took back with them, and the cost of the passages and clothing (1,445*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*) of such of them as were not entitled to free return passages.

(*e*) Besides this amount, these people paid for their own passages back to India viâ England.

(*f*) In this amount is included 1,000*l.*, the estimated value of the jewels on the immigrants, and a Bill of Exchange for 494*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, which one of the coolies took with him.

(*g*) This includes 250*l.*, the estimated value of the jewels on the immigrants.

(*h*) This amount consisted of—

	£	s.	d.
Money deposited in Colonial Chest - - -	9,700	0	0
Specie in possession of immigrants - - -	2,701	3	7
Estimated value of jewels and undeclared specie	2,598	16	5
£	14,000	0	0

In addition to this sum 77 people paid their own passages at the rate of 11*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* per adult, amounting to 911*l.* 1*s.*

(*i*) This sum consisted of—

	£	s.	d.
Money deposited with Colonial Receiver General -	10,237	14	2
Money transmitted through banks, specie in possession of Immigrants, and value of jewels; estimated at -	1,262	5	10
£	11,500	0	0

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 20.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships despatched from Calcutta to the West Indies during the Season 1866-67.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon.	Numbers Embarked. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children. M.	Children. F.	Infants. M.	Infants. F.	Total.	Births on the Voyage.	Deaths On the Voyage.	Deaths In Harbour.	Number landed.	Africans brought from St. Helena.
Jamaica.		£ s. d.	1867.	1867.														
St. Hilda - -	1,001	14 0 0	12 Jan.	25 Apr.	103	T. H. Knott -	252	100	23	13	3	5	396	1	31	—	366	—
Ganges - -	839	14 0 0	27 Feb.	26 May	88	P. B. C. Ayres -	242	118	20	19	7	3	409	1	26	—	384	11
Salamanca - -	861	14 0 0	6 Mar.	7 July	123	H. Cummins -	237	112	24	19	8	4	404	2	14	—	392	—
Corona - - -	1,199	14 0 0	14 Mar.	24 June	102	W. D. Masters -	303	135	30	15	7	6	496	1	14	—	483	—
						Total -	1,034	465	97	66	25	18	1,705	5	85	—	1,625	11
British Guiana.			1866.	1866.														
British Trident -	1,399	9 5 0	16 Aug.	20 Nov.	96	S. P. Chennell -	315	88	25	19	12	11	470	5	9	1	465	—
Atalanta - - -	930	9 15 0	27 Aug.	21 Nov.	86	R. Rivers -	286	77	11	14	3	4	395	—	7	—	388	—
Belvidera - -	684	11 0 0	17 Sept.	21 Dec.	95	A. E. Dalgairns -	239	76	8	10	5	4	342	1	16	—	327	—
				1867.														
Canning - -	926	10 15 0	11 Oct.	14 Jan.	95	Meer Nujuff Ally-	269	94	13	11	3	4	394	—	25	—	369	—
India - - -	912	12 10 0	4 Nov.	30 Jan.	87	E. T. Allard -	249	105	21	10	5	7	397	1	16	—	382	—
Assaye - -	783	12 10 0	13 Nov.	11 Feb.	90	W. E. Misso -	193	79	22	15	6	2	317	1	16	—	302	—
Lincelles - -	893	12 5 0	29 Nov.	6 Mar.	97	W. R. Macaulcy -	200	102	31	16	3	5	357	2	30	—	329	—
Indus - -	963	12 15 0	10 Dec.	1 Mar.	81	J. M. Zorab -	247	128	32	19	2	6	434	1	26	—	409	—
Janet Cowan -	1,277	12 10 0	31 Dec.	29 Mar.	87	J. O. Taylor -	230	198	40	24	6	5	503	4	22	—	485	—
			1867.															
Clarence - -	1,104	12 10 0	26 Jan.	4 May	98	Charles Turner -	261	128	27	19	5	4	444	2	8	1	437	—
Racehorse - -	1,077	14 0 0	17 Feb.	17 May	89	ClarenceChapman	263	128	34	23	6	2	456	1	3	—	454	—
						Total -	2,752	1,203	264	180	56	54	4,509	18	178	2	4,347	—

APPENDIX No. 20.—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon.	Numbers Embarked. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children. M.	Children. F.	Infants. M.	Infants. F.	Total.	Births on the Voyage.	Deaths On the Voyage.	Deaths In Harbour.	Numberlanded.	Africans brought from St. Helena.
TRINIDAD.		£ s. d.	1866.	1866.														
Humber - -	1,403	11 10 0	20 Sept.	26 Dec.	97	W. Campbell, M.D.	341	90	35	15	8	8	497	1	25	—	473	—
				1867.														
Roxburgh Castle -	1,004	12 0 0	12 Oct.	1 Jan.	81	A. S. Lethbridge -	286	93	26	16	2	5	428	—	35	—	393	—
Salisbury - -	1,113	12 5 0	5 Nov.	3 Feb.	90	J. G. Winstone -	258	127	28	22	3	7	445	1	26	—	420	—
Alnwick Castle -	1,087	12 9 6	28 Nov.	4 Mar.	96	P. Hughes -	233	166	30	32	8	9	478	1	17	—	462	—
Sevilla. - -	598	12 0 0	5 Dec.	8 Mar.	93	PreonathMokerjee	194	77	13	16	10	4	314	—	10	—	304	—
				1867.														
Hornet - -	1,155	12 10 0	5 Jan.	30 Mar.	84	W. H. Pearse, M.D.	236	140	36	12	3	6	433	1	2	—	432	—
Hougoumont -	874	14 0 0	24 Jan	25 Apr.	91	John Carroll -	191	126	33	37	5	6	398	2	8	—	392	—
						TOTAL -	1,739	819	201	150	39	45	2,993	6	123	—	2,876	—
ST. VINCENT.																		
Newcastle - -	1,137	14 0 0	20 Feb.	1 June	101	William Arthur -	270	148	34	31	2	5	490	1	14	—	477	—
						TOTAL -	270	148	34	31	2	5	490	1	14	—	477	—
						GRAND TOTAL -	5,795	2,635	596	427	122	122	9,697	30	400	2	9,325	11

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

S. WALCOTT.

Appendix No. 21.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships despatched from Calcutta to the West Indies during the Season 1867–8.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon.	Numbers Embarked. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children. M.	Children. F.	Infants. M.	Infants. F.	Total.	Births on the Voyage.	Deaths. On the Voyage.	Deaths. In Harbour.	Numberlanded.
British Guiana.		£ s. d.	1867.	1867.													
Oasis - -	1,116	15 0 0	8 Aug.	9 Dec. 1868.	123	W. Campbell - -	241	92	23	12	4	3	375	3	19	—	359
Orient - -	974	14 10 0	25 Aug.	18 Feb.	*177	R. Rivers - - -	267	80	15	11	3	8	384	5	17	—	372
Trevelyan - -	1,042	14 10 0	13 Sept.	20 Dec. 1868.	98	H. C. Stewart - -	259	110	9	5	5	—	388	3	8	—	383
Jason - -	1,022	13 19 6	22 Oct. 1868.	14 Jan.	84	H. Rickards - - -	291	92	11	4	5	2	405	4	16	—	393
Ganges - -	839	12 0 0	21 Jan.	—	—	J. S. Hughes - -	307	88	7	3	4	1	410	—	—	—	—
Clarence - -	1,104	12 10 0	15 Feb.			C. Turner - - -	369	73	10	7	2	3	464				
Adamant - -	815	13 10 0	6 Mar.			W. F. P. Pollard - -	269	66	16	7	2	3	363				
Harkaway -	899	13 10 0	15 Mar.			J. T. S. Jolley - -	164	35	2	6	2	3	212				
						Total - -	2,167	636	93	55	27	23	3,001				
Trinidad.			1867.	1867.													
Liverpool - -	1,454	14 0 0	8 Sept.	22 Dec.	105	W. H. Pearse, M.D. -	329	159	22	13	4	5	532	4	21	—	515
Ellenborough -	1,031	13 0 0	1 Oct.	27 Dec. 1868.	87	W. C. Kiernander -	195	136	14	9	4	2	360	3	14	—	349
Sevilla - -	598	12 10 0	7 Dec. 1868.	7 Mar.	91	W. Holman - -	190	89	4	8	1	4	296	4	4	—	296
Ancilla - -	715	12 10 0	29 Jan.	—	—	J. Carroll - - -	243	68	8	3	2	3	327	—	—	—	—
						Total - -	957	452	48	33	11	14	1,515				
						Grand Total -	3,124	1,088	141	88	38	37	4,516				

* This Vessel put into Mauritius to repair a leak on the 8th November; sailed again on the 20th December.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 22.

Return of Ships and Coolies (entitled to back Passages) despatched from the West to the East Indies, from 1850.

Colony and Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Numbers Embarked. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children. M.	Children. F.	Infants.	Total.	Deaths during the Voyage.	Number landed.
Jamaica:									
* Ostrich - - -	1853. Apr. 1	128	36	11	10	13	198	5	193
*†Harkaway - -	Apr. 10	264	73	20	14	19	390	2	388
†Edward - - -	Apr. 10	192	83	16	8	5	304	15	289
*†William Jardine -	Apr. 15	228	26	6	10	5	275	18	257
*†Gloriana - - -	1854. Jan. 21	280	68	23	24	34	429	13	416
* Sir George Pollock	1858. Apr. 13	55	26	24	16	5	126	1	127
Total -	- - -	1,147	312	100	82	81	1,722	54	1,670
British Guiana:									
* Lucknow - -	1850. Nov. 19	188	35	9	12	3	247	10	237
*†Zenobia - - -	1851. June 26	213	54	25	13	–	305	22	283
†Lord Elgin - -	Oct. 6	96	33	6	11	–	146	3	143
†Hempsyke - -	Nov. 1	118	27	11	9	–	165	11	154
* Glentanner - -	Nov. 15	241	37	23	10	–	311	83	228
*†Lucknow - -	1852. Mar. 9	198	41	36	15	–	290	8	282
* Thetis - - -	Oct. 18	192	24	3	–	10	229	13	216
†Sandford - -	1853. Aug. 9	143	44	15	6	3	211	15	196
* Sandford - -	1854. Nov. 16	213	24	5	3	6	251	8	243
† Empress Eugenie -	1856. Oct. 17	156	67	15	13	9	260	8	259
* Blue Jacket - -	1857. Mar. 24	213	52	22	17	14	318	5	318
* Hamilla Mitchell -	Sept. 24	209	40	10	10	8	277	8	269
* White Eagle - -	1858. May 13	256	42	8	10	7	323	8	316
* Queen of the East	1859. Oct. 2	290	59	16	13	12	390	15	376
† Henry Moore -	Nov. 22	224	110	24	24	25	407	83	320
* Gipsy Bride‡ - -	1862. Sept. 24	270	80	24	25	8	407	28	381
* Ganges - - -	1864. Sept. 2	280	91	34	30	12	447	9	438
* Clarence - - (a.)	1865. Sept. 3	289	93	30	33	17	462	34	433
* Ganges - - (b.)	1867. Sept. 18	263	103	36	33	16	451	8	445
Total -	- - -	4,052	1,056	352	287	150	5,897	379	5,547
Trinidad:									
* Eliza Stewart -	1851. May 31	17	2	1	2	–	22	Nil.	22
* Eliza - - -	Sept. 6	271	49	16	18	–	354	30	324
*†Clarendon - -	1852. Mar. 12	182	41	12	6	–	241	16	225
* Bucephalus - -	1853. Aug. 3	288	19	–	4	3	314	12	302
*†Shand - - -	Aug. 19	222	33	10	11	11	287	4	283
*†Scindian§ - -	1855. June 1	108	29	19	18	3	177	13	164
*†Arabia - - -	1856. Oct. 18	177	48	26	24	5	280	9	288
*†Eveline - - -	1857. Oct. 17	266	33	18	22	4	343	9	339
* Morayshire‖ - -	1858. Dec. 10	243	54	32	23	7	359	14	346
* Brechin Castle -	1861. Oct. 23	236	34	10	17	6	303	19	285
* British Trident -	1865. Dec. 21	354	87	35	32	6	514	31	492
al - -	– - - -	2,364	429	179	177	45	3,194	157	3,070

The difference between the number of coolies reported to have been embarked in the West Indies, and the number reported to have been landed at Calcutta, is in some cases materially less than the reported number of deaths. This arises partly from births on the voyage, and partly perhaps from the embarkation at the last moment of persons not entered in the lists. It is thought best, however, to give the number as they have been reported to the Board, without attempting to reconcile the discrepancy.

Vessels marked thus * sailed for Calcutta; thus † for Madras; thus *† for both Calcutta and Madras.

‡ In this vessel twelve Maldivians were also embarked.

§ In this vessel two Chinese were also embarked.

‖ In this vessel three Chinese were also embarked.

(a) In this vessel one Chinese and six Indians were also embarked.

(b.) In this vessel four Coolies from Jamaica and one Madrassee were also embarked.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 27th April 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 23.

Table showing the Number of Liberated Africans despatched from St. Helena to the West Indies during the Year 1867.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Destination.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers Embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Numbers landed.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.			
							M.	F.	M.	F.					
		£ s. d.		1867.	1867.										
Ganges - -	839	9 0 0	Jamaica -	30 April	May	—	10	1	—	—	—	11	—	—	11

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 27*th April* 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 24.

Return showing Amounts of Money remitted by Settlers in North America to their Friends in the United Kingdom from 1848 (the first Year in which we have any Information) to 1867, both inclusive.

Year.	Amount.
	£
1848	460,000
1849	540,000
1850	957,000
1851	990,000
1852	1,404,000
1853	1,439,000
1854	1,730,000
1855	873,000
1856	951,000
1857	593,165
1858	472,610
1859	520,019
1860	534,476
1861	374,061
1862	360,578
1863	*383,286
1864	332,172
1865	481,580
1866	498,028
1867	543,029

* In addition to this amount 44,123*l.* were remitted from America and Australia, but the sum from each place cannot be specified.

Note.—The above return for the years 1859 to 1865 does not correspond with the similar returns printed in former Reports, the amounts remitted from Australia being here omitted, and some errors which have been discovered in former returns corrected. The return must be taken only as an approximation to the sums actually sent home, the Commissioners having to depend altogether on the courtesy of the banks and mercantile houses connected with America for the information it contains, and having no means of ascertaining the amounts sent home through private hands or through banks or mercantile houses which decline to furnish them with information.

S. Walcott.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

Appendix No. 25.

Table showing the Mortality in Sailing Ships that cleared from Liverpool for the United States during the year 1867 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ship.	Ships reported.		
		Nos. embarked.	Deaths.	
1867.				
Feb. 19	Great Western -	169	—	
Mar. 4	Columbia - -	164	-	
21	Alexander Marshall -	302	—	
April 3	Isaac Webb - -	251	—	
May 6	Neptune - -	522	1	
18	W. F. Storer - -	427	—	
July 2	Columbia - -	73	—	
	Total - -	1,908	1	= ·05 per Cent.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 26.

Table showing the Mortality in Steam Ships that cleared from Liverpool for the United States and Canada during the Year 1867 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.		Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1867.		For New York.				
Jan.	2	Manhattan - -	197	43	240	—
	2	Edinburgh - -	195	74	269	—
	3	The Queen - -	150	49	199	—
	5	Aleppo - -	110	46	156	—
	9	Denmark - -	95	43	138	—
	9	City of New York -	244	51	295	—
	15	Hecla - - -	172	43	215	—
	16	City of Boston -	265	51	316	—
	22	Malta - -	123	31	154	—
	23	Virginia - -	113	43	156	—
	23	City of Paris - -	219	52	271	—
	29	Palmyra - -	198	70	268	—
	30	City of Baltimore -	285	181	466	—
	30	Helvetia - -	67	58	125	—
Feb.	1	Chicago - -	145	48	193	—
	5	Tripoli - -	362	78	440	—
	6	City of Washington -	322	129	451	—
	6	Pennsylvania - -	190	150	340	—
	12	Tarifa - -	123	44	167	—
	13	City of New York -	335	37	372	—
	13	Louisiana - -	166	74	240	—
	15	Manhattan - -	202	64	266	—
	19	Aleppo - -	202	16	218	—
	20	The Queen - -	168	88	256	—
	20	City of Antwerp -	353	291	644	—
	26	Hecla - -	209	36	245	—
	27	Denmark - -	216	245	461	—
	27	City of Boston - -	619	35	654	—
Mar.	1	City of Cork - -	121	369	490	—
	5	Malta - - -	275	296	571	—
	6	Erin - - -	228	220	448	—
	6	City of Baltimore -	410	196	606	—
	9	City of Limerick	192	208	400	1
	12	Palmyra - -	180	99	279	—
	13	England - -	145	161	306	—
	13	City of Washington -	384	172	556	—
	15	Chicago - -	373	133	506	—
	16	City of Manchester -	150	156	306	—
	20	Virginia - -	175	167	342	—
	20	City of Paris -	521	282	803	1
	23	City of Dublin -	288	156	444	—
		Carried forward -	9,487	4,785	14,272	2

Date of Clearance.		Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1867.		Brought forward -	9,487	4,785	14,272	2
Mar.	26	Tripoli - -	331	125	456	—
	27	City of Antwerp -	549	216	765	1
	27	Helvetia - - -	261	144	405	2
	29	Manhattan - -	268	259	527	—
	29	City of New York -	152	128	280	—
April	2	Aleppo - -	447	104	551	—
	3	Louisiana - -	364	239	603	8
	3	City of Boston - -	754	95	849	—
	6	Edinburgh -	427	450	877	1
	9	Hecla - -	362	146	508	—
	10	City of Baltimore -	757	18	775	—
	10	The Queen - -	447	293	740	—
	13	Minnesota - -	633	379	1,012	—
	13	City of Cork - -	265	343	608	—
	16	Malta - -	456	140	596	—
	17	City of Washington -	679	178	857	1
	17	Denmark - -	520	358	878	—
	23	Tarifa - -	377	149	526	1
	24	City of Paris -	596	359	955	—
	24	Erin - - -	604	313	917	—
	26	Chicago - -	522	402	924	—
	30	Palmyra - -	421	109	530	—
May	1	City of New York -	732	88	820	—
	1	England - -	375	304	679	1
	7	Tripoli - -	502	45	547	—
	8	Pennsylvania - -	565	299	864	—
	8	City of Boston -	889	—	889	1
	10	Manhattan - -	618	418	1,036	—
	11	Etna - -	435	389	824	—
	14	Aleppo - -	380	161	541	—
	15	City of Baltimore -	770	66	836	—
	15	Virginia - - -	512	347	859	—
	18	Edinburgh - -	425	457	882	—
	21	Hecla - -	337	155	492	1
	22	Helvetia - -	439	285	724	—
	22	City of London -	868	215	1,083	—
	24	Minnesota - -	640	290	930	—
	24	City of Washington -	385	418	803	—
	28	Malta - -	594	51	645	2
	29	City of Paris -	949	22	971	—
June	1	Tarifa - -	273	143	416	—
	5	City of Antwerp -	538	319	857	1
	5	The Queen - -	300	238	538	—
	7	Nebraska - -	502	328	830	1
	8	City of New York -	222	102	324	—
	11	Palmyra - -	341	90	431	—
	12	Denmark - -	329	200	529	—
	12	City of Boston - -	663	165	828	1
	18	Tripoli - -	251	59	310	—
		Carried forward -	33,513	15,386	48,899	24

Date of Clearance.		Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1867.		Brought forward -	33,513	15,386	48,899	24
June	19	Erin - - -	293	165	458	—
	19	City of Baltimore -	848	11	859	—
	21	Manhattan - -	955	152	1,107	2
	25	Aleppo - -	317	130	447	—
	26	City of London -	866	201	1,067	—
	26	Pennsylvania -	293	232	525	—
July	2	Hecla - - -	434	58	492	—
	3	Virginia - - -	335	213	548	—
	3	City of Paris -	1,002	37	1,039	—
	9	Minnesota - -	634	137	771	2
	10	Helvetia - -	271	181	452	—
	10	City of Antwerp -	616	212	828	1
	16	Malta - -	479	68	547	—
	17	City of Boston - -	748	—	748	—
	20	City of Washington -	274	320	594	—
	20	Chicago - -	489	280	769	3
	24	City of Baltimore -	702	71	773	—
	30	Tarifa - - -	500	1	501	1
	31	Denmark - -	440	133	573	—
	31	City of London -	765	227	992	—
Aug.	3	City of New York -	255	180	435	—
	3	Palmyra - -	237	186	423	—
	6	Nebraska - -	559	124	683	—
	7	Erin - - -	305	210	515	—
	7	City of Paris -	663	237	900	—
	13	Tripoli - -	558	5	563	—
	14	City of Antwerp -	813	58	871	—
	14	Pennsylvania - -	491	187	678	—
	16	Aleppo - - -	360	186	546	—
	20	Manhattan - -	541	193	734	1
	21	City of Boston - -	724	70	794	—
	21	Virginia - -	569	138	707	—
	28	City of Baltimore -	607	201	808	—
	28	Helvetia - -	534	250	784	—
	31	Hecla - - -	299	183	482	—
	31	City of Washington -	413	304	717	—
Sept.	3	Minnesota - -	577	247	824	16
	4	City of London -	701	159	860	—
	10	Tarifa - - -	401	122	523	1
	11	City of Paris - -	684	173	857	—
	12	Denmark - -	386	199	585	—
	14	City of New York -	231	97	328	—
	17	Chicago - -	459	198	657	—
	18	City of Antwerp -	774	141	915	2
	19	Erin - - -	446	225	671	—
	24	Siberia - -	355	118	473	—
	25	Nebraska - -	459	130	589	—
	25	City of Boston -	656	221	877	—
	28	Tripoli - -	464	66	530	—
		Carried forward -	59,295	23,023	82,318	53

Date of Clearance.		Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1867.		Brought forward -	59,295	23,023	82,318	53
Oct.	1	Manhattan - -	406	140	546	—
	2	City of Baltimore -	638	137	775	1
	2	Pennsylvania - -	529	346	875	—
	8	Aleppo - -	529	14	543	—
	9	City of London -	651	343	994	—
	12	Hecla - - -	428	82	510	—
	12	France - -	359	297	656	—
	15	Minnesota - -	592	134	726	—
	16	City of Paris -	683	219	902	—
	22	Tarifa - - -	496	45	541	1
	23	Helvetia - -	410	207	617	—
	23	City of Antwerp -	589	181	770	—
	26	Sidon - - -	393	107	500	—
	29	Chicago - -	423	131	554	—
	30	City of New York -	446	224	670	—
	30	Denmark - -	302	245	547	2
Nov.	6	Nebraska - -	209	52	261	—
	6	City of Baltimore -	375	146	521	—
	6	Erin - - -	259	144	403	—
	9	Tripoli - -	352	56	408	—
	12	Manhattan - -	316	74	390	—
	13	City of Washington -	455	154	609	7
	19	Aleppo - -	346	54	400	—
	20	City of Paris - -	474	184	658	—
	22	France - -	383	202	585	—
	27	Etna - -	460	69	529	1
Dec.	3	City of Boston - -	334	155	489	—
	11	City of Antwerp -	393	96	489	—
	18	City of London -	237	54	291	—
	18	Nebraska - -	131	39	170	—
	18	Denmark - -	137	38	175	2
	24	City of Washington -	171	58	229	—
	24	Tripoli - -	160	—	160	—
		Total -	72,361	27,450	99,811	67
		For Boston.				
Feb.	20	Bosphorus - -	101	116	217	—
March	12	Peruvian - -	66	164	230	—
	25	Propontis - -	79	135	214	—
April	22	Delaware - -	186	226	412	—
June	3	Propontis - -	287	266	553	—
July	17	Propontis - -	237	206	443	1
Aug.	3	Melita - -	148	141	289	1
Sept.	7	Propontis - -	300	291	591	—
		Total -	1,404	1,545	2,949	2

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1867.	For Philadelphia.				
April 3	Melita - -	46	100	146	—
June 8	Melita - - -	54	—	54	—
	Total -	100	100	200	—
	For Baltimore.				
April 3	Worcester - -	71	69	140	—
June 22	Worcester - -	17	91	108	—
July 3	Carroll - -	78	19	97	—
Aug. 21	Worcester - -	67	33	100	—
	Total -	233	212	445	—
	For Portland.		Nos. embarked at Londonderry.		
Jan. 3	Peruvian - -	65	21	86	—
10	North American -	76	28	104	—
24	Moravian - - -	63	22	85	—
31	Nestorian - -	84	35	119	—
Feb. 7	Belgian - - -	83	67	150	—
14	Peruvian - - -	117	81	198	—
21	Nova Scotian - -	99	47	146	—
28	North American -	213	76	289	—
Mar. 7	Moravian - -	164	99	263	—
14	Nestorian - -	141	76	217	—
21	Belgian - -	113	102	215	—
28	Peruvian - -	175	121	296	—
April 4	Nova Scotian - -	298	191	489	—
11	North American -	276	144	420	1
Nov. 14	Moravian - -	98	62	160	—
21	Nestorian - -	130	68	198	—
28	Belgian - - -	107	73	180	—
Dec. 5	Austrian - -	117	45	162	—
12	Hibernian - -	105	36	141	—
19	Nova Scotian -	59	24	83	—
26	Moravian - -	50	39	89	—
	Total -	2,633	1,457	4,090	1
	For Canada.				
April 18	Moravian - -	323	111	434	—
25	Nestorian - -	475	97	572	—
May 2	Hibernian - -	471	8	479	3
9	Peruvian - -	527	74	601	—
	Carried forward -	1,796	290	2,086	3

Date of Clearance.		Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Londonderry.	Total.	Deaths.
1867.		Brought forward -	1,796	290	2,086	3
May	16	Nova Scotian -	507	76	583	—
	23	North American -	299	155	454	—
	30	Moravian - -	332	107	439	—
June	6	Austrian - -	301	163	464	—
	13	Nestorian - -	690	—	690	—
	20	Peruvian - -	328	65	393	—
	27	Hibernian - -	235	88	323	—
July	4	Nova Scotian -	340	10	350	—
	11	Moravian - -	341	78	419	—
	18	Austrian - -	165	64	229	—
	25	Nestorian - -	251	19	270	—
Aug.	1	Peruvian - -	226	105	331	—
	8	Hibernian - -	355	12	367	—
	15	Nova Scotian -	215	77	292	—
	22	Moravian - -	256	12	268	—
	29	Austrian - -	322	47	369	—
Sept.	5	Nestorian - -	495	17	512	—
	12	Peruvian - -	216	117	333	—
	14	St. David - -	133	—	133	—
	19	Hibernian - -	262	75	337	—
	26	Nova Scotian -	179	1	180	—
Oct.	3	Moravian - -	210	75	285	—
	10	Austrian - -	255	65	320	—
	17	Belgian - -	245	69	314	—
	24	Peruvian - -	201	99	300	—
	31	Hibernian - -	138	69	207	—
Nov.	7	Nova Scotian -	88	77	165	—
		Total -	9,381	2,032	11,413	3

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
New York - - -	99,811	67	·06
Boston - - -	2,949	2	·06
Philadelphia - -	200	—	—
Baltimore - - -	445	—	—
Portland - - -	4,090	1	·02
Canada - - -	11,413	3	·02
Total - -	118,908	73	·06

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 27th April 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 27.

Table showing the Mortality in Sailing Ships that cleared from London during the Year 1867 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.
1867.	For New York.		
May 31	Hudson - - - -	272	1
	For New Zealand.		
June 1	Cissy - - - - -	135	1
Aug. 15	Glenmark - - - -	209	1
Sept. 3	Chili - - - - -	122	4
	Total - -	466	6

Summary.

Ships cleared out for	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
New York - - -	272	1	·36
New Zealand - -	466	6	1·28
Total - - -	738	7	·94

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 28.

Table showing the Mortality in Passenger Ships that cleared from the Clyde during the year 1867 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.			Deaths.
		Nos. embarked at Glasgow.	Nos. embarked at Londonderry.	Total.	
1867.	For the United States.				
Feb. 22	Iowa - - -	89	140	229	1
Mar. 1	Caledonia - -	90	197	287	—
12	Columbia - -	108	192	300	—
23	Britannia - -	186	235	421	—
30	Hibernia - -	196	241	437	—
April 5	United Kingdom -	267	216	483	—
12	Iowa - - -	246	365	611	—
19	Columbia - -	285	240	525	—
26	Caledonia - - -	221	254	475	—
May 3	Britannia - -	214	265	479	2
11	Acadia - - -	139	116	255	—
18	Hibernia - -	158	324	482	—
29	United Kingdom -	300	194	494	1
June 1	Columbia - -	318	309	627	—
7	Caledonia - - -	161	306	467	3
14	Iowa - - -	266	191	457	—
21	Britannia - -	144	118	262	—
28	Hibernia - -	141	88	229	—
July 5	United Kingdom -	167	109	276	—
12	Columbia - -	170	116	286	—
19	Caledonia - -	237	117	354	—
26	Iowa - - -	130	142	272	—
Aug. 2	Britannia - - -	204	103	307	—
9	Hibernia - - -	245	115	360	—
16	United Kingdom -	167	129	296	—
23	Columbia - -	282	160	442	1
30	Caledonia - - -	272	160	432	—
Sept. 6	Iowa - - -	213	198	411	1
13	Britannia - -	159	179	338	—
20	Hibernia - - -	245	101	346	—
25	Europa - -	139	99	238	—
Oct. 2	United Kingdom -	177	111	288	—
9	Columbia - -	218	106	324	—
16	Caledonia - -	256	129	385	—
23	Iowa - - -	170	169	339	—
30	Britannia - - -	180	105	285	—
Nov. 6	Hibernia - -	116	123	239	—
13	Europa - - -	95	154	249	—
20	United Kingdom -	64	73	137	—
27	Columbia - -	95	102	197	—
Dec. 4	Caledonia - - -	104	106	210	1
12	Iowa - - -	82	36	118	—
18	Britannia - - -	50	32	82	—
25	Hibernia - -	40	20	60	—
	Total - -	7,806	6,985	14,791	10

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. Embarked at Glasgow.	Nos. Embarked at Dublin.	Nos. Embarked at Londonderry.	Total.	Deaths.
1867.	For Canada.					
April 17	St. George -	171	—	—	171	—
May 2	St. Andrew -	183	—	96	279	—
15	St. Patrick -	135	118	122	375	—
June 5	St. George -	283	—	—	283	2
19	St. Andrew -	190	78	71	339	—
July 3	St. Patrick -	135	54	28	217	—
25	St. George -	144	—	46	190	—
Aug. 8	St Andrew -	123	—	76	199	—
22	St. Patrick -	109	—	106	215	—
Sept. 5	St. George -	112	—	126	238	—
26	St. Andrew -	102	—	88	190	—
	Total -	1,687	250	759	2,696	2

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked.	Deaths.
1867.	For New Zealand.		
Mar. 8	Elizabeth Fleming - - -	81	—
April 24	Silistria - - - - -	107	1
June 12	Vicksburg - - -	210	—
Aug. 1	William Davie - - -	148	—
	Total - - -	546	1

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
United States - - -	14,791	10	·05
Canada - - - -	2,696	2	·07
New Zealand - -	546	1	·18
Total - -	18,033	13	·07

Note.—The Vessels to the United States and Canada were steamers.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 29.

Table showing the Mortality in Sailing Vessels that cleared from Londonderry during the year 1867 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.		
		Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage.
1867.	For the United States.			
April 3	Village Belle - - -	217	—	—
17	Minehaha - - - -	223	—	—
May 8	Mohongo - - -	277	1	—
30	Stadacona - - -	155	—	—
July 11	Village Belle - - -	90	—	—
Aug. 21	Minehaha - - -	111	—	—
	Total - -	1,073	1	·09
	For New Brunswick.			
April 5	Doctor Kane - - -	41	—	—

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 30.

Summary of the Mortality in Sailing and Steam Vessels which conveyed Passengers to the United States, British North America, and Australasia during the year 1867 (so far as Reports have been received).

—	United States.			British North America.			Australasia.		
	No. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.	No. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.	No. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Sailing Vessels -	3,253	3	·09	41	—	—	1,012	7	·69
Steam Vessels -	122,286	80	·06	14,109	5	·03	—	—	—

Note.—Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners are not included in this return.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 31.

Table showing the Number of Passenger Ships and Emigrants despatched in 1867 from the United Kingdom; the Number of such Ships Wrecked or Destroyed at Sea, and the Number of Lives so Lost, so far as at present known.

Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.		No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
		Commissioners' Emigrants.	Private Passengers.					
London - -	1	62	7	18	87	—	—	
Liverpool - -	3	1,212	19	171	1,402	—	—	
Plymouth - -	8	2,954	18	296	3,268	—	—	
Total -	12	4,228	44	485	4,757	—	—	

Private Passenger Ships from Ports under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
London - -	60	6,733	2,482	9,215	—	—	
Liverpool - -	313	103,619	26,366	129,985	—	—	
Plymouth - -	—	* 614	—	614	—	—	
Glasgow - -	62	10,385	3,592	13,977	—	—	
Cork - - -	—	† 35,906	—	35,906	—	—	
Londonderry -	‡ 7	§ 12,349	180	12,529	—	—	
Total -	442	169,606	32,620	202,226	—	—	

* These embarked on board Vessels which had previously cleared at London.
† Do. do. Liverpool.
‡ Exclusive of the Ships and their Crews from Liverpool and Glasgow calling to take in Passengers.
§ Inclusive of 11,235 Passengers embarked on board Vessels which had previously cleared at Liverpool and Glasgow.

PRIVATE PASSENGER SHIPS not under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

PORTS.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	REMARKS.
Dublin - - -	—	*251	—	—	
Total - -	—	251	—	—	

* These embarked on board Vessels which had previously cleared at Glasgow.

SUMMARY.

—	SHIPS.			PASSENGERS AND CREW.		
	No. despatched.	No. wrecked.	Percentage.	No. embarked.	No. of Lives lost.	Percentage.
Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners - - -	12	—	—	4,757	—	—
Ships despatched from Ports under the superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - - -	442	—	—	202,226	—	—
Ships despatched from Ports not under the superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - -	—	—	—	251	—	—
Total - -	454	—	—	207,234	—	—

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 27*th April* 1868.

S. WALCOTT.

Appendix No. 32.

Regulations for the Remittance to India of the Savings of Coolies in the West Indies and other Colonies.

1. The amounts to be remitted to India are to be deposited in sums of not less than 10 dollars, nor more than 100 dollars, with the Colonial Treasurer or other officer to be named by the Colonial Government for this service.

2. Each deposit is to be accompanied by a printed form, to be obtained from such officer, in which are to be specified the full name, age, occupation, and address of the remitter, the amount deposited, and the name, age, occupation, and address of the intended payee in India; special care should be taken in ascertaining and recording the designation of the payee.

3. In return for the deposit the remitter will be furnished with a money order for the amount payable by the Government in India at the local government treasury nearest to the residence of the payee. The amount will invariably be computed at the rate of two rupees one anna and four pies per dollar, or of one rupee for two shillings, according to the currency of the colony. Upon the back of each such money order there will be printed in the language of the colony in which the order is issued, and also in the Indian language most familiar to the depositor, in addition to any other information which local circumstances may render desirable, the following notice for the guidance of the remitter as well as of the payee in India.

Notice.

This money order is issued and must be taken subject to the following conditions :—

I. The amount specified in this money order, namely
rupees annas pies will be paid by the Indian Government, without any deduction whatsoever, to the person in whose favour it has been issued, within two months after its presentation, or as soon afterwards as the official advice of it shall have been received at the local Indian treasury situated nearest to the residence of the payee.

II. Before payment of the money the payee will be required to furnish the name, address, and such other particulars relating to the remitter as well as to himself as may be required to satisfy the officer paying him that he is entitled to receive the money.

III. If the money order be not presented at the local treasury in India for payment within 12 calendar months from the date of its issue in the colony all claim to the money will be lost.

IV. After a money order, by whomsoever presented, has been once paid, neither the Colonial nor the Indian Government will be liable to any further claim in respect of it.

4. It will rest with the remitter to send the money order at his own risk to the person intended to receive the amount in India, in doing which he should be careful to call the payee's attention to the above conditions.

5. The Colonial Government will transmit by each mail to its Emigration Agent in India a list, in duplicate, containing the above particulars in respect of every money order issued since the despatch of the previous list.

6. On the receipt of these lists the Emigration Agent in India will without delay hand in one copy to the proper officer of the government, together with the amount of rupees comprised in such list, taking a receipt for the same as his voucher. All particulars necessary for the payment of the money orders will then be forwarded free of charge by the Indian Government to the several local treasuries in the interior nearest to the residences of the payees.

Coolies about to return to India may deposit their savings for the purpose of drawing them in India, receiving in return a money order issued in their own favour under the above rules, and subject to the same conditions as to proof of their identity at the time of applying for payment in India.

Appendix No. 33.

Saint Vincent.

No. 265 of 1867.—An Act to amend "The Immigration Act, 1857." [21st May 1867.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend "The Immigration Act, 1857:" Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of the Government of Saint Vincent and its Dependencies, as follows:

1. In lieu of the return required to be made half-yearly by every employer of immigrants under the forty-fifth section of the said Act, and Schedule H. therein mentioned, every employer of immigrants under a written contract to labour shall, on or before the tenth day of January and the tenth day of July in every year, make out and transmit to the Immigration Agent a return in writing of the number of immigrants who were in his service under written contract during the six months last preceding such return, or during any part of such six months (such six months to end on the thirtieth and thirty-first days of June and December respectively), which return shall be made in the form set forth in Schedule A. annexed hereto, and shall contain the following particulars; that is to say, the name of the estate, the name of the owner of the estate, the number of immigrants received on

Employer of immigrants under written contract to make half-yearly return to Immigration Agent.

Particulars to be stated in the return.

and removed from the estate respectively, the number of births and deaths among the immigrants, the number of immigrants on the estate on the last day of such six months, the number of days labour performed by them, the number of days on which such immigrants or any of them were absent (and whether absent from sickness, or on holidays, or from idleness), the number of working days, and the amount of wages earned by and paid to such immigrants, and also the number of immigrants on the estate at the end of the half year next preceding the six months for which the return is made; and such return shall also set forth the specifications of births and deaths respectively, and the specifications of deserters among such immigrants, and of immigrants returning after desertion, with the several details as the same are set forth and required in the said Schedule A. under the said heads of return and specifications respectively; and every such employer shall also make and sign the declaration set forth in the said Schedule at foot of such return; and any person liable to make such return and declaration who shall neglect to make and transmit the same within fourteen days after the time herein specified in that behalf shall pay a penalty of forty shillings, and a like penalty for every subsequent month during which such neglect shall continue, and any person making or signing any such return and declaration knowing the same to be false shall be liable to be punished as by law is provided in cases of wilful perjury.

Schedule A.

Penalty for neglect.

45th clause of Act of 1857 repealed.

2. The forty-fifth section of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Immigration Agent to visit estates on which immigrants are located half-yearly, and at such other times as the Governor may direct.

3. It shall be the duty of the Immigration Agent to visit every estate on which the immigrants may be located under the said Act during the months of January and July in every year, and at such other times as he shall be thereto required by the Governor, for such purposes as the Governor may from time to time direct, to call on every employer of immigrants liable to make any return under the said Act or this Act to make and transmit such returns, and in the event of any such return not being made and transmitted according to law, to report such default and the name of the defaulter to the Governor, and to take such proceedings for recovery of any penalty payable on such default as the Governor may direct.

4. And whereas it is provided by the fifty-third section of the said "Immigration Act, 1857," that every employer with whom any immigrant shall enter into indenture or contract as therein mentioned shall at the time of the execution of the same, in addition to the fee therein mentioned, pay to the Immigration Agent a sum calculated at the rate of one tenth of the bounty or passage money paid for the introduction of such immigrant for every year of the period stated in such indenture or contract: And whereas the indenture of service for the last five years of the period of engagement of any immigrant mentioned in the said section must now (by the operation of "The amended Immigration Act, 1859,") be taken and intended to mean the last three years of engagement (or eight years residence) of any immigrant: And whereas it is expedient to reduce the proportion of the bounty or passage money to be paid by the employer in the

case above mentioned: Be it enacted, That every employer with whom any immigrant shall enter into indenture before the Immigration Agent for service for the last three years of the period of engagement (or eight years residence) of such immigrant, or for any year of such three years, shall at the time of the execution of such indenture, in addition to the fee payable by law to the Immigration Agent for the preparation of the indenture, pay to such Immigration Agent, in aid of the Immigration Fund, a sum calculated at the rate of one twentieth of the bounty or passage money paid for the introduction of such immigrant for every year of the period stated in such indenture, in lieu of the rate of one tenth of such bounty or passage money payable to the Immigration Agent, as provided by the said fifty-third section of the said "Immigration Act, 1857."

Reduces the proportion of bounty money to be paid by the employer to one twentieth.

5. This Act may be cited as "The amended Immigration Act, 1867."

SCHEDULE A.

RETURN of Immigrants on Estate, for half year ending day of 18 .

Name of Estate.	Owner.	No. of Immigrants end of last half year.						No. of Immigrants received during half year.						No. of Immigrants removed during half year.						Births during ½ year.		Deaths during ½ year.		No. of Immigrants actually on Estate on						No. of days labour performed.	No. of days absent.		No. of working days in half year.	Amount of wages earned and paid during half year.	Remarks.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Adults.		Children.		Infants.						Adults.		Children.		Infants.			Sickness or Holidays.	Idleness.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						

SPECIFICATION OF BIRTH.

Name of Infant.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Name of Mother.	Father's number.	Father's Ship of Import.	Father's Country.

SPECIFICATION OF DESERTERS.

Name of Deserter.	Sex.	Country.	No.	Ship of Import.	Date of Desertion.

SPECIFICATION OF DEATHS.

Name of deceased.	Sex.	Country.	No.	Ship of Import.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.

SPECIFICATION OF IMMIGRANTS RETURNING AFTER DESERTION.

Name of Immigrant.	Sex.	Country.	No.	Ship of Import.	Date of Return.	Date of Desertion.

I of plantation do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a true and correct return of the Immigrants on plantation on the day of 18 as required by "The amended Immigration Act, 1867."

(Signature)

Appendix No. 34.

Canada.

Extract from the Stockholm "Aftonblad" on the subject of Emigration from Sweden and Norway.

Puisque la politique nous laisse ces loisirs, mettons les à profit pour traiter à fond, une fois pour toutes, cette grosse question de l'émigration, sur laquelle nous n'avons jusqu'ici publié que quelques données éparses dont il serait difficile de faire un travail d'ensemble.

Ce travail vient justement d'être publié dans les colonnes du présent journal, et nous y puisons les renseignements qui concernent spécialement les pays Scandinaves.

Les pays Scandinaves c'est trop dire, car l'auteur procède très-sommairement en ce qui touche le Danemark et la Finlande, d'une part, quant au premier pays, parceque le mouvement de l'émigration y est fort restreint ; d'autre part, en ce qui touche le second, par la raison que l'émigration y est à peu près impossible en masse vu les formalités de police, et qu'elle se borne à une sorte d'exode régulier dans les régions polaires.

Le grand mouvement de l'émigration Norwégienne a commencé en 1840. De cette année à 1844 inclusivement il ne présente encore qu'un chiffre de 4,200 émigrants ; mais de 1840 à 1854 ce chiffre s'élève à 22,370 ; de 1860 à 1864 il se maintient encore à 20,625. C'est beaucoup, c'est trop. C'est le meilleur sang du pays qui s'en va. Mais à quelles causes attribuer cette désertion du sol natal. Est-il trop pauvre pour nourrir ses habitants ? Alors pourquoi,—et nous retrouverons cette même particularité en Suède,—pourquoi sont-ce les contrées les plus septentrionales, et pour lesquelles la nature n'a que le regard oblique et froid de la marâtre, qui donnent le plus faible contingent ? Il faut donc chercher d'autres causes ; il en est une générale, comme en Suède également, qui tient à l'humeur aventureuse des habitants, mais cela n'explique pas suffisamment l'entrainement des vingt dernières années. Il est des causes locales, transitoires, comme l'intolérance religieuse qui a réellement donné en quelque sorte l'impulsion au mouvement dans les premiers temps, mais le mobile a cessé et l'effet continue. L'auteur du travail en question accuse, surtout comme une cause prédominante et permanente, l'existence des fideicommis ou plutôt, car ce mot ici serait incompréhensible, des substitutions fideicommissaires qui régissent la terre au profit des ainés de famille, livrant aux privations et aux aventures tous les fils déshérités.

En Suède, le mouvement de l'émigration est loin d'avoir pris des proportions aussi alarmantes. Le plus gros chiffre, celui de 1865, ne s'élève qu'a 6,691, soit un émigrant sur 670 habitants, mais on suppose que le chiffre de 1866 sera quelque peu supérieur. Et celui de 1867 ? Cette terrible famine qui

exerce ses ravages dans nos provinces de l'extrême nord ne contribuera-t-elle pas à l'augmenter ? L'auteur ne le pense pas. Il y voit un fait accidentel. D'ailleurs encore une fois l'habitant du Norrland est celui qui émigre le moins, sans doute par suite de cette loi providentielle qui veut que l'homme s'attache d'autant plus à sa patrie qu'elle lui est plus âpre et plus sévère.

C'est un fait bien remarquable effectivement que ce sont les provinces du sud et du sud-ouest, les plus riches de beaucoup, celles où le sol rivalise en fertilité avec les contrées les plus aimées du soleil, qui donnent les plus gros bataillons de cette armée d'émigrants dont les deux tiers environ passent aux Etats-Unis. Ici encore et bien que ce mouvement n'ait, comme nous l'avons dit, rien d'alarmant, on doit se demander quelles en sont les causes. La dureté du climat, la pauvreté du sol ? Ce que nous venons de dire réduit l'hypothèse à néant. L'oppression politique ? Nous sommes libres comme l'air. L'intolerance de l'église d'Etat ? Eh ! Eh ! Il y a bien quelque chose à dire et dame intolérance avec ses roulements d'yeux peut bien prendre pour son compte un certain nombre de ces émigrations. Mais quelques centaines, sans plus. L'auteur du travail en question s'en prend principalement à l'exagération des impôts et des taxes communales. S'il en est ainsi, le mal n'est pas incurable.

Il n'est pas sans intérêt de voir comment se décompose le chiffre de 36,716 émigrants qui de 1851 à 1865 se sont résignés à cet exil volontaire. Les agriculteurs y figurent pour le plus gros chiffre : 11,147 ; puis viennent les domestiques au nombre de 10,730. Les mineurs et les ouvriers de toutes sortes représentent un chiffre de 5,895. Nous y trouvons 435 commercants, 364 marins, 97 artistes, ingénieurs ou maîtres maçons, 1,671 inhyses-et-backstuguhjon (sortes d'invalides civils de l'agriculture), enfin sous la rubrique. Autres personnes, (la plupart des ouvriers dont la profession n'a pas été dénommée et un certain nombre de militaires pour les années de 1851 à 1860) est inscrit un chiffre de 6,377 émigrants.

L'auteur de l'article termine en émettant l'espoir non seulement que le mouvement ne se développera pas mais qu'on réussira à l'arrêter, la libre Suède ayant besoin de tous ses bras et de toutes ses forces pour jouer dignement le rôle qui lui est évidemment assigné comme sentinelle avancée de la civilisation Européenne.

Il n'est pas besoin de dire de quel côté de l'horizon la sentinelle regarde.

Appendix No. 35.

William Robinson,
Governor
(L.S.)

Falkland Islands.

Land Regulations.

A Proclamation by his Excellency William Cleaver Francis Robinson, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Falkland Islands and their dependencies, &c. &c.

Whereas it is desirable to amend the Land Proclamation of the 4th April 1861 so far as regards the unoccupied lands of the Crown on the West Falkland and islands adjacent thereto :

It is hereby notified for general information that the following are the terms and conditions on which from and after this date those lands as aforesaid will be granted.

The disposal of the unoccupied lands of the Crown on the East Falkland will continue to be regulated, as heretofore, by the Proclamation of the 4th April 1861.

1. Any person may on application to the Governor, and on payment at the rate of (£5.) five pounds per 6,000 acres, obtain a licence to occupy a station on the West Falkland Island or the islands adjacent thereto.

2. Every such licence will be given in writing and be for one year only and not renewable, and will be subject to such conditions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor.

3. The extent of each station will be determined by the Governor, the boundaries thereof by the Surveyor General with the approval of the Governor.

4. At any time before the expiration of the licence the licensee may obtain a lease of his station for 20 years at a rental of (£10.) ten pounds a year for each 6,000 acres, provided he proves to the satisfaction of the Governor that he has built on the land a house of wood or stone walls not less than 24 feet by 12 feet and 6 feet high, and has stocked his land in the proportion of at least 50 cattle or horses or 100 sheep to each 6,000 acres.

5. It will be a condition of the lease that, during its continuance, the station shall be kept stocked with at least the number of stock before specified and also be occupied by the lessee or any person in his employment, and in case of any failure in this condition, it shall be lawful for the Governor to resume possession of the Station.

6. The lessee of any station must within five years from the date of his lease purchase a portion of his leasehold land, in one or more blocks as may be most convenient, in the proportion of 160 acres to each 6,000 acres, such land to be purchased at the upset price of land for the time being, not exceeding (8*s.*) eight shillings per acre ; and the lessee may at any time during his lease purchase any further quantity of land in his station at the same rate of payment.

7. If the lessee of any station under this Proclamation shall be desirous of obtaing an extension of his lease he shall give notice thereof to the Governor six months before the expiration of his lease, and the Governor shall with the advice and consent of the Executive Council determine whether it is expedient that the land shall be sold or reserved for any public purpose. If the land be not required for sale or otherwise, then the Governor may grant to the lessee an extension of his lease for such time and on such terms and conditions as to rent and occupation as the Governor and Council for the time being may determine.

8. Every lease under this Proclamation shall be transferable, subject only to the condition of giving notice of such transfer to the Colonial Secretary.

9. The rent of each station shall be paid by the lessee to the Colonial Secretary at Stanley, yearly in advance, from the day of the grant of the lease, and if delay be made in such payment the Colonial Secretary shall, within two months after the rent is due, send notice thereof to the lessee (if in Stanley), and if the rent be not paid within one month after such notice, or (if the lessee be not resident in Stanley) if the rent be not paid within six months after it is due, the lease shall be null and void, and the Governor may resume possession of the station without making to the former lessee any compensation.

10. No licence shall be granted to occupy any station within six miles, by land, of any township which may hereafter be proclaimed.

11. Every lease shall confer the right to use the land for pastural purposes, and shall be subject to all such reservations as may be prescribed by the Governor and as are contained in the printed Crown grants of land in this Colony; and the Governor shall have power at any time to proclaim a public road through any station.

12. Every station shall be defined with reference to the nautical chart of the Colony without requiring any further survey.

Adopted this 24th day of June 1867 by his Excellency the Governor in Council.

H. Byng,
Acting Colonial Secretary
and Clerk of Councils.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FIFTH REPORT

BY THE

COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION

ON

ARMY SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, AND RECREATION ROOMS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1868.

22709.

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FIFTH REPORT

BY THE

COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION

ON

ARMY SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, AND RECREATION ROOMS.

I.

I. Report.

The Council of Military Education have the honour to submit to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, their Report on Army Schools, Libraries, and Recreation Rooms, for the two years ending 31st March 1867 and 1868.

II.

SCHOOLMASTERS.

II. Schoolmasters.

On the 31st March 1868 the establishment of Schoolmasters stood thus, viz. :—

Under the New Regulations as to Pay, Pension, and Promotion.

Superintending Schoolmasters - -	10
Army Schoolmasters - - -	203

Under the Old Regulations.

1st Class Schoolmasters - - -	14
2nd „ „ - - -	30
3rd „ „ - - -	2
Total - -	259

II. Schoolmasters.

As on the 31st March 1866 the establishment consisted of 235, there has been an increase of 24 schoolmasters.

There were also on the 31st March 1868 the following persons, who may be considered as being under training for the office of army schoolmaster, viz. :—

Assistant, or 4th class schoolmasters, serving with regiments - - - -	4
Students in the Normal and Model Schools, Chelsea - - - - -	29
Pupil-teachers in the Royal Military Asylum and Royal Hibernian Schools - -	7
Total - - -	40

The casualties among the schoolmasters have been 18 in number, viz. :—

By discharge, &c. - - -	9
By death - - - -	9

while the ranks have been recruited by 42 trained schoolmasters from Chelsea.

The reports of the assistant and local inspectors, as well as of the officers commanding regiments, with a few exceptional cases, speak very favourably of the conduct and ability of the army schoolmasters. In the 1st division their conduct has been very good, and the majority of the chaplains speak in the most favourable terms of the readiness with which they labour to give effect to their wishes in the matter of religious instruction. In the 2nd division commanding officers have generally spoken highly of their schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. In the 3rd division the schoolmasters, with one or two exceptions, have been found in possession of the requisite qualifications. Mr. Vicars considers them and the schoolmistresses to be a most respectable class of public servants. At Malta Colonel Romer has found the schoolmasters efficient and able and, with one exception, favourably reported upon by their commanding officers. He dwells on the importance of "tact" as one of the qualifications of a schoolmaster, though he does not distinctly report the want of tact in any of those under his supervision; and Colonel McCrea, his successor, while acknowledging the schoolmasters at Malta to be a correct and excellent class of men, complains of this very want of tact as well as of want of fertility in

II. Schoolmasters.

resource. In the Toronto division of Canada, Superintending Schoolmaster Stockham speaks very favourably of those under his supervision. Captain Dunn, Superintendent of Army Schools in the Bengal Presidency of India, is perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the schoolmasters discharge their duties.

Colonel Gleig passes a high and what the Council consider to be a just encomium on the meritorious services of the superintendent schoolmasters in the first division. The Council regret that work should fall so disproportionately on some: but this appears at present to be unavoidable. The superintendence of the schools of a large camp like Aldershot entails very heavy labour, but the work is not easily divided.

One of the greatest difficulties to be encountered in army schools is that of providing the schoolmasters with qualified assistants. Good non-commissioned officers cannot be spared from regimental duties, and privates of superior attainment will not give up promotion to remain as teachers. The Council have been pressed to obtain a greater degree of permanence in the office of assistant schoolmasters, and suggestions have been made from several quarters that these teachers should be borne on the rolls as supernumerary non-commissioned officers. The Council fully recognize the advantage that must accrue to schools by such a measure: but the subject has many bearings and many difficulties, and they have not been able to devise a course which meets these difficulties so far as to receive the sanction of the Commander in Chief.

III. Schoolmistresses.

III.

Schoolmistresses.

The establishment of schoolmistresses on the 31st March 1868 stood as follows:—

Trained Schoolmistresses.

Special - - - -	2
1st class - - - -	24
2nd class - - - -	48
3rd class - - - -	151
Total - - -	225

III. Schoolmistresses.

Besides the above there were

Pupil-teachers and assistant schoolmistresses - - - -	33
Monitresses - - - -	182
Acting and detachment schoolmistresses -	76
Total - - -	291

Making a total of 516 persons engaged in conducting the infant and industrial schools of the army.

The satisfactory reports of the assistant inspectors, &c. have been mentioned in the preceding section.

Schoolmistresses are generally included in the favourable reports made of the school staff. Colonel Gleig impresses on them the importance of strict discipline, and of the union of kindness with firmness in conducting infant schools. In connexion with this subject Mr. Vicars suggests that young schoolmistresses on first being called to duty should be placed under the guidance of more experienced teachers. This the Council are always careful to do, and young women at the commencement of their career are invariably attached to Depôt Battalions or to Artillery Brigades which are to a certain extent stationary, and have experienced mistresses in charge of their infant schools.

Schoolmistresses make frequent complaints to Colonel Gleig against the rule which requires monitresses to receive daily instruction from the schoolmaster, asserting that the services of one monitress are lost to the infant school during the forenoon. Colonel Gleig shows that such a contingency must in general be the result of bad management, and he points out a method of arranging the time table by which it may be avoided.

IV.

Inspection of Schools.

IV. Inspection of Schools.

The Inspectional Divisions remain as before.

Division I. is inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Gleig, R. A. It includes London, Aldershot, the South-eastern Military District, Woolwich, Chatham, and Colchester.

It contains usually:—

Adults' schools -	- 61
Grown children's -	- 63
Infant and Industrial -	- 59
Total -	- 183

The following superintending schoolmasters are appointed in this Division.

Superintending Schoolmaster Grant, Woolwich.
" " Belling, Aldershot.
" " Stewart, Dover.

Division II. is inspected by J. P. Sargeaunt, Esq. It includes Scotland, the Northern, Western, and South-western Military Districts. It contains usually the following schools:—

Adults' - -	- 39
Grown children's -	- 44
Infant and industrial -	- 30
Total -	- 113

The following superintending schoolmasters are posted in this Division, viz.:—

Superintending Schoolmaster Barnes, Edinburgh.
" " Kirk, Portsmouth.
" " Savage, Plymouth.

Division III. is inspected by E. A. Vicars, Esq. It includes all the Military Stations in Ireland, and embraces usually—

Adults' - -	- 40
Grown children's -	- 40
Infant and industrial -	- 34
Total -	- 114

Two superintending schoolmasters are posted in this Division, viz.:—

IV. Inspection of Schools.

Superintending Schoolmaster Newsom, Dublin.
" " Robertson, Curragh.

Each of the above schools is examined at least once a year by the Assistant Inspector or by one of the superintending schoolmasters; and when the former does not examine, he inspects the school which has been examined by the superintending schoolmaster.

Local inspectors of schools are sometimes appointed to large garrisons abroad. They are selected from the officers of the garrison, their inspectional charge of the schools being in addition to their own duties. The salary is 3*s.* a day. At present there are only two local inspectors, viz.:—

Bt. Colonel H. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General, Gibraltar.*
Lieut. Colonel McCrea, R.A., Malta.

The army schools in the North American colonies are placed under charge of two superintending schoolmasters viz.:—

Superintending Schoolmaster Stockham, Upper Canada.
" " Little, Lower Canada.

These superintending schoolmasters are specially appointed to the stations of Toronto and Montreal respectively; but they are employed occasionally at the requisition of the Council of Military Education in visiting the other Military schools of the provinces.

The scheme for amalgamating the Indian with the Imperial establishments submitted by the Council on 5th June 1863 has not yet been accepted by the Secretary of State for India. Captain Dunn continues to superintend the whole of the schools of the European troops between Calcutta and the Khyber Pass, and although this officer devotes himself to the work with unsparing assiduity, it is impossible for him to make an efficient inspection once a year of the schools in that extended Presidency: he has, however, been able to furnish the Council with annual Reports which will be found in Appendix II.

No annual Reports have been submitted from Madras or from Bombay. The documents received from Lieut.-Colonel Lawrie and Lieut. Jacob are detailed inspection Reports of each regiment examined, very valuable in themselves but not drawn up in a form that would enable the Council to incorporate them in this general Report.

Note.—Since the above was written, a general Report has been received from Lieut.-Colonel Lawrie, dated 14th May 1868, which will be found in Appendix II.

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* Since deceased.

V.

V. State of Education in the Army.

State of Education in the Army.

The following table, showing the present state of education in the army, has been deduced from returns, received from the Adjutant-General, of regiments and corps amounting to 169,214 men. The per-centage in the last column is taken from the Council's Report of 1866.

—	Number returned.	Per-centage in 1868.	Per-centage in 1866.
Class 1. Who can neither read nor write.	16,010	9·46	12·25
„ 2. Who can read but not write.	17,924	10·59	16·12
„ 3. Who can read and write.	124,893	73·80	65·47
„ 4. Who have a superior degree of education.	10,387	6·14	6·16

This return does not include fourteen battalions of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and four companies of engineers, from which no returns have as yet been received.

The following table shows the proportion of "uneducated" among the several branches of the service, comprising under that term Classes 1 and 2 of the above table. The per-centages in the last two columns are taken from the Council's Fourth Report. The improvement is satisfactory.

Corps.	Classes 1 and 2, uneducated.		
	1868.	1866.	1865.
Cavalry - - -	10·90	19·13	19·78
Royal Artillery - -	18·30	20·42	19·41
Royal Engineers - -	1·34	3·17	3·34
Military Train - -	24·37	24·30	38·62
Foot Guards - - -	8·12	8·66	10·06
Infantry of the Line - -	23·54	33·99	35·71

VI. State of Education in Schools

VI.

State of Education in the Schools.

Adults.

As the educational condition of a regimental school is subject to continual variation, owing to the removal of the better scholars and the introduction of the uneducated recruits, the Council consider it unnecessary to give in detail the state of education in each school. The following, however, is a summary of the reports received from the several inspectors and schoolmasters.

		By Inspectors.	By Schoolmasters.	
Reading.	Learning to read -	15·00	17·16	per cent.
	Easy Narratives - -	30·00	34·48	„
	Books of general Information - -	55·00	43·40	„
Writing.	Learning to write -	32·00	34·50	„
	Dictation from Easy Narratives - -	33·00	33·90	„
	Do. Books of general Information -	30·00	30·00	„
Arithmetic.	Learning to Cipher -	35·30	39·70	„
	Simple Rules - -	15·53	15·00	„
	Compound do. - -	17·30	15·40	„
	Reduction of Weights and Measures - -	12·70	13·50	„
	Proportion, Practice, and Mess Accounts -	11·60	9·80	„
	Vulgar and Decimal Fractions - -	5·40	5·16	„
	Higher Rules - -	0·44	0·59	„

In the ordinary classes of the adult schools little is taught beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic (including soldiers' accounts). If history or geography be added, it is, in general, only by taking the reading lesson from a page in one of those subjects.

Colonel Gleig thinks he perceives the tendency within the ordinary classes to be more and more towards limiting the instruction to rudimentary education, while men aspiring to first-class certificates do not attend the schools but remain in barracks; and if Colonel Gleig is also correct in supposing the rudiments to be now more thoroughly taught than before, there will be no disadvantage in this.

VI. State of Education in Schools.

Captain Dunn indeed reports, that of the schools examined by him in the Bengal Presidency, geography, as a separate subject, was taught in fourteen schools, history in nine, and grammar in six; but he is unable to speak very highly of the results. He suggests the formation of voluntary classes for history and geography; and it is probable that some of the better scholars of a regiment might be attracted by well delivered lectures or lessons. Hindostani is taught in 38 schools in Bengal; but these classes appear to work under disadvantages, the regimental moonshee or teachers being, in Captain Dunn's opinion, not sufficiently acquainted with English to make the necessary explanations to soldier pupils.

In some of the regiments stationed in Malta it is the practice to lend books, slates, &c. to the men, who then are enabled to pursue their studies in barracks; and Colonel Romer reports that this has been attended with advantage. Colonel Gleig proposes to establish such a system by regulation; but, although the Council think this a very good way of employing the leisure hour of the soldier, they prefer recommending it to the notice of commanding officers, and leaving the application of it to their discretion.

Colonel Gleig notices that the progress made by drummers and trumpeters is not so great as it used to be, although there has been no falling off in the amount of attendance. It is not easy to account for this circumstance, but the attention of commanding officers and schoolmasters might with advantage be directed to it.

Colonel Gleig still observes defective classification in some schools, and the Council call the special attention of schoolmasters to this error.

It appears by the report of the same officer, that some schoolmasters remove men from class to class only as a result of periodical examinations. This proceeding obviates one of the advantages which the Council had in view when introducing the new system of classification, viz. the prompt transfer of a pupil from class to class in any one subject, without reference to his attainments in other subjects. The Council desire that schoolmasters will pay attention to this point, although it may cause them some extra trouble in making class lists.

Questions have been raised and suggestions offered regarding classification in the standards of arithmetic in the annual half yearly report. The Council still adhere to the explanation given in Forms A., B., &c., viz. to the effect that a pupil is to be classed as under any standard when he does

VI. State of Education in Schools.

fairly any portion of the work of the standard. Classifying a pupil under standard A. shows that he has satisfactorily surmounted the lower steps B. C. D. E. This does not in any way apply to examinations for certificates of education.

The attention of schoolmasters is called to the necessity of making every man pass an examination before being discharged from school. The books of all discharged pupils are to be kept until they have been seen by the Inspector or Superintending Schoolmaster.

Lieutenant Jacob has supplied the Council with a table showing the result of examination of the schools in the Bombay Presidency in writing from dictation; but, as he has omitted to mention the books from which the dictation was given, no judgment can be formed regarding the advancement of the pupils. The table, therefore, is not included in the Appendix.

Children.

Colonel Gleig and Mr. Sargeaunt observe a falling off from that excellent penmanship which was at one time the characteristic of regimental schools, and Mr. Sargeaunt attributes it to the ambition of schoolmasters to carry their pupils prematurely into dictation. Good penmanship is of so much value to young persons of this class of life, that the Council regard it as of primary importance in the school system; and they trust that schoolmasters will endeavour to restore the character of their schools wherever penmanship has been suffered to deteriorate. The Council request that inspectors and superintending schoolmasters will keep this object carefully in view.

Mr. Sargeaunt remarks that composition is not sufficiently attended to in the children's schools; and the Council consider that where a pupil is sufficiently advanced, the practice of writing letters and answers to questions on some of the subjects of education would be attended with great advantage.

The same inspector finds fault with the practice adopted in some schools of puzzling the brains of the pupils with rules of grammar. The Council fully agree with Mr. Sargeaunt in the expediency of confining the systematic teaching of grammar to the most advanced scholars, as young children learn better by ear and habit than by abstract rules; and grammar is best imparted to them by correcting inaccuracies as often as they occur.

It appears to Colonel Gleig that the attainments generally of the children are lower than they were some years ago; and he thinks this may be accounted for by the diminution in the age of the children consequent upon the discharge of many parents after completing their first period of service. VI. State of Education in Schools.

Colonel Gleig complains of great irregularity in the attendance of grown children, who appear in some cases to attend or not according to their own or their parents' inclination. The correction of this abuse is in the hands of commanding officers, and the Council take this opportunity of soliciting their aid.

Colonel Smith, at Gibraltar, strongly recommends the system of "home lessons" to the children.

It is gratifying to learn that one of the boys brought up entirely in the school of the Royal Artillery Depôt, Sheerness, has successfully passed a competitive examination for the position of engineer student in the Royal Navy, taking the third place on the list. Other boys from the same schools have obtained similar success; but these have not been educated entirely in an army school.

There appears to be a great opening for the soldiers' children in India; for Lieut.-Colonel Lawrie reports that all the boys of the first class in the Royal Artillery school at Cannanore, have been taken to fill situations in the Post Office and the Telegraph Department.

VII.

Attendance.

VII. Attendance at School.

The Council regret that no improvement is visible in this particular. From Canada, Superintending Schoolmaster Stockham reports that in some of the regiments there are men on the books who have attended school not more than once or twice in the month, and this without any excuse on the score of severe duty. Superintending Schoolmaster Kirk too mentions the case of seven men who numbered among them 23 attendances in six months. Lieut.-Colonel McCrea mentions an instance of a commanding officer who had been indefatigable in his exertions to induce the men to attend school. He established night classes and attended them frequently. He limited promotion as much as possible to certificated men. Yet the result was

VII. Attendance at School.

not encouraging. While he offered pecuniary rewards for regular attendance matters went pretty well, but when these were dropped the attendance dwindled down nearly to nothing. For education itself the men cared little. A limited number had no objection to it provided it was made worth their while, but partial exemption from general duties formed no inducement in itself, schooling being only another kind of work. Of the night classes, containing 30 pupils, 6 obtained certificates, whilst more than half the number remained absolutely stationary in reading and writing after 260 attendances. But there is no necessity for multiplying proofs of the indifference with which the British soldier regards the advantages of education. Even in the French army, where commissions are so freely set before the soldier, and cannot be obtained by the uneducated, it has been found necessary to make attendance at the elementary schools compulsory on the recruit; and the Council entertain a firm conviction that a full return for the money expended will never be attained until compulsory attendance becomes the rule of the service. As a remedy for this evil Colonel Romer recommends that no man's name should be allowed to remain on the books who has not attended once at least during the week, unless satisfactory reasons could be shown for absence. Some restriction of this kind would undoubtedly be useful, but on the whole it is, perhaps, well to leave the matter in the hands of commanding officers, who best know what measures are most likely to encourage their men to take advantage of the schools.

Captain Dunn thinks the attendance is better in the Bengal Presidency than in Europe, the average daily attendance in the former ranging from 40 to 70 per cent. of the number on the school books: the Royal Artillery giving the best attendance.

Under the present system of registration each grade in the adult schools has a separate numerical arrangement. This is represented by Colonel Gleig to occasion considerable trouble without yielding any compensating advantage. The Council hereby authorize all schoolmasters to adopt one numerical arrangement, to include all grades, sergeants, corporals, &c. &c. At the suggestion of Colonel Gleig the index of the register will in future reprints be detached and enlarged, so as to serve for many volumes of the register.

The attention of schoolmasters is called to the necessity of keeping the register with great accuracy and regularity.

VII. Attendance at School.

In September 1867 the under-mentioned numbers were under education in the army schools.

Cavalry and Military Train - -	2,923
Guards - - - - -	1,815
Infantry - - - -	22,386
Depôts - - - - -	4,276
Out-Stations - - - -	620
Royal Artillery - - - -	5,442
Royal Engineers - - -	378
Total - -	37,840

VIII.

Certificates of Education.

VIII. Certificates of Education.

In Appendix IV. will be found a Return of certificates in possession of corps for 1866–67. The certificates granted during the two years are shown in the several annual Reports of the Inspectors, of which the following is an epitome.

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Total.
1st Division, Lieut.-Colonel Gleig -	80	420	1,387	1,887
2d ,, Mr. Sargeaunt - -	38	109	243	390
3d ,, Mr. Vicars - -	109	269	268	646
Malta - - - - -	9	45	146	200
Gibraltar, Colonel Smith - -	40	102	81	223
Upper Canada, Sup^g Schm^r Stockham -	7	91	172	270
Lower ,, ,, ,, Little -	14	55	72	141
Bengal, 1866 only - - -	12	53	88	153
Giving a Total of - -	309	1,144	2,457	3,910

In accordance with the permission communicated in the Council's Fourth Report certificates have in most of the divisions been awarded on the results of ordinary annual examinations: hence there can be no general comparison drawn between the number of candidates and the number of certificates. But in the first division, where the number of certificates assumes such large proportions, no certificates have been granted without the intervention of special examinations, and from the Returns of that division the Council are enabled to give the following particulars:

Of 2,895 candidates examined in 1866 and 1867,

80 or 2·76 per cent. obtained 1st class certificates,
420 or 14·51 ,, ,, 2d ,, ,,
1,387 or 47·91 ,, ,, 3d ,, ,,
1,008 or 34·82 failed to obtain any certificates.

VIII. Certificates of Education.

Comparing this Table with that of 1865 the only important difference observable is in the proportion of first-class certificates, the per-centage in 1865 having been 6. This, no doubt, is owing partly to the more stringent nature of Colonel Gleig's examination: for if the returns of any other examination be referred to, the proportion of first-class certificates will be found to be much higher. Of 223 certificates granted by Colonel Smith at Malta no fewer than forty, or 18 per cent. were of the highest class, while of 1,887 granted by Colonel Gleig only 80, or 4¼ per cent. were of the first class. Nearly 17 per cent. of the certificates granted by Mr. Vicars and 9½ per cent. of those granted by Mr. Sargeaunt were of the highest class. The discrepancy observable in awarding certificates can hardly be accounted for by different conditions of preparation of the candidates over such large areas of inspection: but is most probably due to difference in the style of papers and in the mode of estimating the answers. The Council have been carefully considering some scheme for remedying what cannot fail to be an evil in the system.

Colonel Gleig is inclined to attribute this falling off to the work in army schools being now more exclusively devoted to the rudiments of education. But on comparing that officer's return for three years it is seen that of the successful candidates 3¼ per cent. obtained first-class certificates in 1865, 5¾ per cent. in 1866, and 3 per cent. in 1867, the average of the last two years exceeding the percentage of the year 1865.

That these certificates are becoming more appreciated is evident from the great increase in the number of candidates. In the 1st division there were 1,636 last year against 955 in 1865. This proves that a stimulus has been given which cannot fail to act beneficially on the schools.

In Toronto the schoolmaster was permitted to issue a notice pointing out the advantages attendant on the possession of certificates, and this is reported by Superintending Schoolmaster Stockham to have been very successful. Of 346 candidates who came forward at one of the examinations in 1866 the greater number were men belonging to special classes.

Colonel Gleig recommends the addition of a certificate intermediate between the first and the second to meet the views of many commissioned officers who require in their sergeants a higher standard of arithmetic than that which is included in a second-class certificate, but do not regard as necessary a knowledge of any of the extra subjects provided for in a certificate of the first class. Other inspectors

VIII. Certificates of Education.

have expressed similar opinions: but after full consideration of the subject, it was not thought advisable to adopt their suggestions.

Colonel McCrea recommends the addition of a penny to the daily pay of men possessing second class certificates. If this were conceded it would be necessary to add another penny for the possession of a first-class certificate; and although a money reward cannot fail to act as a strong stimulus to exertion, the Council do not feel themselves at liberty to recommend that soldiers should be rewarded directly from the public purse for the acquisition of accomplishments which so greatly affect their own interests. The country already offers on a most liberal scale the opportunity of obtaining an education which cannot fail under ordinary circumstances to repay the soldier by promotion while in the army, and by procuring for him civil employment on his discharge. In Appendix IV. No. 2. will be found an extract from the regimental orders of the Royal Scots Greys defining the qualifications necessary for promotion; and if such rules were of general application no other inducement would be necessary.

Certificates do not appear to be made available to soldiers in the Bombay Presidency. Lieut.-Colonel Lawrie reports that they have been sanctioned for the troops serving in Madras by the Commander-in-Chief in that Presidency. In Bengal the system is in operation: but Captain Dunn finds few candidates, stating as a reason, that the soldier thinks the attainment of a third-class certificate too easy, and that few men study with the special object of obtaining the higher certificates. The Council do not consider this argument to be very convincing: they think that when the system becomes better known among the troops, and when commanding officers shall make educational acquirements necessary for regimental promotion, the men will not be backward in qualifying for third and second class certificates.

The Council observe that Captain Dunn has used a wise discretion in forbearing to examine for certificates at the ordinary annual examinations, when, from want of space or from other causes, due precautions could not be used to prevent the candidates from copying or from obtaining assistance from one another. This discretion is recommended for imitation to all inspectors and superintending schoolmasters who propose to grant certificates at the ordinary annual examinations.

One Inspector reports that many men otherwise well qualified for second-class certificates were rejected for their

VIII. Certificates of Education.

want of knowledge of Savings Bank accounts. The attention of schoolmasters is directed to this point.

IX.

IX. Special Classes.

Special Classes.

The Council observe a growing appreciation of the advantages to be derived from special classes; and they hope that as these advantages become known, special classes will increase considerably in number, and be constituted more in accordance with the system advocated by the Council.

In the 1st division there were in 1866, 23 special classes in which the system is reported by Colonel Gleig to have been thoroughly carried into effect, with the usual excellent results. In the following year there were 36 such classes.

In the 2d division special classes were reported by Mr. Sargeaunt to be rare in name and non-existent in reality.

In the 3d division Superintending Schoolmaster Newsome made in 1867 a very favourable report upon a special class in the 1st Battalion 34th Regiment, then at the Curragh. This was a small class of 17 men commenced in July. They gave 3½ hours attendance for five days per week, and were called upon to do work at home in reading, writing, arithmetic, and spelling. The men took to the work cheerfully, and the results, tested by examination, were highly satisfactory, and at the end of six months twelve of the class were capable of passing for full corporal. During 1867 special classes were almost entirely suspended in Ireland.

At Gibraltar and Malta the severity of garrison duty appears to be fatal to the system, although in 1866 all the corps at the former place had special classes. One exception is, however, reported from that station, where the 15th Brigade, Royal Artillery, keep up special classes with extreme care. Two men selected from each battery having once joined the class are never permitted to be absent from it without special leave, excepting on Saturday, when they mount guard. The schoolmaster has orders to make a report direct to the commanding officer of any absentees.

In Canada the system has met with special favour, and the effects of a general order issued by the Lieut.-General in command at the end of 1865 are still apparent. The

IX. Special Classes.

attendance is purely voluntary, and the privilege is much esteemed by the men.

Colonel Peacocke, in command of 1st Battalion, 16th Regiment, writing from Hamilton, Canada, says: "The "special classes have been continued through the past "winter with very favourable results. I consider they "afford the only means by which an appreciable effect can "be produced on the education of the soldier.

Colonel Lowry, commanding the 47th Regiment in Nova Scotia, reports in similar terms. "A special class of about 30 men has been under instruction, and exempt from the performance of almost all other duties, guards excepted, for nearly five months. The results are satisfactory; and I consider the system to be productive of great good, and to be specially suited to the winter season in this country, where much out-door occupation is not possible. Promotion to all ranks is made to a considerable extent dependent on educational proficiency, as tested by examination."

Captain Dunn reports that there were in 1867, 23 special classes in the Bengal Presidency, averaging 25 men each on the roll, with an average daily attendance of 15. One regiment, the 1st Battalion, 11th Foot, had the large average attendance of 54. Major Roe, commanding this regiment, gives the following account of the class.

"In April last (1866) I called for 80 volunteers, an "average of 8 men per company. This call was quickly "responded to, and these men formed a special class, which "has been working ever since, with the average daily "attendance of 54. The results, as shown by the book, "are so much more satisfactory than usual among the men "that I have determined upon carrying on the system by "forming fresh classes every six months."

Lieutenant Jacob, Superintendent of Army Schools, considers that the system of special classes had not (in 1867) grown into favour in the Bombay Presidency. He mentions four in the Royal Artillery, one in the Cavalry, and five in the Infantry: but observes that many of these, although called "special classes," are not formed in accordance with the system proposed by the Council, and that their speciality consists in attending more regularly than the ordinary classes. The Council, however, have knowledge of one striking exception to the general rule. In the 26th Cameronians, two special classes are formed, the higher one for men who are likely to become non-commissioned officers, the lower class for gradually educating all men of the regiment until they obtain third-class certificates.

IX. Special Classes.

The strength of the class being limited, the best soldiers are taken first, and candidates are never wanting. The commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Henning writes: "The "scheme has now been in working order for more than "twelve months, and the results have been most satisfac-"tory. A friendly competition exists among the non-com-"missioned officers, which induces them to employ their "leisure time to some advantage; and while to a com-"manding officer the fact of having a number of men "aspiring to promotion, and eligible for it, is an assistance "of no small consideration, it cannot fail in having a most "wholesome effect on the conduct of all in possession of "superior rank and regimental appointments."

The Regulations regarding education and promotion enforced in this regiment will be found in App. IV. No. 3.

It is stated in a report from the Rev. T. R. Maynard, that in the French army, where every illiterate soldier is compelled to attend school, a system very similar to that of our special classes has been introduced, owing to the impossibility, from want of schoolroom accommodation, to teach all the recruits of a regiment at one time.

X. Examinations.

X.

Examinations.

Under existing Regulations an Army School, whether of adults or grown children, is subject to the following examinations annually, viz.:

1. One annual examination by the Assistant Inspector or superintending schoolmaster;
2. Two half-yearly examinations by the schoolmaster;
3. One examination by the schoolmaster, prior to the annual examination by the Assistant Inspector or superintending schoolmaster;

Making in all four examinations; but one of the half-yearly examinations is dispensed with whenever the inspection takes place within two months of the holidays; and as the Assistant Inspector and superintending schoolmaster have been requested to arrange their visits as far as possible with regard to that object, the annual examinations will most generally be reduced to three.

In conducting the half-yearly examination it is the practice in some regiments to allow the men to drop into the schoolroom according to their individual pleasure, by which means the work of each examination is spread over a period of many weeks, to the great obstruction of the

regular business of the school. This is enough to bring into disrepute the whole system of examinations, which is otherwise calculated to be very useful. A better practice obtains, however, in other regiments. One, two, or three days, according to the size of the school, are set apart; and all the men on the school books are ordered to attend by squads. X Examinations.

Captain Dunn reports that in India the men under instruction are allowed to work their questions on the slate, and after correcting their work to copy it into the examination books. Captain Dunn however properly finds fault with this practice, which must tend to frustrate the object of the examination. Colonel Gleig makes similar objections, and even shows from actual experiment that the work done by first effort is generally better than that which is entered in the books. The Council fully concur in condemning this practice, and they desire that the Inspectors and schoolmasters will disallow it at all examinations.

The expediency of remitting the Midsummer half-yearly examinations by the schoolmasters with the troops in India has been pressed upon the Council with arguments so satisfactory, that they have addressed the Adjutant-General of the Army recommending the measure.

XI.

Children's Schools.

XI. Children's Schools.

Full descriptions of the organization of the schools for young children are to be found in the former reports of the Council, as well as in the regulations for army schools, of 25th May 1863.

The accounts received of these schools for the past two years have been satisfactory, the attendance of children being generally regular. In September 1867 the following numbers were under instruction :—

Boys - - - -	4,960
Girls - - - -	3,614
Total - -	8,574

In India there appears to be a prejudice against the mixed system of education, which is found to be so beneficial elswhere ; and at many of the Indian cantonments the girls are placed entirely under the schoolmistress.

XI. Children's Schools.

The Council consider this arrangement as very detrimental to the education of the girls, and they are satisfied that it cannot be necessary under ordinary measures of instruction. Captain Dunn speaks strongly of the disadvantage thus caused to the girls in the schools of the Bengal Presidency.

Infant Schools.

In September 1867 there were attending the infant school:—

Boys - - - -	5,051
Girls - - - -	5,400
Total - -	10,451

The reports of these schools are very favourable.

Colonel M'Crea gives in his report the full account of a German system of imparting the earliest lessons in reading. It is a sort of game with letters; the letters of the alphabet being painted or stamped upon counters. It is without doubt a good method, and it can be tried with letters written or printed on card: but the Council apprehend that counters of a permanent nature would be very expensive, each school requiring a large number of alphabets.

With reference to the objection made by the Council in their fourth report to the custom of teaching infants to write, Captain Dunn suggests that this should not apply to the mere formation of letters on the slate, which is found to be useful as an aid to the reading lesson, as well as an amusement to the children. The Council concur with Captain Dunn; it was only to formal lessons in writing that the objection referred.

It appears by Captain Dunn's report that the home system of a graduated scale of salary for pupil teachers (see Army School Regulations, Section 74.) has not been adopted in the Bengal Presidency. The Council would draw the attention of the local Government to this point, which is one of some importance to the efficiency of the schools.

Industrial Schools.

On the 30th September 1867 there were attending the industrial schools 10,681 children.

Judging by the reports of ten Inspectors these schools are doing good and valuable service. At the scholars' exhibition at Toronto in 1866 the work of these schools occupied three stalls.

XII.

Religious Instruction.

XII. Religious Instruction.

The children's schools are opened with prayer, which is followed by a Bible lesson, the attendance being voluntary.

Colonel Gleig observes that the results of the established system of religious instruction continue to be favourably reported on by many chaplains, not all of whom however have assumed the direction of the Bible lessons.

Mr. Sargeaunt speaks in high terms of the system pursued by the Schoolmaster of the 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery, who, being apparently unassisted by any chaplain, takes the children through a regular course of carefully prepared lectures. This is assuredly better than giving discursive lessons suggested by the epistle and gospel of the week; and it is to be hoped that army chaplains may be able to sketch out for the schoolmasters a connected course of instruction in both the Old and the New Testament, which may have the effect of imparting a sound knowledge of the principles of Christianity as well as of sacred history.

XIII.

Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

XIII. Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

This institution consists of a school for orphan boys of soldiers of the regular army, established in 1803, and of a Normal school for training army schoolmasters, established in 1846.

Normal School.

This establishment comprised, on the 31st March 1868, 29 students, of whom 7 were civilians, 4 pupil teachers, and 18 soldiers.

Of the above persons 15 are in the Normal, and 14 in the Model Schools.

The following were admitted between 1st April 1866 and 31st March 1868 by competitive examination:—

4th Class Schoolmasters - -	2
Pupil Teachers - - -	7
Civilians - - - -	8
Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers -	23
	40

The result of the several examinations of the 1st division of students during the last two years is shown in App. VI. No. 1.

XIII. Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

Model School.

The authorized establishment of boys at Chelsea Asylum is 500. The actual number on the 31st March 1868 was 486 of the following ages:—

Under 6 years - -	3
From 6 to 7 years - -	9
„ 7 to 8 „ - -	32
„ 8 to 9 „ - -	56
„ 9 to 10 „ - -	44
„ 10 to 11 „ - -	88
„ 11 to 12 „ - -	80
„ 12 to 13 „ - -	71
„ 13 to 14 „ - -	88
„ 14 to 15 „ - -	14
„ 15 to 16 „ - -	1
Total - -	486

The boys are received between the ages of 5 and 10 years; and, under ordinary circumstances, they are not kept after 14.

The elder boys are instructed either in music or in trades, the distribution being at present as follows:—

Musicians - - -	100
Drummers and fifers - -	68
Tailors - - -	63
Shoemakers - - -	79

The following table shows the number of boys who have been discharged from the Asylum since 31st December 1860.

Years.	Average Strength.	Number of Boys whose Time expired.			Number of Boys reported fit for the Army.		
		Fit for Army.	Unfit.	Total.	Volunteered for Army.	Remained as Monitors.	Delivered to their Friends.
1861	410	42	4	46	39	—	6
1862	410	65	11	76	52	3	19
1863	410	92	11	103	77	1	24
1864	497	69	20	89	43	1	45
1865	497	14	6	20	12	—	8
1866	496	63	15	78	46	—	17
1866-7	496	77	14	91	59	—	18
1867-8	490	70	19	89	55	—	33
Total		492	100	592	383		170

It thus appears that of 180 boys discharged during the last two years 114 boys or 63 per cent. volunteered for the army, while 33 boys or 18 per cent. were found to be unfit for the army. This contrasts unfavourably with the Report from the Royal Hibernian School in which only 5 per cent. are returned as unfit. The evil appears to be increasing, for the average of 8 years gives only 17 per cent. and the proportion for 1867–68 is actually the worst of all, being 21 per cent.

The following Table is formed from the annual Reports furnished by regiments of individuals serving in the army in 1866–67 who were educated at the Royal Military Asylum. The complete Returns for 1867–68 have not been received at the asylum.

Rank.		Character.	
Officers	2	Exemplary	32
Staff Serjeants and Serjeants	57	Very good and good	545
Band Masters	3	Indifferent	30
Drum and Trumpet Majors	13	Bad	9
Corporals and Bombardiers	49	Very bad	—
Drummers	164		
Privates	328		
Total	616	Total	616

Of the pupils of this establishment known to be in the army two are commissioned officers, while 20 per cent. are non-commissioned officers. This is very satisfactory considering that a large majority of the boys who enlist in the army are placed in regimental bands.

Educational Department.

This consists of a head master, assisted by four masters, and, on the 31st March 1868, by 22 pupil-teachers, fourth-class masters or students.

The educational condition of the school is exhibited in the following statement. The school consisting of 499 boys, there are,—

Acquiring religious knowledge	473
Learning reading	473
„ writing on slates	33
„ „ on paper	440
„ „ from dictation	350

XIII. Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea.

Learning arithmetic, slate - -	473
„ „ mental - -	473
„ Euclid - - -	33
„ outlines of natural philosophy	33
„ geography - - -	350
„ English grammar - -	350
„ analysis of sentences -	91
„ etymology - - -	121
„ English history - -	350
„ Colonial - - -	87
„ model drawing - -	63
„ vocal music - - -	213
Object lessons are given to - -	382
Learning "Paradise Lost" - -	33
„ "Deserted Village" - -	28
„ Miscellaneous Poetry -	170

The Rev. Canon Moseley, who has examined the school half-yearly, has given a Report which will be found in Appendix VI. No. 2. This school possesses many advantages. The boys generally remain several years, during which time regularity of attendance in the classes is rigidly enforced. The masters are picked men, and the head master, Mr. McLeod, is a gentleman of great ability and experience. Under such favourable circumstances good results may reasonably be expected, and the report of Canon Moseley shows that these expectations are not disappointed. The boys of the first school, for there are five schools or classes, read with ease and intelligence such poetry as that of the "Paradise Lost," and they are taught to analyze the sentences. They write remarkably well from dictation; they work well in arithmetic up to practice and vulgar fractions, and they have a good elementary knowledge of geography and English history. The model drawing of the boys gained the commendation of the examiner, the Rev. W. Kingsley. All are taught vocal music and some become good instrumental musicians. Canon Moseley considers that fifty per cent. of the boys on leaving school have reached a standard of attainment equal to that of the more advanced boys in a middle class school of the best kind: thirty-three per cent. have reached about the standard of the most advanced boys in a national school, while seventeen per cent. are dull and indolent boys.

A large number of boys were on the sick list during Canon Moseley's inspection, amounting to 8 per cent. of the establishment, which the Council consider a much larger proportion than ought to exist in such an establishment.

XIV.

Royal Hibernian Military School.

XIV. Royal Hibernian Military School.

This establishment for the orphan sons of soldiers is situated within the boundaries of the Phœnix Park, Dublin, in a most salubrious spot.

On the 31st March 1868 the school consisted of 410 boys of the following ages :—

Under 8 years	10	From 14 to 15 years	5
From 8 to 9 years	33	„ 15 to 16 „	1
„ 9 to 10 „	57	Appointed, but not joined	10
„ 10 to 11 „	79		
„ 11 to 12 „	64	Total	410
„ 12 to 13 „	75		
„ 13 to 14 „	76		

The following return shows the educational condition of the Royal Hibernian Military School on the 31st March 1866.

Learning to read	400
Writing on slates	61
„ on paper	339
„ from dictation	251
Preliminary exercises in dictation, on slates	149
Arithmetic on slates	400
Arithmetic (mental)	251
Algebra	26
Mensuration	26
Elementary exercises in mechanics	26
Geography	400
English history	400
„ grammar	251
Etymology	62
Analysis of sentences	62
Drawing	251
Sacred history	400
Vocal music	208

XIV Royal Hibernian Military School.

The following is the distribution of the boys who are taught to work at trades:—

Musicians - - -	22
In training for musicians - -	36
Drummers and fifers - -	45
Buglers and trumpeters - -	28
In training for ditto - -	6
Shoemakers - - -	40
Tailors - - - -	112
Carpenters - - -	8
Total - -	297

By the following return it appears that of 190 boys whose time has expired during the two years ending 31st March 1868, 181 boys were reported fit for the army, and that of these 148 or 82 per cent. enlisted for the army, while 5 remained as monitors; 9 boys or 5 per cent. were reported unfit for the army, and of these one was appointed to a trade.

RETURN showing the proportion of Boys who have volunteered for the Army, &c. from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.

Years.	Average Strength.	Number of Boys whose Time expired.			Distribution of Boys reported fit for the Army.			Distribution of Boys found unfit for the Army.		Remarks.
		Reported fit for the Army.	Reported unfit.	Total.	Enlisted for the Army.	Remained as Monitors.	Delivered to their Friends.	Apprenticed to Trades.	Returned to their Friends.	
1866-7	410	86	5	91	68	2	16	1	4	
1867-8	410	95	4	99	80	3	12	0	4	
		181	9	190	148	5	28	1	8	

XIV. Royal Hibernian Military School.

ABSTRACT of the Number of Boys formerly in the Royal Hibernian Military School, and serving in the Army on 1st January 1868 (date of last Returns from Regiments).

Rank.	Number in each Rank.	Character.	Number.
Officers	8	Exemplary	50
Bandmasters	10		
Serjeant-majors	1	Very good	214
Enlisted schoolmasters	18		
Quartermaster-serjeants	4	Good	602
Troop serjeant-majors	2		
Colour-serjeants	21	Indifferent	46
Trumpet and drum-majors	8		
Serjeants	40	Bad	14
Orderly room clerk	10		
Paymaster's clerks	5	Very bad	1
Lance-serjeants	8		
Corporals	50		
Lance corporals	19		
Bombardiers	15		
Musicians	708		
Drummers			
Gunners			
Sappers			
Privates and Boys			
Total	927	Total	927

It is very satisfactory to observe by the above returns, that of 190 boys whose time expired during these two years, only 9 were found unfit for the army, and that of the remaining 181 boys, 148 joined the army, while 5 remained as monitors, with the view of becoming army schoolmasters: giving a total of 153 or 80 per cent. to the service, a proportion, as the Commandant justly remarks, "both large and unprecedented." Colonel Wynyard calls attention also to the very favourable results shown in the abstract, where it is seen, that of 927 pupils of this school now in the army, 8 are commissioned officers, and 211 or 23 per cent. are non-commissioned officers: a very large proportion, considering how many must be either under age or detained as privates in the band.

In Appendix VI. No. 3. will be found the joint report of the gentlemen who examined the school for "Crimean Banquet Prizes" in December 1866. Of these gentlemen, one is Head Inspector, the other is District Inspector of schools under the National Board. According to their united testimony the boys evinced a degree of knowledge on the

XIV. Royal Hibernian Military School.

prescribed subjects considerably in advance of what is usually attained by lads of higher social position; while at the same time marked excellence had been shown in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The examiners consider the instruction to be of a thoroughly practical nature, with reference to the probable future of the boys; while the conduct of the boys gave evidence of the excellence of the discipline maintained in the institution. The Report of the same examiners in December 1867 is similarly satisfactory.

The Commandant has pointed out a few errors that occurred in the Council's Fourth Report: viz. at page xxxix. the number of boys learning the shoemaking work should have been 38 instead of 33, and the number 49 should take the place of 48 in the column headed "enlisted for the army." Also at page 96 of the Appendix, the candidates named respectively "Ovens," "Marshall," and "Reilly," should have been returned as pupils of the Royal Hibernian Military School.

XV. Lectures.

XV.

Lectures.

The lectures have been well attended and appreciated by the soldiers, and, with one exception, all the authorities speak favourably of them. Mr. Vicars declares them to have been generally attended by large audiences, more especially so when the magic lantern was brought into use. At Gibraltar, Colonel Smith says, the lectures were always well attended; and the men derived much amusement from them. From Portsmouth, Superintending Schoolmaster Kirk writes:—"I may remark that all the lectures this "season have been given before tattoo, and while the "canteens were in full operation; and although strenuous "exertions were made in the town of Portsmouth, during "the winter, to provide entertainments of various kinds, "with the view of enticing the soldiers from their barracks, "I have much pleasure in stating that the attendance at "the lectures this season has been fully equal to that of "former years." At this station the school department received very kind assistance from the Venerable Archdeacon Wright, chaplain to the forces, who gave several valuable lectures to the men. Lieut.-Colonel Moffat in transmitting the lists of lectures given at Kingston in Canada, bears testimony to the great amusement afforded to the soldiers by the lectures, especially by those on scientific subjects, at which he was present. Colonel Greer,

C.B., commanding 68th Regiment, makes very favourable mention of the attempts that have been made to amuse and instruct the men of that regiment, and he speaks from personal observation. Colonel Langley commanding the 2d Battalion, 16th Regiment, writing from Barbadoes, after stating that 20 lectures had been given by the schoolmaster during the winter 1866–67, interspersed with musical and literary entertainments, observes: — "The "entertainments are very popular with the soldiers and "their friends; especially the historical lectures, and those "on popular subjects; and they help to make the school "and the teachers much more prized by the men." All these lectures and entertainments, one only excepted, were given and managed by Army Schoolmaster Porter.

Lieut.-Colonel M'Crea, Local Inspector at Malta, takes a different view, and thinks that the lectures will never become popular with the men; and he considers those illustrated by the magic lantern to be especial failures. He would be sorry to see the system continued, and would recommend readings instead, reserving the lantern for the entertainment of the children at Christmas.

The same officer, however, in forwarding, a few months later, a return of lectures and readings for the season 1867–68, is "glad to add, that his Excellency Lieut.-General "Sir Patrick Grant has shown himself no mean supporter "of this instructive kind of recreation, not a little contri-"buting in this way towards its success;" and Schoolmaster Porter, 1st Battalion, 16th Regiment, stationed at Malta, reports that the favourite subjects of these lectures were "history and geography, illustrated by the lantern."

It appears by the reports of Captain Dunn and Lieut.-Colonel Laurie that very few lectures were given to the troops in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras. Lieut. Jacob at Bombay is silent on the subject.*

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* The under-mentioned lectures and entertainments were not enumerated in the Council's last Report.

St. Helena, 1865–66.—Four lectures, illustrated by the magic lantern, interspersed with songs, were given by Sergeant O. Edmonds, 1st Battalion, 10th Foot.

Cape of Good Hope, King William's Town, 1866.—Schoolmaster Kidd gave seven lectures, illustrated by the lantern, and Major Redding, 10th Foot, gave one, illustrated by plans and maps; Schoolmaster James Northway, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, gave, during 1866, seven lectures, illustrated by the lantern, and one reading; Lieut. Poole, R.A., gave one illustrated lecture.

The Council here notice an error which occurred at page 108 of their Fourth Report. Owing to the confused manner in which the list from Plymouth was drawn up, Army Schoolmaster Fry was credited with only four lectures during the season 1865–66, when he delivered ten.

XV. Lectures.

The Council publish as usual the memorandum drawn up by Mr. McLeod, Head Master of the Model School, Royal Military Asylum, who superintends with great pains and success the circulation of the slides and other details of what is now become a very extensive institution. This memorandum will be found in Appendix VII. No. 1.

XVI.

XVI. Garrison Libraries.

Garrison Libraries.

In Appendix VIII. will be found a list of garrison libraries, including those of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers for March 1868.

The aggregate number of volumes in these libraries is 211,278, showing a net increase of 7,565 volumes since March 1866. During these two years 18,967 volumes have been added by purchase from the funds, and more than 3,500 have been added on account of libraries brought for the first time upon the list; but there has been a heavy deduction of 15,018 volumes by loss, wear and tear, &c. In 59 instances the number of volumes has been reduced, and in some of these the decrease bears so large a proportion to the whole as to threaten early extinction. All the above libraries, 59 in number, are, except those of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, very small libraries, where the subscriptions are insufficient to cover the expense of repairs and renewals.

The circulation during 1867–68 has amounted to 373,895 volumes, being 114,609 less than during the year 1865–66. This falling off is probably in a great degree accounted for by the heavy duties that fell upon the troops stationed in Ireland.

The contributions received from Recreation Rooms funds amounted during the past year to 2,450*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* including the salaries of the librarians, which are provided in excess of the obligatory quarterly contribution of 5*s.* per troop or company.

The salaries of the librarians amounted to 654*l.* 12*s.* 6½*d.*, not including those of a few permanent librarians, which are defrayed from the public funds. Deducting this from the amount of contribution above mentioned, there was a sum of 1,796*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.* left for purchasing new books and repairing old ones, as well as for supplying stationery to libraries.

The libraries continue to give great satisfaction, though the Council doubt much whether their utility is sufficiently

developed. In their Third Report the Council brought to prominent notice some suggestions of Lieut.-Colonel Gleig's recommending that a larger proportion of the whole number of volumes composing a garrison library should be in the hands of the several regimental librarians, for the purpose of placing the works more immediately before the soldiers, and of thus tempting them to read the better classes of literature; and the Council would again press this scheme upon the attention of library committees. XVI. Garrison Libraries.

The Rev. T. Maynard, chaplain to the forces, who long took deep interest in managing the garrison library at Canterbury, has placed before the Council some interesting statistics regarding that library, which will be found in Appendix VIII. No. 2.

Great trouble had been taken to supply the soldiers at Canterbury with catalogues, and this appears to have had good effects, for although the demand was greater by far for works of fiction,—there being 4,694 issues for 500 volumes of this class during one year,—still the other classes of books, including poetry and science, were not entirely neglected.

Besides the garrison libraries at Chatham there is a Soldiers' Institute, which combines library and recreation rooms. It is supported chiefly by the troops, but is not under the control of the Council. The manager, however, has informed them that during the year ending 31st December 1867, the circulation amounted to 39,492 volumes.

XVII.

Recreation Rooms.

XVII. Recreation Rooms.

On the 31st March there were 212 establishments, of which—

107 possessed only one room
105 ,, two rooms
116 were provided with refreshment bars.

The number of establishments has slightly increased since the date of the last Report.

The number of subscribers on 31st March 1868 was 59,647, showing an increase of 4,351 since 1866.

The amount of subscriptions in addition to the Government allowance was 5,939*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*, showing an increase of 115*l.* 15*s.* 0½*d.* The salaries of the attendants (regimental librarians) amounted to 1,379*l.* 7*s.* 6¾*d.*

The Council have received no returns from the many regiments and brigades serving in India.

XVII. Recreation Rooms.

These institutions are admirably suited to the requirements of the soldier, their beneficial effects are frequently mentioned by commanding officers, and it is much to be regretted that each corps cannot be supplied with two rooms.

Besides the Soldier's Institute at Chatham, mentioned in the preceding Section, there is an institute at Aldershot supported by voluntary subscription, to which the soldiers have access. The Council receive no report from this establishment.

The Council take this opportunity to notice a report by the Rev. T. Maynard on the French system of military education. This gentleman, during a long visit to Paris, devoted much attention to the system of education newly adopted in the Imperial army, and at the request of the Council he was commissioned to report thereon. This report was transmitted to the Secretary of State for War on the 29th of June 1868, and the Council understand that it will be printed.

The principal features of the system are as follows:

Education up to a certain point is compulsory. Every French recruit, unless previously educated, is compelled to enter the lower school of the first degree after completing so much of his drill as to be qualified to mount guard. The education here given is about equal to that which is required in our school for obtaining the third class or lowest certificate. Next above this is the school for the education of the class of "elèves caporaux," a preparatory class for the junior grades of non-commissioned officers. The amount of education here acquired is about equal to that necessary in our schools for obtaining a second-class certificate. Then follows the school of the first degree, which all non-commissioned officers must attend, including those who aspire to commissions. Non-commissioned officers are obliged to acquire an amount of education about equal to that which is represented by our first class certificates.

These schools are confined entirely to the adult soldier and musician. Marriage being unrecognized in the French army there is no provision made for soldiers' children, whose education under the British system gives occupation to so large a staff of instructors, and absorbs so great a portion of the educational grant.

All the schools are conducted by commissioned officers who officiate as schoolmasters. No pecuniary remuneration

is given, but they are relieved from all other duties. They are assisted by non-commissioned officers who receive a small fee for each day of attendance.

There are no buildings especially set apart for school purposes. The men are paraded in a barrack room or any other convenient chamber, but without special furniture. Each pupil, being supplied with a portable tablet which is slung by means of a shoulder-strap, stands as on parade during the lesson.

The system is thus made very inexpensive. Officers are found willing to devote an hour or two daily for five days of the week on consideration of being relieved from all other duties; and very capable assistants are found in the non-commissioned ranks, who see in a zealous discharge of scholastic duties a stepping stone to promotion.

The actual method of teaching, the invention of M. Roland, is to ordinary school subjects what that of Mr. Hullah is to music. A class of pupils is taught on the simultaneous principle; a practical instructor gives out the syllable, the word, or the arithmetical figure, which is repeated by each individual of the class. The text book for the lower school, for reading, grammar, and arithmetic, consists of a pamphlet of twelve sheets, and the New Testament appears to be used for the more advanced reading lessons.

The Roland system, which is on its trial in the French army, does not appear to be approved of by the Minister of Instruction in the civil departments. But Mr. Maynard's Report contains many points which the Council have found worthy of careful consideration.

(Signed) W. Napier, Major-General,
Vice-President.
F. Abbott, Major-General.
Henry Moseley.
E. H. F. Pocklington, Colonel.
E. B. Hamley, Colonel.

APPENDIX.

Appendix I.—No. 1.

Alphabetical List of Army Schoolmasters.

Class.	Name.
Army	Abbott, John.
2	Alderton, F.
Army	Aldwell, W. B.
2	Allen, B. C.
Army	Anderson, T.
Army	Annett, E. J.
Army	Annett, G. L.
Army	Armstrong, R.
Army	Arthur, W. M.
Army	Assan.
Army	Astbury, J.
Army	Atkinson, C.
3	Atwell, A. H.
Army	Bacon, E.
Army	Bacon, W.
Army	Barnes, A.
Army	Bartram, W.
Army	Baskerville, R. C.
Army	Bass, J.
Army	Bastow, E.
Army	Bateman, R.
Army	Bell, John L.
Army	Bell, R.
Army	Belling, R.
Army	Berresford, J.
Army	Bingham, J.
1	Bird, W. H.
Army	Black, M. A.
Army	Blake, C.
Army	Boland, J.
2	Bolus, F.
Army	Boughton, G. H.
Army	Bramhall, E.
Army	Broome, T. A.
Army	Brown, J.
Army	Brown, W. J.
Army	Bryan, W.
Army	Burgham, J. A.
Army	Burns, J.
Army	Burton, T. W.
Army	Calladine, T.
Army	Capon, A. R.
1	Carnegie, C.
2	Carroll, J.
Army	Carson, T.
Army	Carthew, E.
2	Cartwright, J.
2	Chambers, J.
2	Clarke, C.
Army	Clarke, P. H. T.
1	Clift, C. W.
Army	Cochrane, H.
Army	Colquhoun, W.
Army	Comerford, J.
Army	Compton, J. B.
Army	Coo, C. S.
Army	Cooper, A.
2	Curtis, G. E.
Army	Davidson, J.
Army	Davies, D. J.
Army	Davies, James.
Army	Davison, T.
2	Devereux, A.
Army	De Winter, J.
Army	Dorman, J.
Army	Douthett, A.
Army	Dunnett, G. L.
2	Dunn, F. W.
1	Earp, T.
Army	Edmond, A. W.
Army	Eldridge, J. E.
Army	Etler, C.
Army	Ewart, P.
Army	Fenton, G.
Army	Fleming, C. M.
Army	Fletcher, C.
Army	Flinter, T.

App. I.
No. 1.

Class.	Name.
Army	Flood, H.
Army	Flood, John.
Army	Fodringham, W. N.
Army	Forde, J. F.
Army	Foster, J. H.
2	Fowler, C. B.
Army	French, J. W.
Army	Fryer, W.
2	Gell, W.
Army	Gilbert, J. A.
1	Giles, E.
Army	Gillmore, J. W.
Army	Gilmore, James.
2	Goadby, S. H.
Army	Goodwin, W.
Army	Gooding, R.
Army	Gooding, W.
2	Grant, John.
Army	Green, George.
Army	Greene, P.
Army	Gunn, J. R.
Army	Halfpenny, W.
Army	Hall, W. R.
Army	Hamilton, G. B.
Army	Hanley, W.
Army	Harris, J. L.
Army	Hawkins, W.
Army	Haydod, C.
Army	Hayes, J. J.
Army	Hazard, J.
Army	Hebb, H. H.
2	Henderson, J.
Army	Henry, J.
2	Hickling, J. S.
Army	Hicks, C.
Army	Hill, W. J.
Army	Hobbs, J.
Army	Holland, G.
Army	Holloway, J.
Army	Hopkins, J.
Army	Howard, S.
Army	James, T. W.
Army	Jesse, Henry.
Army	Jones, T. W.
Army	Kavanagh, J. J.
Army	Kearns, J. W.
2	Keley, H.
Army	Kenny, R. T.
Army	Kidd, J.
Army	Lacey, J.
Army	Langford, W.
Army	Le Mar, W.
Army	Loftus, M.
1	Lowman, E.
Army	Lowry, F.
Army	Macartney, E. K.
Army	Macartney, George.
Army	Mahoney, J.
Army	Major, F. J.
Army	Mallandain, C.
Army	Mallory, F.
Army	Marshall, J.
Army	Masterson, J.
Army	Matthews, L.
Army	M'Ardle, J.
Army	M'Caskery, G.
Army	M'Cormick, J.
Army	M'Elwee, A.
2	M'Ewen, W.
Army	M'Governe, R. W.
2	M'Ilherron, D.
1	M'Kay, D.
1	M'Kinder, W. M.
Army	M'Lean, James H.
Army	M'Lean, J. W.
2	M'Lean, R.
Army	M'Mahon, Arthur.
Army	M'Mahon, Thomas.
Army	Mills, P.
Army	Minnion, W.
Army	Moore, J.
Army	Moore, Thos. C.
2	Moran, J.
Army	Morgan, W. G.
Army	Morrison, D.
Army	Munro, W.
Army	Murray, J. H.
Army	Myatt, C. W.
Army	Myles, W. E.
Army	Naylor, C.
Army	Northway, J.
3	O'Brien, Wm.
Army	O'Connor, T.
Army	Ogg, G.
Army	Ovens, H.
Army	Palmer, R.
1	Parsons, A.
Army	Payne, W.
Army	Peel, T.
Army	Pell, R.
Army	Perkins, J. C.
Army	Pither, J. R.
Army	Pither, R. G.

Class.	Name.	Class.	Name.
Army	Polden, T.	1	Stanton, C.
Army	Pollard, J.	1	Stapley, R. C.
Army	Porter, J. H.	Army	Stevenson, W. C. C.
Army	Porter, John.	Army	Stewart, J. W.
Army	Pratt, G.	Army	Stubbs, W. H.
2	Purdon, S.		
		2	Tapsell, J.
Army	Raymer, R.	Army	Taylor, R.
Army	Read, W.	1	Thacker, W.
Army	Redman, W.	Army	Thane, J.
Army	Reilly, James.	1	Thompson, A. A.
Army	Reilly, J. C.	Army	Thomson, J. F.
Army	Revell, N.		
2	Rice, G. T.	Army	Venn, G.
2	Richardson, W.	Army	Venner, H.
Army	Rix, W.		
2	Robertson, A.		
Army	Robinson, Horatio.	Army	Walters, R.
2	Robinson, William.	2	Walker, T.
1	Rogers, E. H.	Army	Ward, F. K.
2	Runcieman, A.	Army	Waters, R.
Army	Rutherford, R.	Army	Weller, W.
		Army	Wells, J.
		Army	Wheeler, W.
Army	Scarlett, T. H.	Army	Whitaker, F.
Army	Scholvein, G.	Army	White, B.
Army	Sessford, J. R.	Army	Wicks, T.
Army	Shannon, W.	Army	Willsher, J.
Army	Shaw, G.	Army	Wilson, Alfred.
Army	Sheffield, Thos.	Army	Wilson, Chas. M.
Army	Shields, J.	Army	Wilson, Chas. S.
Army	Ship, S.	Army	Wilson, William.
2	Shipman, E.	Army	Winter, W.
Army	Short, T.	Army	Wonnacott, W.
Army	Smears, J. A.	Army	Wright, C.
Army	Smith, T. W.	Army	Wroughton, J.
Army	Souter, W.		
Army	Spiller, T.		
Army	Spong, G.	Army	Young, G.

App. I.
No. 2.

Appendix I.—No. 2.

List of Schoolmasters appointed by the Government of India.

Class.	Name.	Class.	Name.
1	Braide, William.	3	Hart, Charles.
3	Branagan, William.	3	Haynes, F. L.
2	Clifford, William W.	4	Houlihan, James.
4	Clancey, Lawrence.	1	Keily, John.
3	Douglas, James L.	3	Kenny, Michael.
2	Eldridge, James F.	3	Lalor, Joseph A.
3	Eaglesome, George.	3	M'Pherson, George.
3	Fitzgerald, John.	4	Mortimer, Charles.
4	Fitzgerald, Charles J.	3	Pardy, Thomas.
4	Farrell, Robert C.	3	Rees, John.
3	Ginn, Henry P.	2	Sherwood, T. C.
3	Gilmore, Charles.	3	Sealy, James.
3	Gibbs, William.	3	Smith, Henry W.
4	Gainher, James.	4	Sherwood, A. C.
4	Green, John.	2	Wolfe, Alfred.

App. II.
No. 1.

Appendix II.—No. 1.

From Lieut.-Colonel Gleig, Royal Artillery, Assistant Inspector of Army Schools for South Britain.

Sir, Ashtead, 31st January 1867.

In accordance with the instructions for assistant inspectors of army schools I have the honour to submit the following report for the information of the Council of Military Education.

The statistics of attainments and progress already furnished during the past year by superintending schoolmasters and by myself embrace all the information of that kind which I have to offer, except in reference to the examinations for school certificates. Upon the subject of these I append a return showing the number of candidates examined by me during the past year, and the number of successful candidates in the several regiments and corps in which the examinations were held. I am in a position to furnish the Council with a return of the number of unsuccessful candidates in each regiment and corps if they desire it.

The practical suggestions which I ventured to make in my last annual report—at greater length than I could have wished—have been so recently made public, that I have had no opportunity of observing whether I was justified in supposing that they might prove useful to schoolmasters and others interested in the army schools, and occupying positions of authority or influence in reference to them. But there is one point of a thoroughly practical character to which I adverted in my report last year, of which I feel bound to make mention again in presenting this report to the Council of Military Education, as indeed, I have frequently done in the course of the inspections which I have made during the past year to the schoolmasters and to others. The examination returns still show, by the results embodied in Table I., that the classification of pupils according to the system established in 1864 is not carried into effect as thoroughly as it might be. No doubt something must be allowed for nervousness in the pupils, and for accidental circumstances of various kinds, in considering the results of the examinations, especially of those conducted by the assistant inspectors and by the superintending schoolmasters; but, after making the fullest allowance on this score, I am still of opinion that the returns of attainment in Table I. of the Examination Reports indicate defects of classification in many schools. Perhaps this is the case to a greater extent in adult schools than in schools of children; but in the schools of both classes I believe that pupils of unequal attainments are instructed together in not a few instances in which this might be avoided if schoolmasters exercised due watchfulness over all their classes, or attached due importance to the principle of classification which the Council have established.

The return of men examined for school certificates compares favourably with that which I presented to the Council last year, satisfactory as I think that that was. The number of candidates examined within the last twelve months, now reported on, has been greater than during the fifteen months which were comprised in the former return, and the proportion of those examined who have been successful is also larger; and I may add that the general character of the examination papers has improved very much.

These satisfactory results are due in many instances to the direct encouragement which commanding officers have given to their men to become candidates for certficates. I think that in most of the regiments which have come under my observation the possession of a school certificate counts for something in the selection of a man for promotion, though the degree of importance attached to it of course varies very much.

In the Artillery especially, the system of making the possession of a school certificate an indispensable qualification for promotion is gaining ground, and cannot fail to exercise a sensible influence in re-establishing the ancient character of the non-commissioned officers of that corps as a well educated body of men, which circumstances quite beyond control have tended of late years to impair. Many of the examination papers which I have received from the Depôt Brigade (Artillery) School at Woolwich during the past year are really admirable; they are only equalled, but they are equalled, by those of the 1st Depôt Battalion of Infantry.

I think it would be of advantage to introduce a fourth class of certificate intermediate between the first and second. It should be called a "Superior Second Class Certificate," and should be awarded to men who qualify for first class certificate in reading, writing from dictation, and

arithmetic, but who fail to qualify in two of the extra subjects enumerated on the back of the 1st class certificate. There are many candidates who fail to qualify for a 1st class certificate whose acquirements are not fairly indicated by a certificate of the 2d class. Moreover it is within my knowledge that some commanding officers require in their sergeants a more extended acquaintance with arithmetic than that indicated by the possession of a 2d class certificate, who yet do not consider that a knowledge of any of the extra subjects in which a man must pass an examination for a 1st class school certificate is necessary; and I have reason to believe that if the modification which I suggest were introduced, many of such commanding officers would make the possession of a "Superior 2d Class Certificate" a qualification for promotion, though they now unwillingly disregard the school certificate because it does not tally with the standard of attainments which they conceive to be proper for a sergeant or a pay sergeant, and in my opinion justly.

In very few regiments is a well defined standard of qualification fixed for the dismissal from school of the general body of pupils. In the case of non-commissioned officers, or of men who aspire to become such, it is usually the practice (though not universally) to require a certain amount of school instruction; and even when men are not ordered to attend the regimental school for the specific purpose of acquiring it, they are usually quite aware that attendance at the school will best afford them the means of attaining to it, and therefore place their names upon the school books and continue to attend school until they have reached the standard prescribed by their commanding officer as a qualification for promotion. But except in the case of these particular classes of men, there is not, in the great majority of corps, any rule that a soldier who joins the regimental school shall continue to attend it until he has reached a definite point of instruction. I think it is usually customary now to require of a soldier that if he places his name upon the school register he shall keep it there for one entire month at least, and shall attend the school throughout that period as often as circumstances will admit of his doing so. But in most cases a man who voluntarily places his name on the register is at perfect liberty to withdraw it after a single month's attendance, without any reference to the amount of progress which he may have made; and even in those rare cases in which men are required to attend until pronounced by the master either to have made so much progress as to be qualified to discontinue their attendance or to have attained the limit of progress for which nature has qualified them, I have never been able to ascertain that the schoolmaster has any well-defined test of the propriety of dismissing them.

It seems to me that the attainments indicated by the possession of a third-class certificate are of so very humble a character that any amount of instruction less than sufficient to enable a man to obtain one can hardly be of appreciable value; and therefore that it is almost useless for a man to attend school at all unless he continue to attend until he is able to pass such an examination as will entitle him to receive a certificate of the 3d class at least; and I am anxious to recommend to the notice of the Council of Military Education, as I have already in numerous instances recommended to that of commanding officers, the expediency of requiring that every soldier who attends school at all shall attend until he reaches this point of instruction, or is pronounced by the schoolmaster incapable of attaining to it.

It is probably unnecessary to say that I do not propose to make the possession of a 3d class certificate the test of a non-commissioned officer's fitness to be dismissed school.

There have been 23 special classes in the regiments reporting to me during the past year. In 15 of these the system was very thoroughly carried into effect, and the results were as usual excellent. In the remaining eight cases the system, as described in the circular issued some time ago by the Council of Military Education, was only imperfectly carried into effect. Nine special classes still remained in my district at the end of the year, and among them some of the 15 good ones above mentioned.

The chaplains continue to report favourably of the results of the established system of religious instruction. They have not yet all adopted the recommendation of the Council of Military Education and of the Chaplain General to take the direction of the schoolmasters' Bible lessons, and so to make the masters' teaching and their own conduce to a common object; at least they had not all done so recently. But the majority of them have, as I have before had occasion to report, and speak in the most gratifying terms of the readiness with which the schoolmasters labour to give effect to their wishes.

The conduct of both schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, as far as I have been able to learn, has been very good throughout the past year.

The superintending masters in my district deserve to be mentioned with the highest commendation.

Mr. Grant maintains at Woolwich the high character which during so many years service at Aldershot he established with persons of all ranks and classes.

Mr. Belling, who succeeded Mr. Grant at Aldershot, has proved himself equal to the duties of his laborious post. It is much to be regretted that a variety of duties connected with the school department in the camp, involving a large amount of correspondence, should interfere so much, as Mr. Belling finds that they do, with the exercise of that which I consider the most important of his functions, namely the visiting of regimental schools at uncertain periods, and reporting upon them to their respective commanding officers.

Mr. Stewart at Dover has a smaller charge than either Mr. Grant or Mr. Belling. But he performs the duties of it so conscientiously and with so much intelligence as to make me wish, in the interest of the public service, that his sphere of action were more extended, greatly as I should regret the loss of his assistance in the superintendence of my own district of inspection.

The business of examining for school certificates added to that of the periodical and occasional inspections of schools has at times imposed upon me an accumulation of work which it would have been difficult to overtake if the assistance of the superintending masters had not been invariably given with the greatest alacrity. My thanks are especially due to Mr. Grant and Mr. Belling for the aid which they have so efficiently rendered me in conducting examinations for certificates at Aldershot, often, I am sure, at the cost of no small labour to themselves.

Of the regimental reading rooms and recreation rooms I have only to repeat what I said last year, that they are admirably conducted, and that the advantages which they offer when suitably placed are fully appreciated and largely used by the troops.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. C. Gleig,, Lieut.-Col., R.A.,
Assistant Inspector of Army Schools.

To the Secretary,
The Council of Military Education.

App. II.
No. 1.

Regiments and Corps in which Examinations for Certificates were held.	Number of Certificates obtained in the several Classes.			Total of Certificates obtained in all Classes.	Names of Schoolmasters by whom the Candidates were brought forward.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Totals	
1st Life Guards - -	—	1	12	13	Pollard.
2nd „ - -	1	6	13	20	Ransom.
1st Dragoons - - -	—	3	16	19	Mallandaine.
3rd Hussars - -	3	5	14	22	Williams.
15th „ - - -	—	—	6	6	Short.
17th Lancers - -	—	—	3	3	Rogers.
Military Train - -	—	2	9	11	Belling and Greenstreet, Serg., R.A.
R. H. Art., B. Brigade -	—	6	18	24	Webb.
„ C „ - -	—	—	1	1	Hickling.
R. Art., 4th Brigade -	—	2	7	9	Wicks.
„ 5th „ - -	2	11	59	72	Gooding.
„ 8th „ - -	—	2	9	11	Hickling.
„ 9th „ - -	—	20	22	42	M'Kay, Serg., R.A.
„ 13th „ - -	1	3	23	27	Cochrane.
„ Depôt Brigade— 1st Division -	—	1	6	7	Lowman.
2nd „ -	9	14	23	46	Thacker.
3rd „ -	2	1	11	14	Ruffle.
„ Coast Brigade -	—	1	—	1	The non commissioned officer indicated here was not attending school at the time that he presented himself for examination.
„ Special Class at Woolwich -	2	2	—	4	White, Serg., R.A.
R. Engineers - -	—	1	29	30	Whittaker.
Grenadier Guards— 1st Battalion - -	—	10	25	35	Richardson.
3rd „ - -	3	4	17	24	Bird.
1/13th Foot - - -	—	2	7	9	Macartney.
1/17th „ - -	—	14	31	45	Colquhoun.
48th „ - - -	—	6	13	19	Polden.
52nd „ - -	—	—	12	12	Armstrong.
63rd „ - - -	—	2	6	8	C. Bryan.
66th „ - -	—	2	8	10	C. Fletcher.
69th „ - - -	—	—	14	14	A. M'Mahon.

Regiments and Corps in which Examinations for Certificates were held.	Number of Certificates obtained in the several Classes.			Total of Certificates obtained in all Classes.	Names of Schoolmasters by whom the Candidates were brought forward.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Totals	
81st Foot - - -	—	5	25	30	J. Burns.
89th „ - -	1	—	8	9	Kavanagh.
1st Depôt Battalion - -	21	32	98	151	Runcieman.
2nd „ „ - -	4	18	57	79	D. M'Ilherron.
3rd „ „ - -	—	2	7	9	W. Gell.
4th „ „ - -	—	—	9	9	Carnegie.
6th „ „ - -	—	—	3	3	D. M'Kay.
8th „ „ - -	1	2	12	15	Ruggles.
Commissariat Staff Corps -	—	2	5	7	Davis and Jessie.
Total of Certificates of the several classes granted - -	50	182	638	870	
Total of Certificates refused - - -	In all classes			389	
Total of Candidates examined - -	In all classes			1259	

Analysis of the above, showing the Number of Certificates in the several Classes obtained by different Ranks.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Totals.
Non-commissioned Officers, full and acting - - - -	32	109	277	418
Privates and Gunners aud Drivers -	15	62	263	340
Trumpeters, Drummers, and Buglers	3	11	98	112
Totals - - -	50	182	638	870

Note.—124 of the candidates above enumerated were examined at my periodical inspections of the schools to which they belonged. The remaining 1,135 candidates were specially examined.

A. C. Gleig.

App. II.
No. 2.

Appendix II.—No. 2.

From Lieut.-Colonel Gleig, Royal Artillery, Assistant Inspector of Army Schools for South Britain.

Sir, Ashted, 30th January 1868.

In accordance with the instructions to assistant inspectors of army schools, I have the honour to submit the following report for the information of the Council of Military Education.

In adult schools the attendance of recruits throughout the past year has been for the most part regular; that of drummers and trumpeters has also, upon the whole, been regular; that of duty men has been irregular generally; and that of non-commissioned officers has been very irregular generally.

The attendance of the non-commissioned officers of the 3d Hussars, however, has been exceptionally good.

As a matter of course the regularity or irregularity of attendance has told upon the progress of the pupils; and the progress of recruits therefore has, speaking generally, been greater than that of other adults. I do not speak of the comparative attainments of the different classes of pupils. In these the non-commissioned officers are, as a rule, superior to the recruits, and superior to what the non-commissioned officers were (at least those among them who attended school) a few years ago. I speak only of the comparative progress, as this is indicated by the examination books from time to time. Unfortunately the attendance of recruits, though it is usually regular whilst it lasts, is not usually of long continuance. And in many instances the hours of attendance are scant even for those who attend most regularly; though in this, as in many other particulars, there is considerable variety in the circumstances of different schools. Hence the limit of attainments which most recruits reach is below that which at first sight they might be expected to attain under the comparatively favourable conditions of their attendance at school.

The progress of the drummers is not generally as great as might be expected; and has, I think, been inferior of late years to what it formerly was. I am at a loss to account for this, and I think it of importance that the attention of commanding officers and of schoolmasters should be drawn to the circumstance.

The instruction given in adult schools is for the most part limited to reading, writing, writing to dictation, and arithmetic. It is but rarely that it goes beyond these elementary subjects. The time allotted for the instruction of the ordinary adult classes is so short, and the attainments of the great majority of the pupils are so limited, that few schoolmasters feel themselves in a position to give instruction in history, geography, mathematics, and other advanced subjects with advantage. Probably in all adult schools there are a few men capable of profiting by instruction in such subjects if the opportunity could be found of imparting it. But unless the staff of teachers be unusually strong as compared with the average number of pupils present, it is impossible for a schoolmaster to teach special subjects to one or two individuals in a school; and it hardly ever happens that a sufficient number of individuals capable of studying such special subjects is present at one time in a school to form a class of tolerable strength. The examinations for school certificates, in corps in which they are encouraged, have a certain effect in inducing men of superior education or abilities to read up the subjects which may qualify them to obtain first-class certificates, re-

ceiving from the schoolmaster, or from some of their more intelligent comrades, occasional assistance in their studies, carried on for the most part out of school. More than one instance of this has been brought to my notice. But the tendency within the schools appears to be more and more towards limiting the course of instruction to the rudiments of education, except in the special classes.

On the other hand, I believe that those rudiments are now more thoroughly and more systematically taught than formerly. And I think the advantage of this more than counterbalances the disadvantage of the limitation which the school course, speaking generally, has undergone. Under more favourable conditions of attendance than now exist it would of course be possible, as it is undoubtedly desirable, to extend the range of our adult school instruction without detracting from its thoroughness; but whilst the attendance of the adult pupils continues to be as irregular as it now is in so many instances, or to be limited to so short a period as it now is in others, this cannot, in my opinion, be looked for.

In the schools of elder children the attendance of those belonging to the several regiments has generally been regular; that of staff children, as usual, has in many instances been much less regular. The girls, whether belonging to regiments or to the staff, have not attended so regularly as the boys. This, to some extent, must always be the case. But when girls have leave from their commanding officers to absent themselves on particular days, and are compelled to limit their absence strictly to those days, the inconvenience to the teachers and the detriment to the school are as nothing compared to the evil effects produced by irregular and unauthorized absence. I wish that all commanding officers could be persuaded to see this, and to make arrangements accordingly.

The progress made in most of the elder children's schools has been satisfactory in reading and spelling. It has been less marked, but upon the whole not unsatisfactory, in arithmetic. In English history and grammar I think that less has been done than in former years. In geography I think not less has been done than in former years, and not unsatisfactory progress made. The attainments of the children in the three last-named subjects are, speaking generally, less than were to be found in our schools a few years back. But the reason of this is obvious. The children now attending our schools are much younger than in former years; probably because many men with families now leave the army after the completion of their first period of service. Whether the new conditions of service will produce a change in this respect, and bring back the old state of things in our schools of elder children, remains to be seen; but it is probable that, in some degree at least, it will.

There is a falling off in one very important branch of instruction; viz. handwriting, which is not attributable to the cause just mentioned except indirectly, and to which I think it very necessary to draw attention. My belief is that it arises from the circumstance of many schoolmasters making their pupils practise writing to dictation at too early an age, with a view to their being able to answer questions in writing at the periodical examinations. I should be glad if it were ordered that children under a certain age, say $9\frac{6}{12}$ or 10 years, besides writing a copy in their examination books, should be examined only vivâ voce, the examiner making a memorandum in the examination book of every such child of the results of the vivâ voce examinations, as he now does in all cases of the results of the examinations in reading. Under such a system vivâ voce spelling would naturally take the place of writing to dictation.

App. II.
No. 2.

In infant schools the attendance generally has been regular; though in these, as in others, less regular on the part of staff children than on that of children belonging to the several regiments.

The registers are still not properly kept in some instances, which have been reported to the Council of Military Education as they have come under my observation. It has been represented to me by some schoolmasters, that there is great inconvenience in numbering the different ranks of adults separately. I see no good purpose to be served by it; and I should much prefer, for my own part, to have the pupils numbered from one upwards, without reference to their rank. It would be as easy as at present to arrange the names of sergeants, corporals, and other ranks upon different pages of the registers, if it were considered necessary to do so.

But as long as the existing regulations continue to be in force, on this and every other point connected with the manner of keeping the registers, it is of importance, greater than some schoolmasters and schoolmistresses seem to believe, that they should be closely adhered to, and I desire to take this opportunity of drawing their attention to the point.

The discipline of the masters' schools generally is satisfactory. The exceptions to this, so far as my observation goes, are very few. The discipline of many infant schools also is satisfactory; though there are more exceptions to the general satisfactory condition of things in respect of these than of the masters' schools. Many schoolmistresses seem not to appreciate the fact that good discipline, which is of great importance in all schools, is every thing in an infant school, and that good discipline is not indicated by the absence of disorder which results either from terror or from listlessness in their pupils. I have had occasion to impress this upon them at my inspections, and I take this opportunity of drawing attention to it again.

I believe that the schools both of adults and of elder children are generally organized upon the principle, established three years ago, of a separate classification of the pupils for reading and for arithmetic. Some schoolmasters are more successful than others in giving effect to it. But I have only seen one school in which no attempt was made to carry the principle into effect at all. The case was reported to the Council of Military Education as soon as I became acquainted with it, as well as the curious circumstance that the schoolmaster concerned, a young one, pleaded ignorance of the established system, although he had done duty for some time in a regimental school, as second to another trained master, in a garrison in which a superintending schoolmaster is stationed.

Some schoolmasters remove men from class to class only after their periodical examinations, or after the inspections. But this is a mistake. The essential advantage of the established system of classification consists in the facility which it affords of moving pupils from class to class whenever their attainments render them fit for removal. The returns on Table I. of the half-yearly reports and the inspection reports show that the removals from one class to another are not always made as soon as they might be made with advantage, whether in an upward or a downward direction. I have frequently adverted to this at my inspections, and I am anxious now to draw attention to it again.

In 36 battalions and corps within my district special classes have been at work in the past year. This includes six such classes established within the last few weeks in the Brigade of Foot Guards, by order of the Major General commanding the Brigade. It is a great advance upon previous years. But it still happens, as I have formerly had occasion to notice, that in many regiments in which special classes are

established, the system recommended by the Council of Military Education is not carried into effect in its integrity. The more nearly that system is adhered to the better are the results obtained. Perfect regularity of attendance is the essential point of it; and very little advantage, if any, is to be looked for from a small increase in the period during which each school attendance lasts, if it be not accompanied by absolute regularity of attendance on the part of the pupils, and the opening of the school for their instruction on four days of each week at the least.

The annexed return of the results of the examinations for school certificates which have been held in my district during the past year shows a satisfactory increase in the number of candidates upon the two previous years. It is observable that a smaller number of certificates of the 1st class has been taken during the past year than during the preceding one. To some extent this may be taken as evidence of the fact already mentioned, that the course of instruction in our adult schools is more strictly limited to elementary subjects than formerly, though it is due in part to other circumstances with which the Council of Military Education are acquainted. But the number of superior certificates, if the 1st and 2d class be counted together, is somewhat in excess of the number of corresponding certificates taken in former years. And the character of the examination papers for which 2d or 3d class certificates were awarded in 1867 was very superior to that of the corresponding papers of the previous years.

It will be observed that I have given very few certificates at my inspections; and for various reasons I venture to doubt the expediency of giving certificates except after special examinations of the candidates. In the first place, it is not so easy to ensure perfect fairness on the part of those examined at the periodical inspections as on the part of candidates specially examined. Generally speaking, the men behave very well at the inspections, and give little or no trouble by attempting to copy from their neighbours; but then, as they are generally not candidates for school certificates on such occasions in my district, they have no motive for copying. In schools in which it is understood that non-commissioned officers will be exempt from further attendance if the result of their examination by the inspector be satisfactory, an arrangement which I sometimes meet with, the temptation to give or receive assistance is so strong as to require the utmost watchfulness on the part of the inspecting officer. In the next place, the assembling of all the best men, which of course the candidates for school certificates will be, for examination by an inspector, will pack the school to such an extent as to make his inspection worthless for the purpose of ascertaining its general condition. And except in rare and peculiar cases, the candidates for certificates could not be placed at the prescribed distance apart during their examination without excluding the great bulk of other pupils. I am aware that although the Council of Military Education permit, they do not order their inspectors to award certificates at their periodical examinations of schools. But, with great diffidence, I presume to think that it should be absolutely prohibited to them to do so, except upon condition of their having separate examinations of the candidates for certificates and of the other pupils, and except in those rare cases in which they are able to examine all, or almost all, the men attending school.

But though I do not approve of mixing up the examinations for certificates with the periodical inspections of schools, I think these examinations excellent in themselves, and for this reason among others, that they afford a schoolmaster the opportunity of showing what men can do who leave school before the annual inspection is made, and who would therefore not come under the observation of an inspector

at all, if they were not brought forward by these very examinations for certificates; and if the system were extended, and every man who joins a school were compelled to remain in it until he obtained a certificate of some class, or was pronounced by the schoolmaster to be incapable of obtaining one, the number of certificates obtained in any school within a given period, considered in conjunction with the number of pupils passing into it in the same period, would gauge most accurately the amount of useful work accomplished in it, and—due consideration being given to the frequency or infrequency of attendance—the efficiency of the teachers also. The new registers, if properly kept, would supply at any moment the necessary information as to the numbers passing through the schools. And the qualification for a 3d class certificate is really of so moderate a character, that unless a man can pass the examination for one before he leaves school, he can hardly be said to have derived any real benefit from his attendance in it. Indeed unless the great majority of those who go to our adult schools are compelled to remain in them until they reach this point of instruction, I think it open to question whether those schools are worth the labour and expense bestowed upon them.

I make no proposition, it will be observed, for the compulsory attendance at school of all soldiers, though I think that much might be said in favour of such a proposition. My suggestion is limited to this, that a soldier who goes to school at all should remain at it until he has acquired that amount of instruction which is represented by a certificate of the 3d class. It might still be left to commanding officers of corps to determine, as at present, the rules under which men should be sent to school in the first instance.

A large number of men now leave school without undergoing the examination immediately before leaving which was contemplated when the existing system of examination was introduced, and without which the examination books are not a complete record of the progress made in a school. In depôt battalions I believe it is difficult, if not impossible, to make this final examination of every man who leaves school, because drafts are sometimes ordered away from those battalions at very short notice indeed; but in ordinary battalion schools I think the cases must be more rare than schoolmasters are willing to admit of men getting quite beyond their reach before they have the opportunity of making their final examination.

Still, even when men are examined before they leave school, in strict accordance with the order upon that point, the examination books of many of them are destroyed before an inspector has an opportunity of looking at them. I have given directions to many schoolmasters not to destroy or send into store the examination books which may accumulate in their hands until after I have had an opportunity of seeing them, so long as they remain in my district; but the opposite practice is quite in accordance with the regulations, and I think it desirable that these should be altered accordingly.

If a man should take a school certificate there would be less occasion to keep the book containing his final examination papers for the perusal of an inspector than if he should not take one; for the certificate would of itself be a record, more or less accurate, of the point of instruction which he had reached, and by a very slight alteration the present certificates might be made to show exactly the limits of a man's attainments. If this alteration were made, and if the suggestion which I have offered that all school-going men should be required to take a 3d class certificate at least, unless absolutely incapable by nature of doing so, before they could be dismissed from school, the entrance examinations and the examinations for certificates would probably suffice

to meet all useful purposes, and the Council of Military Education might find it quite possible to dispense with one at least of the three general examinations now held in each school in the course of the year; and perhaps even with two out of the three. I beg leave to commend this proposal strongly to the consideration of the Council.

It is still a subject of complaint with many schoolmasters that their assistants are too frequently changed. I have referred to this subject in several former reports, and I have nothing now to add to what I have said on previous occasions. Every change of teachers entails an immediate loss of efficiency upon a school, though the degree of injury of course varies according to circumstances; therefore, in schools in which changes are very frequent there cannot be satisfactory progress. It seems doubtful whether many commanding officers have yet learnt fully to appreciate the fact; but a fact it is, nevertheless, and one deserving the attention of all who really desire the efficiency of their schools.

From the infant schoolmistresses I often receive complaints of the working of the regulation which requires the monitresses to receive instruction from the schoolmaster during an hour and a half of each day; but I am not prepared to recommend a relaxation of it. It is frequently said, that in consequence of this regulation where two monitresses are employed in a school the services of one are always lost to the schoolmistress during the forenoon. But this is a mistake; and it is usually by bad management, and not by the force of the school regulations, that the services of not more than one of two monitresses are available in an infant school at the same moment. Both monitresses, where there are two of them, should go to the masters' school for instruction at the same time, and in their absence the schoolmistress should give collective lessons. But as it is not suitable that all the collective lessons should be given successively during one hour and a half, and all the class lessons, i.e. the reading and spelling lessons, during another hour and half, the monitresses should go to and from the masters' school twice or thrice in the course of the forenoon to receive their lessons; and the masters' and mistresses' time tables should be so arranged that during the half hours in which the monitresses can be spared from the infant schoolroom, the particular subjects of study suited to them should be taught in the masters' school. In numerous instances it will be found that there is no difficulty in managing this which it is not quite worth while to encounter. Of course when the masters' and mistresses' schools are at such a distance from each other that serious loss of time would be incurred in these frequent journeys of the monitresses between the two, the plan now described is not applicable; but in a large number of cases it is easy of application, and will be found to possess great advantages.

I am anxious to impress upon schoolmasters, and upon the mistresses who have charge of grown girls' schools, the advantage of setting home lessons to be learnt both by the ordinary pupils and by the monitresses. The practice exists to some extent, but by no means universally. I should be glad to see it established by authority as part of our regular school system.

It is the more necessary from the circumstance, already mentioned in this report, that the average age of the children attending our schools is becoming every year lower, and that the schoolmaster has, therefore, a much shorter period than formerly in which to effect what he can in the education of the soldiers' children. It is on this account of greater importance than ever that no means which may conduce to his success should be neglected, and among these means I believe the judicious employment of home lessons to be not the least effective. They should not be too severe. They should be chosen carefully and upon

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a system; and the preparation of them by the pupils should be strictly enforced.

I omitted to refer in an earlier part of this report to the practice which exists of allowing pupils to work their sums upon slates at all examinations, and to copy their work from the slates to their books or papers. Both at my periodical inspections and at the examinations for certificates I have found that many errors are made in the process of copying. It is evident that there must be considerable loss of time, and I do not think the habit of making a rough copy, as it were, upon a slate, instead of working at once upon paper, is a good preparation for the practical business of keeping accounts. At one of my latest inspections I made the first classes of the schools which were under examination do their arithmetic at once in their examination books, and both the superior quickness and the superior degree of accuracy with which the work was done fully justified the experiment. The practice appears to me to be either useless or injurious, and I should be glad to see it abolished by authority.

The chaplains generally report in favourable terms of the results of the schoolmasters' teaching in their particular department, and of the working of the established system of religious instruction in our schools. I remember only one instance in which a chaplain expressed himself not fully satisfied; and in that particular case no wilful neglect was attributed to a schoolmaster, although some want of success was justly complained of.

The chaplains do not yet all of them exercise the authority conferred upon them by the school regulations in respect of the bible lessons of the schoolmasters. But most of them do so.

The conduct of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses generally has been satisfactory during the past year. The few exceptional cases of misconduct which have come to my knowledge have been duly reported to the Council of Military Education.

The good conduct and assiduity of the superintending masters have been, as usual, exemplary. I regret that the work imposed upon them is so unequal. Mr. Belling certainly has as much upon his hands as even his energy can accomplish, whilst Mr. Stewart might well do more than falls to his share; and it is the more desirable that a larger share of duty should fall upon Mr. Stewart because he is in every respect so well qualified, as well as so willing to perform it. Of Mr. Grant I have only to report, that he continues to perform his duties as conscientiously and as judiciously as he has always done. I cannot speak too highly of the cheerful zeal with which all three of the gentlemen whom I have named have assisted me in conducting the examinations for certificates. In this, as in other respects, the heaviest labour has fallen upon Mr. Belling, and I am happy in having the opportunity of reporting to the Council the efficient manner in which he has performed it.

The regimental recreation rooms continue to be generally very attractive to the men, and to be well managed. But there are still, as the Council of Military Education know, some stations at which the accommodation is very insufficient; and without ample accommodation in the barracks the advantages of recreation rooms cannot be properly developed. I have nothing to add to what I have said in former reports upon the excellent effects of these establishments, when properly managed, upon the comfort, and therefore upon the conduct, of the troops.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. C. Gleig, Lieut.-Col., R.A.,
Assistant Inspector of Army Schools.

To the Secretary,
The Council of Military Education,

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TABLE showing the NUMBER of SCHOOL CERTIFICATES of the several CLASSES obtained in different REGIMENTS between January 1867 and January 1868.

Regiments and Corps.	Class. 1st.	Class. 2nd.	Class. 3rd.	Total of Certificates.	Names of Schoolmasters.
1st Life Guards - -	—	4	5	9	Pollard.
2nd „ - - -	—	2	22	24	Ransom.
5th Dragoon Guards -	2	2	12	16	Perkins.
Cavalry Depôt - -	—	—	18	18	Bolus.
B. Brigade, R.H.A. - -	—	2	14	16	Stanton.
C. „ „ - -	1	—	5	6	Hickling.
5th Brigade, R.A. - -	3	10	26	39	Gooding.
8th „ „ - -	—	5	4	9	M'Kay, Sergt., R.A.
9th „ „ - -	—	9	18	27	M'Kay, Sergt., R.A.
13th „ „ - -	—	28	114	142	Cochrane.
17th „ „ - -	—	—	15	15	Bacon.
Depôt Brigade, R.A.—					
1st Division - -	—	12	22	34	Lowman.
2nd „ - -	6	33	44	83	Thacker.
3rd „ - -	—	6	24	30	Ruffle.
R.A., Shoeburyness - -	—	5	2	7	Abbott, Sergt., R A.
3rd Battalion, Grenad. Gds.	—	5	21	26	Bird.
1st „ S. F. Gds. -	—	2	9	11	Thomson.
2nd „ „ -	—	—	12	12	Chambers.
40th Foot - - -	—	2	12	14	M'Mahon.
44th „ - -	—	2	7	9	White.
51st „ - -	—	—	13	13	Stewart.
54th „ - -	—	—	16	16	Bell.
56th „ - -	—	—	11	11	Lacey.
68th „ - -	—	—	8	8	Bass.
72nd „ - -	—	—	4	4	Fowler.
1st Depôt Battalion - -	15	92	135	242	Runcieman.
2nd „ „ - -	1	1	54	56	M'Ilherron.
6th „ „ - -	—	1	9	10	M'Kay.
10th „ „ - -	—	6	39	45	M'Ewen.
12th „ „ - -	—	3	18	21	Giles.
Commissariat Staff Corps -	—	—	12	12	M'Lean.
Military Store Staff Corps -	2	6	24	32	Thacker.
Total - - -	30	238	749	1017	
Total of unsuccessful Candidates - -	In all classes			619	
Total of Candidates examined - -	In all classes			1636	

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TABLE showing the NUMBER of CERTIFICATES of different CLASSES obtained by different Ranks.

Class of Certificate.	Non-commissioned Officers, full and acting.	Privates, Gunners, and Drivers.	Drummers, Trumpeters, &c.
1st - - -	16	9	5
2nd - - -	143	75	20
3rd - - -	343	320	86
Total - -	502	404	111
Grand Total -	1,017		

Note.—35 of the above received certificates at my periodical examinations; the remaining 1,601 candidates were specially examined at their own request.

A. C. GLEIG.

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APPENDIX II.—No. 3.

FROM J. P. SARGEAUNT, Esq., Assistant Inspector of Army Schools for NORTH BRITAIN.

SIR, Tewkesbury Park, 15th June 1867.

I have the honour to forward my annual report of the schools in the districts under my inspection for the year ending 31st December 1866.

I regret that I have not been able to complete it sooner and hope the Council of Military Education have not been put to inconvenience on account of the delay.

I have, &c.
JAMES P. SARGEAUNT,
Assistant Inspector of Army Schools.

The Secretary to the
Council of Military Education.

SIR, Tewkesbury Park, Gloucestershire, 1867.

I have the honour to forward for the information of the Council of Military Education my report of the schools under my inspection for the year ending 31st Dscember 1866.

SOUTH-WEST DISTRICT.

At the time of my inspection of the schools in this district several of the adult schools at Portsmouth were either unformed or not fully developed.

In the 62nd regiment I found the adult school attended by drummers only. This regiment was stationed at Fort Grange, where the school accommodation is not sufficient for the head quarters of a regiment.

In the 56th regiment there was no adult attendance on the day of my visit. I understood that this arose from the regiment being in course of preparation for the inspection of the General commanding the district. In the 12th brigade of Royal Artillery I found the schools in good order. The special class was working well, and although during the month in which I made my inspection its numbers were somewhat decreased, there was every reason to be satisfied with its condition.

In the 54th regiment there was no adult attendance on the day of my visit, in fact the adults had not regularly commenced to attend. In three visits made subsequently by Mr. Kirk, (1) on 23rd August, no adults were present at the regular hour on account of the regiment being on parade preparing for the General's inspection, on the second occasion 27 were present, and on the third 21. The grown children's school of this regiment I found to be composed of very few children and these generally backward.

In the 43rd light infantry no adult school had been established at the time of my visit; it was in course of formation. The school materials for the use of the regiment had arrived only on the Saturday previous. Since then the school has been thoroughly organized, and has been reported by Mr. Kirk to be in a satisfactory condition.

In the 68th regiment I found no adult school. Subsequently, however, a special class has been established, and a fair report has been made of the working of the school.

In the 6th brigade of Royal Artillery I found everything in good order. A well regulated special class, an excellent children's school, in fact everything that came to my notice reflected credit on the master.

At Parkhurst I found the adult attendance irregular, and no special class; in other respects the schools were in fair working order.

At the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley everything was in good order; the schoolmaster and schoolmistress both working with zeal, and performing all their duties satisfactorily.

All probationers for the hospital staff corps are ordered to attend school for three months unless they can sooner obtain a third-class certificate.

The schools in Scotland were in fair condition at the time of my visit. Those of the 72nd regiment were in fair working order. The schoolmaster was with the regiment during the whole period of its service in India. He appears to have been very useful to the men under his instruction in qualifying some of them for military and civil appointments requiring educated men, which appointments they obtained. There was no special class at the time of my visit. A regimental order was issued on 21st November 1866 substituting the certificates issued by the Council in lieu of those previously in use in the regiment. It is arranged that a non-commissioned officer must be in possession of a third-class certificate before he is qualified for the rank of sergeant, and that any non-commissioned officer in possession of a second-class certificate may be exempt from attendance at school.

These arrangements seem to be good; they would, however, have been perhaps better if a second-class certificate had been made the qualification for promotion to the rank of sergeant; they are at the same time worthy of imitation in those regiments in which some similar plan has not been already adopted.

I found the schools of the 4th Hussars at Piershill in fair working order. The attendance of the ordinary classes of adults was desultory, the members of the special class were more regular in their attendance. This class, however, ought not properly to be called special, as it meets only once daily for one hour, and the attendance of some of the men composing it is not regular; but if it be regarded as an ordinary class it presents a satisfactory appearance.

The schools of the Royal Artillery at Leith Fort labour under the great disadvantage of inadequate school accommodation. The adult attendance is not regular and that of the infants irregular. The assembling of the grown children under the master and of the infants under the mistress in the same small room is bad for both schools; they mutually impede each other.

The schools at Aberdeen are as good as can be expected. Insufficient school accommodation and the frequent drafting of men for the service companies of their respective regiments are impediments in the way of systematic instruction; under the difficulties against which the schoolmaster has to contend the schools are highly creditable to him.

The schools of the 63rd regiment at Glasgow appear to be in fair condition. The adult school was well filled at my visit, and the men appeared to be under good discipline.

The adult school of the 1/17th regiment at Plymouth was not at the time of my visit well and regularly attended by non-commissioned officers and duty men. The attendance of recruits and drummers was more regular. A special class is in operation which makes satisfactory progress.

In the schools of the 7th brigade of Royal Artillery the adult attendance has improved since last year. The grown children's school is in excellent condition. The master performs his duties with industry, zeal, and ability.

The schools of the 65th regiment were in a fair state. A special class was at the time of inspection about to be formed of 2 men per company. The schools of the 80th regiment were not at the time of my inspection in a prosperous state. The head quarters of the regiment being in a fort in which the school accommodation is limited, and the regiment having lately returned from foreign service, and, if I have not been misinformed, with considerable savings to spend, were circumstances operating against the welfare of the schools.

The schools of the depôt battalion at Pembroke Dock were in a good state. A special class has been established, but the attendance has not been so regular as to warrant the class being properly called special. The commanding officer of the battalion gives encouragement to the schools, and the arrangements he has made are of a character to advance the education of the men under his command.

The schools of the 8th Hussars at Birmingham laboured under the disadvantage of being held temporarily in a barrack room during the rebuilding of the school-room. The mixture of grown children and infants acted badly for both schools. The grown children's school of the depôt battalion at Sheffield I found to be in a satisfactory condition. The infant school presented a confused mass; no order, no discipline could be maintained in a room so small as that used for an infant school-room; it also was defective in not having proper furniture for an infant school.

The adult school was over crowded with recruits. More men were assembled than could be controlled by one schoolmaster. The recruit element vastly predominated, and thus a difficulty was created for the teacher. Men untrained or only partially trained to military habits are not so amenable to discipline as formed soldiers; hence if a school be composed principally of recruits its numbers should be more limited than if it were composed of trained soldiers, in order to be within the control of the master. Considering the difficulties I think the master managed the school very well.

The schools of the depôt battalion at Preston were all in fair working order. The schoolmaster continues to give satisfaction to his commanding officer, who has requested me to bring him again to the notice of the Council and to recommend him for promotion, and in doing so I may

say that if the Council should have an opportunity of giving Schoolmaster Earp superintending rank it would be a proper promotion to make. I annex a schedule showing the number of school certificates I have recommended to be granted in the districts under my inspection. There can be no doubt that the examinations for these certificates ought to act as a stimulus to the schools, whether they have at present had a marked effect it is premature to say. If, however, it be taken for granted that these examinations have already had a good influence, it is a question whether it will last unless the possession of a certificate confer some material advantage on the possessor. I am inclined to think it will not. It is not usual to find men exerting themselves for no apparent advantage. The love of knowledge does not inspire the ignorant. Men are apt to argue that the trouble and risk of an examination are to be avoided unless a good result should present a near prospect of promotion or of some other benefit. Offer advance of pay, promotion, or any reward that you will to the possessors of certificates, and you will at once secure permanence for your system. On the other hand, give certificates which have no more value than the card on which they are printed, and you will starve the scheme till it ultimately die of atrophy.

I would submit for the consideration of the Council that it is desirable to make the qualifications for a third-class certificate rather higher by requiring a knowledge of the tables of weights and measures as well as of the money table, and that the paper for this class should consist of not less than 12 questions in arithmetic; for example—

Question 1. Addition or subtraction of money.
2. Addition of weights or measures.
3. Multiplication of money.
4. Multiplication of weights and measures.
5. Division of money.
6. Division of weights and measures.
7. Reduction of money.
8. Reduction of weights or measures.
9. How many shillings, &c., are there in guineas, &c.?
10. How many ounces Troy are there in pounds Troy?
11. How many ounces are there in tons Avoirdupois?
12. How many feet are there in miles?

If a third-class certificate is considered a sufficient qualification for promotion to the rank of sergeant, a paper on this basis is not too difficult.

I would also suggest that the paper in arithmetic for each class should be self contained, that is to say that the 1st and 2nd classes should not work the same elementary questions as the 3rd class. This would give a little more trouble to those who set the papers, but it would prevent any misunderstanding on the part of the candidates as to what questions they are expected to work.

It would be an excellent plan if every candidate could have a printed paper of questions given to him when he takes his seat at the examination table. This would prevent the necessity of any questions being asked in the course of the examination, and it would ensure the sums set being accurately copied down by the candidates. The cost of printing would be very insignificant provided that it could be arranged for all the examinations in my district being held simultaneously and the same papers being sent to officers commanding regiments for candidates. Supposing two days in the year were fixed on which to hold exami-

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nations, say 20th May and 20th November, then by each commanding officer forwarding a month previous to those days the number of candidates for each class offering themselves for examination the Inspectors would be enabled to have a sufficient number of papers printed and forwarded to each regiment according to the number of candidates.

As an examiner I should prefer the questions on regimental accounts forming a separate paper, and that the mess account questions should be set according to some general form and not according to the various methods adopted by different regiments. It would be simpler to adopt a general form which, if not in every little detail applicable to every regiment, might be such as to ensure any man being able to carry it out, being able at the same time to work any similar form. I quite agree with the Council in thinking that the standards are as low as they can be made to be of value to the holders. I will not argue as to the desirability or otherwise of insisting upon a knowledge of regimental accounts as essential to a second-class certificate. Schoolmasters are generally instructing men in these subjects and the difficulty that has hitherto been felt in these questions is gradually being overcome. I see considerable difficulty in granting certificates at the annual examinations as suggested by Mr. Vicars. It would be difficult to adhere to the scheme provided. Even though men might pass in harder questions inequalities would gradually arise in awarding certificates at an examination not expressly held for that purpose. The annual examinations themselves are already sufficiently complicated without being embarrassed with the addition proposed. The plan already laid down by the Council has this great advantage, that if it be strictly carried out no injustice can arise. If it should be thought desirable to alter the plan of the papers as I propose I would ask that the instructions for examiners should be as definite as they are at present.

I would now beg to call attention to the difficulty frequently experienced in obtaining assistants qualified for the duties of teachers. In some regiments the assistants are appointed for short uncertain periods, and as soon as the assistance becomes valuable to the school it is withdrawn. In other cases soldiers are appointed for this duty without any apparent reason, it may be they are inferior soldiers, in which case it is quite a lottery whether or not they are any use in the school. It is desirable then that some fixed plan should be adopted throughout the army as to the appointment of soldier assistants. To ensure their qualifications being sufficient it should be provided that none be employed who have not obtained first or second class certificates. I would also suggest that none should be appointed for a less period than twelve months. During this period their own education should be improved by receiving instruction from the schoolmaster for at least one hour daily, not in the regular school hours. Each class in a school should have its separate teacher, and as it is desirable to subdivide classes into numbers not less than 20 and more than 30 I would suggest that the present regulation be altered to this extent; that is, that one assistant be allowed to every class comprised of from 20 to 30 adults, on condition of regularity of attendance of the classes; this alteration would be very beneficial. The first condition indeed of a school's success must be regularity of attendance on the part of the pupils. That this regularity does not at present exist cannot be doubted. It is the one thing wanting which is complained of in all reports on the schools. Lieut.-Colonel Gleig says, "Irregularity of "attendance is the main cause of so many adults having made little "or no progress." Mr. Vicars in alluding to the same subject says, "It is much to be regretted however that the average daily attendance "continues to bear so unsatisfactory a proportion to the number on the

"school books," and again, "These returns show at a glance that in "the majority of cases the time occupied in the school-room by the "adult is so limited as to preclude the prospect of substantial progress."

Again, Colonel Maude says, "The general attendance of the adults, "those of the special classes excepted, has been irregular, the average "attendance of each adult being under two or three times a month."

Colonel Romer makes a similar report. Here then we have a concurrence of testimony which is indisputable and which is confirmed by the Council when they state that "the remedy for this irregularity con-"tinues to be anxiously sought for by the Council." The plans that I have suggested, and which do not appear to have met with approval, were not offered because I had any special claim to infallibility in this difficult subject, but in the hope that, though they might not be the best, some more practicable and feasible plan might be offered by those who look upon any suggestion as impracticable. I will not now endeavour to point out any new way to the desired end. I sincerely hope the Council may have found what has been wanted now for nearly half a generation, a remedy for the evil. I would only suggest that whatever that remedy may be unless it be enforced by general order, and not merely recommended, it is likely to be as ineffective as other schemes which are left for individual acceptance and not laid down as a general rule for the guidance of all.

If the acceptance of the present system of musketry instruction had been left to the discretion of commanding officers of regiments there can be very little doubt that it would not even now have been generally adopted throughout the army. Such has been the case as regards the recommendation for the establishment of special classes. They are not generally adopted throughout the army, and I fear they will not be universally adopted until they are enforced by regulation, and the absence of a member of a special class from school be regarded as severely as absence from parade.

If indeed it should ever become a part of the system to order all men to school until they had been taught up to a fixed standard, the plan might be defended on the ground that the army itself would be improved by having reduced the number of ignorant men in its ranks and thus having attained to a higher standard of intelligence for all purposes for which an army is required. And if it be granted that the army itself would be improved by increased education, and at the same time the individuals composing it be personally benefited, it is worth some sacrifice of opinion and of long cherished views on voluntary attendance to gain this end.

I am frequently seeing in the performance of my duties regiments just returned from India, and it happens in some cases that the men of these regiments have considerable sums of money to their credit in the regimental savings bank. Since the adoption of the scheme of school certificates it has struck me that we aim at teaching men the way to keep their savings bank account without in any way teaching them to keep their savings. It not unfrequently happens that a regiment having a large sum of money to the credit of its soldiers on return from foreign service is partially demoralized so long as the money lasts. I must beg indulgence for touching on a subject which is perhaps not strictly my duty to notice, but the teaching bank accounts and the teaching men a wise disposition of their funds are subiects so nearly allied that I must make this my apology for noticing it. It is indeed a great misfortune that men acting under the excitement of a recent return home should in a few days of impulse throw away the advantages of their previous savings. Whilst the excitement lasts the discipline of

the regiment suffers, and when it is over the men have the uncomfortable reflection that for a few hours of very questionable enjoyment they have squandered their savings and rendered vain the prospect of an addition to their means on retiring from the service. It might be difficult, and at first it might be unpopular with soldiers for Government to interfere in this matter, but when it became thoroughly understood that the interference was entirely for the benefit of the men and in no way for the benefit of the Government it would be regarded with satisfaction.

An objection might be taken on the ground of right, that in this as in all other dealings on the part of the Government "laissez faire should "be the general practice," and that "every departure from it unless "required by some great good is a certain evil." A departure from the principle being right in this case may be shown from the same author, when he says, "A second exception to the doctrine that individuals are "the best judges of their own interest is when an individual attempts "to decide irrevocably now what will be best for his interest at some "future and distant time. The presumption in favour of individual "judgment is only legitimate where the judgment is grounded on "actual and especially on present personal experience, not where it is "formed antecedently to experience and not suffered to be reversed "even after experience has condemned it."

The case of a soldier squandering under extraordinary circumstances of excitement that money which the thoughtfulness of the Government has enabled him to save for his future benefit strongly calls for wise interference. He gratifies a momentary impulse. What was intended for his benefit he turns to bad account. The machinery provided in the hope of raising him morally and materially too often demoralizes him. Is then the object to do evil or to do good to the soldier? If forsooth it be to do him good, and that it is so none can doubt, there can be no injustice in taking care that the object be really accomplished.

How such an object can be most advantageously carried out it is difficult to decide. A well arranged benefit society from which soldiers might either receive annuities on retirement or fixed sums might perhaps supply the defect.

It is not, however, my intention, if I had the power, to elaborate a scheme. It would require the co-operation of those with whom I am not in communication. It is my wish simply to point out the evil, and if the means of saving for the future be secured to soldiers and added to the many advantages they already possess, that most difficult problem of how to recruit the army would be rendered less difficult and the real good of soldiers more frequently obtained.

Having taken the liberty of diverging for a moment from the subject of schools I wish shortly to point out the result that the examinations for certificates shows as to the education of the soldiers. It appears from the returns published by the Council that 80·75 per cent. of those who offered themselves as candidates for certificates failed to obtain a higher certificate than a third-class; that is, they displayed a knowledge of arithmetic not higher than addition, multiplication, division, and reduction of money, or, to be more precise, 43·75 per cent. obtained only third-class certificates, whilst 37 per cent. failed to attain even to this very modest standard. I presume that in an educational point of view the caudidates were the elite of their regiments, or at any rate of the regimental schools.

Here then we have another proof of the inefficiency of the adult education.

The account I gave of the schools of the 7th brigade of Royal Artillery has led the commanding officer to look upon my statement

as inaccurate. I admit that it is, so as far as it says that it accounts for the best attendance to "27th July last." The 27th of July was the day of my inspection, and I took into account only the six months immediately preceding my visit. It would therefore have been more strictly correct if I had said that it was the account for the six months ending 30th June 1866. My account then represents the six months immediately preceding my inspection on 27th July, and whilst to this extent I admit the inaccuracy I must claim for my argument the same force. That the total number of attendances of 4 men for six months should amount to 57, or an average of 14·25 per man, *i.e.* 2·36 per man per month, and that these 4 men were the best attendants for that period, would lead me to the conclusion that an adult school of that character does not require the services of a trained master. What benefit could his instruction have been in such a school for these six months? I attach no blame either to commanding officer or the schoolmaster. The latter is a most painstaking zealous teacher, and I have every reason to believe that the commanding officer looks with favour upon the schools. The point for which I contend is simply that when a brigade or regiment is so situated as to render an adult school useless from the irregularity of attendance the time of a schoolmaster is wasted and had better be employed elsewhere.

I have thought it right to make this correction in my annual report to give the Council an opportunity, if they think fit, of making my correction of the error as public as the error itself.

It remains now for me only to express my satisfaction at the general good conduct of the army schoolmasters who have come under my notice during the past year. Their efficiency is shown in the general condition of the grown children's schools, and their good conduct in the absence of complaints from their commanding officers.

The infant schools are generally in a satisfactory state, the children are drafted from the mistress as soon as they are able to take advantage of the teaching of the master's school. This tends to keep low the standard of infant schools, but they must not on this account be regarded as less useful. I believe the schoolmistresses as a body are performing their duties to the best of their ability.

It remains for me now only to bear testimony to the work of the superintending schoolmasters. Mr. Kirk has the largest district and perhaps the most difficult one from the constant change that has at times taken place. He is of very great use in organizing and keeping schools up to their work. It would be good for him to have a complete set of school materials which he could lend to any regiment coming home and being quartered at Portsmouth until a regular supply could be obtained from the War Office. If he had been in possession of a set last year he would have been able to have established schools for the 43rd light infantry some considerable time earlier than was the case owing to a delay having occurred in the supply from the War Office.

I have, &c.

James P. Sargeaunt,
Assistant Inspector of Army Schools.

The Secretary to the
Council of Military Education.

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—	Sergeants.			Corporals, A. Corporals, Bombardiers, A. Bombardiers.			Privates, Gunners, &c.			Total.	Failures.	Grand Total.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
31st Regiment - -	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12
87th „ - - -	2	—	3	5	2	12	—	—	12	36	130	166
43rd „ - - -	1	2	5	3	1	6	—	1	1	20	23	43
1st Royal Dragoons - -	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	13	18	5	23
Royal Artillery - -	—	2	6	3	29	38	—	3	5	16	26	112
7th Depôt Battalion - -	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	2	5
9th „ „ - -	1	2	2	2	3	3	—	1	5	19	6	25
	5	11	16	14	35	65	1	5	36	188	198	386

James P. Sargeaunt.

App. II
No. 4.

Appendix II.—No. 4.

From J. P. Sargeaunt, Esq., Assistant Inspector of Army Schools for North Britain.

Sir, Tewkesbury Park, 31st January 1868.

I have the honour to forward for the information of the Council of Military Education my general annual report of the schools in the military districts under my inspection for the year 1867.

The adult schools are generally attended so irregularly that little progress can be made in them.

Special classes are rare in name, and do not exist in reality.

In one regiment a class which was called special was composed of men whose average attendance was a little more than three hours weekly. In another battalion the men of the special class were sent some for one month, and some for six months.

In another composed of 13 men, and which had been in operation one month, the total attendances for the month amounted to 38, or an average of rather less than three attendances per man. These classes have not, as far as my knowledge extends, been accepted by commanding officers.

If they had been generally adopted in the manner proposed by the Council, allowing three or four hours instruction daily to the pupils, there can be no question but that excellent results would have followed.

The ordinary classes of the adult schools are generally attended very irregularly. It is necessary in most schools to confine the instruction to the most elementary subjects. It is impossible for a schoolmaster to

make much impression on his pupils even in these subjects. The attendance of recruits in some depôt battalions, where it has been made compulsory, is rather better than in regiments. But this leads to overcrowding the school with men unused to military life, frequently ignorant of the rudiments of an education, and requiring more attention individually than can possibly be devoted by the schoolmaster during the one short school hour. No beneficial results can be expected from this plan.

The grown children's schools are generally in a more satisfactory condition. Such schools as the grown children's at Aberdeen of the 6th Brigade of Artillery are fit to be compared with any schools of their character. The Bible lessons are generally fairly given by the masters. The individual lessons I have heard given in my presence have been generally good; they do not, however, appear always to be lessons in a course. The best and most systematic course of religious instruction that has come under my notice is conducted by Schoolmaster Brown in the school of the 6th Brigade of Royal Artillery. He has prepared his own syllabus, by means of which he takes his pupils through a regular course of lessons, carefully prepared out of his school hours, and assisted if necessary, by reference to his note book. In some instances the chaplains have taken advantage of the power given them in the school regulations of directing the schoolmasters as to the weekly Bible lessons. The Epistle and Gospel for the Sunday have been selected as the basis of Bible lessons. I am afraid this selection is not calculated to teach children a competent knowledge of scripture. These portions of scripture are in themselves instructive excerpta from the Bible, and are used in our church service with excellent effect; but they are not so likely to impart religious knowledge as a methodical and consecutive study of the Gospel narrative. Children should be made to learn the life of Christ from its earliest stages to its close. They should have each scene presented to their minds in its proper order. They would thus acquire from the teaching of a good master a practical and efficient knowledge of the foundation of the Christian religion.

Bible lessons.

But unless masters have already prepared for themselves some definite scheme, such as that of Mr. Brown, which must have cost him many hours labour, I am inclined to think they have not time to prepare a daily lesson of nearly half an hour's duration which is likely to be profitable to their pupils. It would, in my opinion, be desirable to omit the Bible lessons on the two mornings in the week allotted to the religious instruction of the chaplains, and that on the other four mornings masters should be directed to follow the course of some authorized syllabus.

The reading of the grown children is generally good in the higher classes. In schools which I inspected, and did not examine, I had an opportunity of seeing the lessons given. The masters generally give satisfactory lessons. They cannot, however, be too often reminded that in order to give the best possible lessons they should themselves always read beforehand the lesson they propose to give, and this preparation is even more necessary for the school assistants.

Reading.

There is an improvement in the dictation lessons. Children have acquired the habit of writing words dictated once. In my examinations I have given the punctuations, but I think that this assistance would be better omitted. It would be necessary always to give the pupils the full stops, but the minor punctuations might be fairly expected from them.

Dictation.

Composition is not sufficiently attended to. The practice of letter writing, and of writing answers to questions in history, geography, and

Composition.

App. II. No. 4.

scripture, might profitably be more used. There can be no better exercise for pupils than the reproduction of their knowledge in a concise and correct form on paper, and no more certain test of the intelligence of the examined could be afforded to an examiner.

Writing.

That excellent penmanship which was at one time the mark of regimental schools is not so frequently met with now; the writing is, however, generally fair. Schoolmasters generally are anxious to begin teaching the children to write from dictation as early as possible. This is an exercise which is rather detrimental to formal copy writing. In the present system of judging schools by standards, it is necessary to prepare children as early as possible, and I do not think that any loss will be sustained if the schools do not produce such excellence of penmanship, provided the standard of dictation be raised.

Arithmetic.

Arithmetic is generally taught with satisfactory results. The standards do not necessarily show that each pupil can work, or rather has worked accurately the standard recorded. The instructions given in form B. direct that "A pupil is to be classed under any standard when he does "fairly any portion of the work denoted by that standard." I would suggest that it would be a better arrangement if pupils were obliged to work accurately at least half the questions in the standard, and to show that they knew the principles of working all the questions in it, in order to pass in it.

Grammar.

The knowledge of grammar in most of the schools is confined to the parsing of a simple sentence. I am inclined to prefer teaching a grammatical knowledge of the English language, without the use of grammar to all but the 1st classes of the schools. It is better to acquire a grammatical habit of writing without the aid of the rules of grammar, which young children seldom understand. Analysis is a most useful exercise for children reading in standard A. Schoolmasters would do well to pay more attention to this subject.

Geography.

Geography is a subject fairly taught throughout the schools. A knowledge of it is confined generally to the 1st classes of children. Collective lessons have in several instances been given to the lower classes, but the knowledge thus imparted does not produce much effect at a written examination.

Higher subjects.

In a few cases algebra has been taught to boys. At Preston one boy can work as far as quadratic equations.

Infant schools.

In the infant schools there has been a satisfactory amount of work performed. The instruction in these schools is necessarily collective to a great extent. Where the schoolrooms are large enough to admit of the infants marching, and where they are suitably furnished for their purpose, their efficiency has been invariably good.

Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses.

The schoolmasters have been reported as of good character and efficient. I have had no serious complaints of any one master during the year. Commanding officers have generally spoken highly of their masters and mistresses, and I have every reason to believe that they have performed their duties satisfactorily.

I have, &c.
(Signed) James P. Sargeaunt,
Assistant Inspector of Army Schools.

The Secretary,
Council of Military Education.

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No. 4.

Corps.	Sergeants.			Corporals, &c.			Privates, &c.			Total.	Failures.	Grand Total.
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			
Royal Artillery - - -	1	6	1	1	6	7	2	5	18	39	15	54
63rd Regiment - -	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	9	7	16
72nd " - - -	—	—	1	—	6	11	2	3	9	32	5	37
80th " - - -	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	7	6	19	8	27
1/20th " - -	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	8	11	19
40th " - - -	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	8	13	8	21
97th " - - -	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	8	11	19
7th Depôt Battalion - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	10	14	6	20
15th Depôt Battalion -	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	13	39	60	25	85
	1	10	9	3	16	23	14	32	94	202	96	298

JAMES P. SARGEAUNT.

APPENDIX II.—No. 5.

App. II.
No. 5.

From E. A. VICARS, Esq., Assistant Inspector of Army Schools for IRELAND.

SIR, Rugby, February 1867.

I have the honour to forward my annual report of the condition, progress, and prospects of the schools in my district for the year ending the 31st December 1866.

The unfavourable circumstances to which I referred in my last report as having affected injuriously the working of military schools in Ireland during the year 1865 have unfortunately recurred to a considerable extent during the year 1866. Although there has not been a renewal of the interruption of school operations occasioned by a general election and the consequent dispersion of the troops in aid of the civil power, yet the precautions which were taken to provide against and arrest any revival of the Fenian movement by the location of troops in towns and villages where their presence was considered necessary for the restoration of public confidence involved as a natural consequence a material reduction in the strength of regiments at their head quarters and removed from the range of their educational machinery a large number of adults, and children for whom it would otherwise have been available.

Dispersion of troops in connexion with the Fenian movement.

The disadvantages of this breaking up of regiments into small bodies as regards the working of their schools have been happily counteracted in an appreciable degree by the establishment of detachment schools wherever occasion and opportunity offered. Substantial good has no doubt been effected by their instrumentality, for although the soldier in charge may not and cannot be expected to have the skill in teaching

Detachment schools and their uses.

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No. 5.

or knowledge of system possessed by the trained master, he has probably had some experience as an assistant, and if he is able in the majority of cases to do little more than prevent his pupils from forgetting what they have learnt something considerable has been gained.

The disadvantages in an educational point of view of regiments being broken up into small bodies.

It is, however, much to be desired that the exceptional circumstances which have caused this dispersion of the troops over a much larger area than has of late years been thought necessary will speedily pass away. I have frequently observed that the corps which return from foreign service in the least satisfactory condition as regards their schools are those which have been divided and detached at out stations, where, even if any attempt of a practical character could be made to give instruction, the ordinary military duties generally render the attendance both small and irregular, and there cannot I think be any doubt that in a general way the breaking up of regiments into small bodies acts prejudicially in an educational point of view. The companies which remain at head quarters have less time and leisure at their disposal in consequence of the decrease in the strength of the garrison, and those which are at out-posts are often thought to be so temporarily separated from the head quarters as to render it unnecessary to provide for their instruction in school. So long, therefore, as the regiments stationed in Ireland, and more especially those located in the southern districts, have to be employed in active military duty they will be under a serious disadvantage in respect to their power of applying and profiting by our school system.

Pursuing the course which I have hitherto adopted I shall now proceed to lay before the Council such statistics as appear to me to throw light upon the condition of the schools in my district, and to illustrate their progress and prospects.

Reasons for selecting October instead of December 1866 for the calculations given.

I have hitherto made the month of December the basis of my calculations, both as regards the number on the school books and the average daily attendance, but as during that month the Fenian movement was revived, it would not be a fair period to select for making the estimate, the disturbing causes before referred to having returned, and if possible in an aggravated form; I have, therefore, selected the October monthly school reports as the groundwork of my analysis, and the following are the results.

Number of men on school books for October 1866.

The total on the school books for October 1666 was 3,979, thus composed:

Sergeants - - - -	302
Corporals and lance corporals - -	692
Privates - - - -	2,704
Drummers - - - -	281

Number of men for December 1865.

The return for December 1865 was 3,682, thus made up:

Sergeants - - - -	307
Corporals and lance corporals -	698
Privates - - - -	2,317
Drummers - - - -	360

Comparing these figures with those for 1866 it will be observed that there is little if any variation as regards either the sergeants or corporals. There is, however, an increase in the number of privates of 297 and a decrease in the number of drummers of 79.

Average daily attendance for October 1866.

The average daily attendance for this same month was 1,478, viz.:

Sergeants and corporals - -	215
Privates - - - -	1,085
Drummers - - - -	178

so that of the aggregate on the registers the per-centage of attendance was—

For sergeants and corporals - -	22 per cent.
„ privates - - - -	38 „
„ drummers - - - -	62 „

For 1865 it was—

Sergeants - - - -	19½ „
Corporals - - - -	20 „
Privates - - - -	40 „
Drummers - - - -	59 „

Percentage of number on the school books for December 1865.

Upon the whole the per-centage has been maintained without any very material variation, but this is no doubt to be ascribed in a great measure to the increase of the force in Ireland since 1865.

There is one particular in which in my judgment the information furnished by the monthly school reports is incomplete. There are no means of ascertaining the number of hours spent by each man in school during the week. Formerly there was a column provided for supplying those facts, and they were of great use in testing the character of the ordinary adult attendance. That attendance is often merely nominal; many men go to school not more than twice a month, some even less than that, and the majority it is to be feared in many cases not more than once a week. Substantial results cannot of course be expected to flow from instruction given in so desultory a form. The men, especially those who belong to the lower classes, cannot afford to have these breaks and intervals in their teaching; it must be regularly sustained if it is to be effective.

The omission of the figures in the monthly school reports which show the number of hours per man per week, and reasons for restoring them.

In another respect too these figures were valuable, inasmuch they also served to show to what extent the "special class" system in such regiments as had adopted it was carried out in its integrity, and grouped together for comparison and contrast the figures which illustrate the merits of the two systems. I would therefore beg to recommend that these returns be restored to the face of the monthly school reports.

The figures in question illustrative also of the relative value of the special class system.

The disturbing influences before commented upon have of course operated to the prejudice of the "special classes" in my district. There were not more than four in operation in October 1866 out of the entire force in Ireland. This startling decrease is, I believe, principally if not altogether attributable to the difficulties with which commanding officers have had to contend in providing for the exigencies of a crisis. In two or three regiments, in which hitherto the system had never been tried, an attempt was made to organize a class at my suggestion; but after a short time it had to be abandoned, in consequence of the heaviness of the duty and the small number left at head quarters available for its discharge. In others these classes have been reduced in size and efficiency or altogether given up.

The special classes affected injuriously by the exceptional dispersion of the troops.

Such opportunities, however, as I have had during the past year of observing the working of the classes satisfy me that it is the best expedient which has yet been devised for instructing the soldier, and that if it can only command a fair trial and reasonable opportunities for success, its results will be most advantageous to the educational status of the army. It is, I believe, a question whether this system, or one analogous to it in spirit and design, might not be allowed to serve as a substitute for what is known as the "ordinary attendance" of adults in those regiments where it was found to be practicable to adopt it in its entirety, and where dispensing with the usual afternoon school for adults might be a convenience to commanding officers as regards parades and other military duties, and where such an arrangement seemed in other respects to be likely to facilitate the operation of the

Suggestions as to the substitution in certain cases of the special for the ordinary adult attendance.

special classes. If the two systems can be maintained together efficiently there would obviously be no ground for disturbing them. The "ordinary attendance" is very useful as an auxiliary to the "special" attendance, but it is not equivalent for it. The former might fairly be allowed to be somewhat desultory and uncertain if the latter was a matter of course and part and parcel of regimental administration.

Number of men examined in 1866 and their classification as to attainments.

I find that I have figures showing the examination in the course of the past year of 2,083 adults. These were either examined by myself or by a superintending schoolmaster.

As to reading, dictation, and arithmetic the 2,083 adults may thus be classified:

Reading.

A.	436 or 20 per cent.
B.	470 or 22 ,,
C.	391 or 18 ,,
D.	351 or 16 ,,
Above	118 or 5 per cent.
Below	317 or 15 ,,

Dictation.

A.	280 or 13 ,,
B.	293 or 14 ,,
C.	378 or 18 ,,
D.	389 or 18 ,,
Above	58 or 2 ,,
Below	685 or 32 ,,

Arithmetic.

A.	139 or 6 ,,
B.	210 or 10 ,,
C.	245 or 11 ,,
D.	292 or 14 ,,
E.	335 or 16 ,,
Above	21 or 1 ,,
Below	335 or 40 ,,

Tables of progress.

The returns as to progress in the last two subjects and in writing are as follows:

Dictation.

Great progress	120
Progress	820
Stationary	668
Gone back	24

Writing.

Great progress	76
Progress	990
Stationary	544
Gone back	22

Arithmetic.

Great progress	113
Progress	858
Stationary	617
Gone back	44

It will be observed that this total of 1,632 falls short of the number examined by 451, which represent the men examined for the first time and for whom progress is not marked.

There would appear to be good grounds for anticipating that certificates of education are becoming more an object of acquisition in my district than they have heretofore been. In my judgment the power given to assistant Inspectors in the last report of the Council of Education to recommend any man for a certificate who at their annual inspection appeared qualified in either class will have a tendency to popularize the examinations, and to attach to the certificates of education a greater value and significance, inasmuch as they will be awarded as a recognition of merit and on a public occasion, which as it only recurs at considerable intervals is invested with official importance and thereby attracts more attention and interest than can be expected to belong to a special examination held in the absence of the Inspector.

Increasing popularity of certificates of education, and the probable effects of their being awarded at the visit of the inspector and after a public examination by him.

The children's schools in my district are upon the whole in a satisfactory condition. They have not escaped the evil effects of the exceptional distribution of the troops in Ireland, but they have experienced them in a milder form.

The number of grown children and infants on the books and the average daily attendance in October 1866 were respectively 1,728 and 1,456, viz.—

Grown children's schools and infant.

Grown Children.

	On Books.	Average daily Attendance.
Boys	383	319
Girls	330	246

Number on books and average daily attendance.

Infants.

Boys	506	434
Girls	509	457

In December 1865 the returns were—

Number on Books	1,685
Average daily attendance	1,487

That is, the total on the registers was less than that in 1866 by 43, and the average daily attendance was greater by 31.

If I am correct in my calculations there have been 636 grown children examined in the course of last year as against 467 in 1865. The following is the classification as to attainments :

Number of grown children examined.

Their classification.

Reading.

A.	86
B.	125
C.	165
D.	150
Above	22
Below	88

Dictation.

A.	68
B.	73
C.	100
D.	141
Above	16
Below	238

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Arithmetic.

A.	40
B.	57
C.	68
D.	85
E.	150
Above	16
Below	220

Tables of progress.

The tables of progress may thus stand—

Dictation.

Great progress	62
Progress	330
Stationary	163
Gone back	1

Writing.

Great progress	85
Progress	402
Stationary	65
Gone back	4

Arithmetic.

Great progress	92
Progress	376
Stationary	88
Gone back	0

Eighty children were examined for the first time and they are not included in the above tables.

ıfant hools and hool-ıistresses.

The infant schools in my district have been efficiently conducted during the last year. With one or two exceptions I have not met with a schoolmistress who in my judgment was wanting in the requisite qualifications for her position, although of course there are some whose capacity, manner, and knowledge of system render them more successful than others. Where so many very young children form portion of her charge the schoolmistress needs to be more than a mere teacher. If she is to keep order she needs that sort of firmness and appreciation of discipline which are not inconsistent with gentleness, kindness, and the power of amusing. I have seen single women who seemed to understand the act of managing very young children, but as a rule the gift belongs to those who have themselves been mothers. I think, therefore, that wherever it is practicable single women should be attached, at all events at the commencement of their career, to garrison schools which are always under the superintendence of schoolmistresses of some standing and experience, from whom they may generally learn a great deal that they cannot otherwise acquire.

Single women at first best employed in garrison schools under schoolmistresses of standing and experience.

Singing.

The improvement in singing in my district is not as marked and decided as I should wish to see. The best I have met with for a considerable period is in the children's school of the 92nd Highlanders which in this respect as in others is quite a model for imitation.

Industrial schools.

The industrial school system seems to work satisfactorily. The materials purchased are suitable and the manner in which they are made up is on the whole creditable. Mrs. Shipman of the 92nd Highlanders deserves conspicuous mention and high commendation for the work exhibited by her on the occasion of my last visit, and which the Council have already had an opportunity of inspecting.

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I have to report in favourable terms of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in my district in respect to conduct and character. Taken as a whole they are a most respectable body.

Conduct and character of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in my district.

The library system continues to be popular and successful. The papers, periodicals, and books purchased are chosen with taste and discrimination. Publications of an objectionable character, either in religion or politics, are not to be found in the reading rooms with which I am acquainted.

Libraries and reading rooms.

The accommodation provided as yet for recreation rooms falls far short of what is requisite; wherever it is sufficient for the wants of a regiment, both as to size, lighting, furniture, &c., the seats are well filled during a greater portion of the day and the games in great demand.

Recreation rooms.

The lectures delivered by the various schoolmasters, especially at those stations which receive the magic lantern and slides in their turn, appear to have lost none of their attraction. They have been generally attended by large audiences, though, as might naturally be expected, some subjects and some lecturers command more interest than others.

Lectures.

Military schools, libraries, reading and recreation rooms, and lectures rightly viewed, will be regarded as forming parts of one great system designed to civilize and domesticate the soldier, to win him from what is low and degrading, and to attach him to all that is pure and elevating and of good report.

The design and purpose of military schools, &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Edwd. A. Vicars.

To the Secretary,
Council of Military Education.

Regiments or Corps in which Examinations for Certificates were held during 1866.	Number of Certificates obtained in the several classes.			Total Certificates obtained in all Classes.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
3rd Foot 2nd Battalion - -	—	17	6	23
4th Dragoon Guards - -	—	15	4	19
6th „ - - -	12	24	9	45
74th Regiment - -	1	3	4	8
92nd Highlanders - - -	7	23	14	44
Total of Certificates of several Classes - -	20	82	37	139
Total of unsuccessful Candidates - -	14			
Total examined - -	153			

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TABLE showing the NUMBER of CERTIFICATES in the several CLASSES obtained by different RANKS.

Class of Certificate.	Non-commissioned Officers, full and acting.	Privates, Gunners, and Drivers.	Trumpeters, Buglers, and Drummers.
1st - - -	6	13	1
2nd - -	47	34	1
3rd - - -	18	19	—
Total - -	71	66	2
Grand Total -	139		

Note.—Of the 14 unsuccessful Candidates 7 were non-commissioned officers.

Rugby, July 1867. EDWARD A. VICARS.

APPENDIX II.—No. 6.

App. II. No. 6.

From E. A. VICARS, Esq., Assistant Inspector of Army Schools for IRELAND.

SIR, Rugby, 24th April 1868.

I have the honour to forward herewith my report of the schools, libraries, recreation rooms, &c. &c. in my district for the year ending the 31st December 1867.

The past year, like the two which preceded it, has not been favourable to school operations in Ireland. The ordinary difficulties which lie in the way of a regular adult attendance in the army have been supplemented and aggravated by the exceptional circumstances which have characterized this period. As I anticipated, it was found necessary in the interests of order to distribute the troops over a much more extensive area than has been customary in modern times. A large proportion of the regiments have been called upon to garrison outlying towns and villages, and the strength consequently of regiments at head quarters has been most materially reduced. Whenever indeed it has been practicable detachment schools have been opened, but although they are of unquestionable utility as a provisional arrangement, they cannot be expected to work as efficiently as those which are under the more immediate supervision of the commanding officer, and have the benefit of the tuition of trained masters. The disadvantages and inconvenience do not end here. The number of men at head quarters being considerably diminished the duties have become more onerous, and to a great extent precluded anything like a regular attendance of adults at school. The system of special classes has been almost entirely suspended in my district in consequence of the circumstances mentioned. In several instances Colonels have made more than one attempt to reorganize them, but have been compelled to abandon them in the face of the many obstacles with which they had to contend.

Dispersion of the troops unfavourable to adult education.

The "special class" system almost abandoned in consequence of the pressure of military duty.

It is indeed only reasonable to expect, that in proportion as the ordinary avocations of his profession are made more numerous and more burdensome the soldier should have less time, opportunity, and taste for educational improvement. Whenever it can be done, it is most desirable that attendance at school should be regarded by the adult, not as a labour additional to, but a substitute for, other duties of which he is temporarily and in part relieved.

Colonel Daniell's proposal.

In my inspection report of the 28th Regiment I brought under the consideration of the Council the proposal of Colonel Daniell, that a certain number of men in each company should be struck off the duty strength of each regiment, in the same manner as is done in reference to the staff, and that these men should form the adult school of each corps. Should any such arrangement be found to be practicable there can be little question of its expediency. It is, in point of fact, an amplification and extension of the idea of "special classes," a system which I regard as the sheet anchor of adult education in the army. Colonels of regiments who are really interested in the instruction of their men, and especially in having a body of non-commissioned officers of adequate educational attainments, are not satisfied with the results of what is known as the ordinary adult attendance. In many corps the recruits are marched to school, but as regards the remainder of those who are on the school books the attendance is, for the most part, of a very irregular and promiscuous character, limited in very many cases to one hour, rarely exceeding two hours a week, and often not amounting to one hour per month. It is no wonder if under such circumstances the progress is often merely nominal and commanding officers look in vain for the fruits of the schoolmasters' labours.

Irregularity of the attendance.

Instead of the register being loaded with a large number of names of non-commissioned officers and men, the majority of whom have no intention or prospect of attending with any thing like regularity—instead of the schoolroom being crowded at intervals with classes unwieldy in size, and too numerous to admit of careful teaching—the thing to be desired in my judgment is, that those who are on the roll shall be men who have time, opportunity, and inclination to avail themselves of the instruction within their reach, and that their numbers shall be such as to render them easy of control and discipline, and capable of a close and thorough supervision. It might safely be affirmed that an active and intelligent schoolmaster would do more with a special class of 30 men in the course of three months, provided always that the attendance was enforced with as much strictness as it is in the case of the "grown children," than he could hope to do with four times that number in 12 months.

A small school of regular attendants more likely to be successful than a large one, where the instruction is given only at intervals and to large classes.

The last three years, however, may fairly be regarded as an exceptional period, and it may reasonably be hoped that the difficulties and hindrances which have charactised it with respect to military education will not recur in the same form or to the same extent in the future.

The period an exceptional one.

Number on school books and average daily attendance for December 1867 and October 1866 in the several ranks.

I find that the number of men of all ranks on the school books in December 1867 were 3,636, thus composed:

Sergeants	171
Corporals	582
Privates	2,604
Drummers	279

The number for October 1866, was 3,979 made up of:

Sergeants	302
Corporals	692
Privates	2,704
Drummers	281

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The average daily attendance for December 1867 was 1,090, consisting of—

Sergeants	19
Corporals	94
Privates	821
Drummers	158

For the purposes of comparison, I reproduce the figures for 1866; viz.:—

Sergeants and Corporals	215
Privates	1,085
Drummers	178
Making a total of	1,478

The average daily attendance in December 1867 of those on the school books was of —

Percentages of those on the books who were present on the daily average.

Sergeants	11 per cent.
Corporals	16 ,,
Privates	35 ,,
Drummers	56 ,,

The figures for October 1866, are —

Sergeants and Corporals	22 per cent.
Privates	38 ,,
Drummers	62 ,,

I find that the number of men in my district examined during the past year, was 1,774, as against 2,083 in 1866.

Classification in standards.

As to reading, dictation, and arithmetic, the 1,774 adults may be thus classified :—

Reading.

A.	408	
B.	375	
C.	315	
D.	276	
Over		115
Under		285

Dictation.

A.	211	
B.	257	
C.	294	
D.	330	
Over		37
Under		645

Arithmetic.

A.	98	
B.	208	
C.	218	
D.	267	
E.	292	
Over		17
Under		674

In round numbers 35 per cent. of these men belong to standard A. and above A. as to reading, 13 per cent. to A. and above A. as to dictation, and 6 per cent. to A. and above A. as to arithmetic. The

other side of the picture shows that 31 per cent. are in D. or below D. as to reading, 54 per cent. in D. and below D. as to dictation, and 53 per cent. in E. and below E. as to arithmetic. Those below the standard are in reading 16 per cent., in dictation 36 per cent., and in arithmetic 38 per cent.

Percentages as to standards.

The returns as to "progress" are as follows:

Progress tables.

Dictation.

Great progress	98
Progress	881
Stationary	721
Gone back	36

Writing.

Great progress	102
Progress	1,064
Stationary	590
Gone back	12

Arithmetic.

Great progress	191
Progress	920
Stationary	580
Gone back	40

As regards school certificates of education, I am glad to be able to report a very considerable increase in the number issued in my district. I believe that this result is mainly due to connecting the grant of certificates, in a general way, with the visit of the Inspector. The following figures will speak for themselves. Certificates granted for the year 1867:—

School certificates.

1st Class.

Sergeants	16
Corporals	17
Privates	34
Drummers	12
Total	79

2d Class.

Sergeants	23
Corporals	76
Privates	52
Drummers	24
Total	175

3d Class.

Sergeants	8
Corporals	57
Privates	140
Drummers	14
Total	219

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No. 6.

Summary.

Sergeants	47
Corporals	150
Privates	226
Drummers	50
Grand Total	473

The number refused was as follows :—

Sergeants	0
Corporals	8
Privates	40
Drummers	4
Total	52

Thus it will be seen that the number of men who obtained certificates in 1867 was 473, as against 82 in 1865.

Children's schools.

The children's schools in my district are for the most part in a satisfactory condition. They too have suffered appreciably by the dispersion of troops in connexion with the Fenian disturbances.

Statistics as to children on the register and average daily attendance.

The number of grown children and infants on the books for December 1867 was 1,634, thus composed :—

Grown Children.

Boys	360
Girls	309

Infants.

Boys	486
Girls	479
Total of both schools	1,634

The average daily attendance for that month was 1,203; viz. 506 boys, and 697 girls, showing that 76 per cent. of the boys attended on the daily average, and 70 per cent. of the girls.

The return for 1866 was :—

Number on school books	1,728
Average daily attendance	1,456

that is, of boys 84 per cent., and of girls 83 per cent.

Classification.

The number of grown children examined in 1867 was 550, whose attainments may thus be classified :—

Reading.

A.	63
B.	111
C.	130
D.	119
Over	34
Under	93

App. II. No. 6.

Dictation.

A.	56
B.	58
C.	79
D.	116
Over	16
Under	219

Arithmetic.

A.	35
B.	31
C.	64
D.	66
E.	99
Over	19
Under	221

Percentage.

These figures give the following percentages :—

Reading.

D. and below D. - - - 38 per cent.

Dictation.

D. and below D. - - - 60 per cent.

Arithmetic.

E. and below E. - - - 58 per cent.

For 1866, the percentages were :—

Reading.

D. and below D. - - - 37 per cent.

Dictation.

D. and below D. - - - 59 per cent.

Arithmetic.

E. and below E. - - - 58 per cent.

which is almost identical with the return for 1867.

Progress tables.

The figures as to progress are :—

Dictation.

Great progress	73
Progress	274
Stationary	156
Gone back	5

Writing.

Great progress	78
Progress	370
Stationary	57
Gone back	3

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No. 6.

Arithmetic.

Great progress	80
Progress	333
Stationary	85
Gone back	10

Upon an analysis of these figures, it will be found that of the number of children examined 68 per cent. have made great progress or progress in dictation, 88 per cent. in writing, and 81 per cent. in arithmetic. This is a very satisfactory result.

Infant schools.

The infant schools in my district have been well conducted during the past year, and are in a satisfactory condition. Generally speaking the discipline is good, and the children appear happy and contented. Where so many are little more than babies, it is not an easy matter to maintain order and regularity, and yet avoid the appearance of severity and unkindness; it requires tact and patience, combined with good temper and firmness. It will be seen, from the figures already given, that the average daily attendance of infants for December 1867 was 72 per cent. of the number on the school books.

Singing.

I cannot report any decided or general improvement in the singing. Some few of the masters and mistresses in my district appear to have a taste for music, and the capacity of teaching it; but many are almost entirely destitute of the gift of ear and voice, and consequently, although they may be industrious enough in their attempts to instruct in singing, their success, as might be expected, is of a very slender character.

Industrial schools.

The industrial school system appears to work satisfactory. The materials vary very considerably in kind and quality, but upon the whole the money allowed appears to be expended with judgment and care.

Character and conduct of school-masters and school-mistresses.

The character and conduct of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in my district during the past year deserve every commendation. They vary, of course, in ability, and in the art of teaching, but as a class their attainments are commensurate with the position they occupy, and their moral behaviour such as to entitle them to respect and confidence.

Libraries, &c.

The library system works successfully. The committees who select the books, periodicals, and papers appear to discharge their duty with discrimination and intelligence; and, as I have had the pleasure of recording in previous reports, publications of an objectionable character, either morally or politically, are excluded from the reading rooms.

Accommodation deficient.

The accommodation for libraries, reading, and recreation rooms falls, as yet, far short of what is desirable and sufficient; but there has been some improvement in this respect, which it is to be hoped will be progressive until the deficiency is fully supplied.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Edw. A. Vicars.

To the Secretary,
The Council of Military Education.

Regiments or Corps in which Examinations for Certificates were held from 1st January 1867 to 1st January 1868.	Number of the Certificates obtained in the several classes.			Total Certificates obtained in all the Classes.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
1st R. Dragoons - - -	—	6	10	16
4th Dragoon Guards - -	—	5	4	9
6th " - -	37	24	48	109
10th Hussars - - -	—	—	8	8
Military Train - - -	—	—	1	1
12th Lancers - - -	3	16	20	39
17th Foot 1st Battalion -	—	3	4	7
21st Foot " - -	5	—	—	5
39th Foot " - -	23	10	10	43
48th Foot " - -	9	40	40	89
59th Foot " - -	2	6	13	21
68th Foot " - -	—	4	3	7
71st H. L. Infantry - -	—	26	20	46
74th Highlanders - -	—	4	4	8
92nd " - -	9	14	3	26
Royal Artillery - - -	1	29	43	73
Total of Certificates of the several Classes -	89	187	23	1,507
Total of unsuccessful Candidates - -		51		51
Total of Candidates examined - - -		558		558

TABLE showing the NUMBER of CERTIFICATES in the several CLASSES obtained by different RANKS.

Class of Certificate.	Non-commissioned Officers, full and acting.	Privates, Gunners, and Drivers.	Trumpeters, Buglers, and Drummers.
1st - - -	35	41	13
2nd - - -	101	61	25
3rd - -	67	149	15
Total - -	203	251	53
Grand Total -		507	

Remarks.—51 men were disqualified, viz., 8 corporals, 39 privates, and 4 drummers.

EDWARD A. VICARS.

App. II.
No. 7.

Appendix II.—No. 7.

Annual Report on the Army Schools at Gibraltar, by Colonel Smith.

Sir, Gibraltar, 28th February 1867.

In compliance with paragraph 20 of the instructions for local Inspectors of Army Schools dated 1st October 1864, I have the honour to lay before the Council of Education the following report of the schools, libraries, and reading rooms at this station.

I would in the first instance beg to remark that I only arrived at Gibraltar in the end of November last year, consequently my knowledge of the localities in the garrison is rather limited.

Royal Artillery.
Royal Engineers.
2d Batt. 15th Regt.
32d Regiment.
78th „
86th „
87th „

The several corps as per margin now compose this garrison, the schools of which I inspected this month, and have forwarded the usual reports in accordance with the regulations.

Attendance of Adults.

The general attendance of the adults, those of the special classes excepted, has been regular, the average attendance of each adult being about three or four times a month. I would here beg to state that some commanding officers of regiments reported to me that they had lately informed their non-commissioned officers and privates that they would from henceforth take into consideration the claims of those men in the possession of certificates regarding their promotion; consequently in two regiments the number of candidates was large, and indeed I may add that the candidates for certificates throughout the corps in garrison were numerous.

At present the several regiments in the garrison are much below their strength, while the duties furnished by the men remain the same; consequently the men have fewer nights in bed and are in other ways prevented from attending school.

Special classes.

Special classes are established in all the corps in garrison; in some the attendance is very fair and the progress made very satisfactory, especially in the Royal Artillery.

Attendance of children.

The children have generally attended most regularly, and the progress has been fair.

Commanding officers.

Commanding officers generally render a fair support to the schools in every way.

Schoolmasters.

I can make a very fair report as regards schoolmasters; some are more energetic than others, and have a different and better system. I would beg to bring to the notice of the Council Schoolmaster Stubbs, Royal Artillery, an exceedingly good man in all respects. All the commanding officers reported favourably of their schoolmasters, and were satisfied with them. They reported them as being respectful, keeping up a proper position, and having a good manner with the men.

Schoolmistresses.

The schoolmistresses give general satisfaction throughout the several corps to which they are attached.

Schoolrooms.

The Royal Artillery infant school consisting of 60 children is still held in that very faulty and inadequate place reported upon by my predecessor. In the hot weather it is very unadvisable to have the children in it on account of their health.

With the exception of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer school, the school room accommodation throughout the garrison is very fair.

A new schoolroom for the Royal Artillery has already been commenced by the Royal Engineer Department.

The 86th regiment in the Casemate Barrack have a remarkably good schoolroom, airy and well fitted up.

The schoolroom of the 32nd regiment at Buena Vista is also very good; but as regards fittings it is defective, the maps are too small, very inconvenient for large classes, and the desks are in two rows, a system in my opinion very objectionable; as a large class becomes spread out so as to be nearly uncontrollable by one man; the three rows are far preferable.

Infant schools.

The following accommodation is much required in this garrison:—An infant schoolroom for the regiment quartered in the Town range barracks, one for the regiment at Casemate Barracks, and also one for the regiment at Windmill Hill Barracks.

Libraries.

I do not agree in opinion with my predecessor, that it would be better to amalgamate the two libraries, north and south. There would be great difficulty in finding a suitable site, the books would become liable to much ill usage in being carried such long distances from the garrison library to the different corps.

Reading and recreation rooms.

The Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers have each a reading room, comfortable and well conducted; the Royal Artillery room requires more light. The only infantry regiment which has a proper recreation room is the 86th regiment in Casemate Barracks; it is large and airy, well situated and attractive, and always crowded; it is well managed; plenty of games, newspapers, coffee, &c. at all hours for the men, and it is in very creditable order.

All the other regiments have barrack rooms fitted up as recreation rooms, and they are made as attractive and as comfortable as circumstances will allow.

The schoolmasters appear to carry out all the instructions of the Council. The attendance at the lectures has been reported to me as very good.

In conclusion I would beg to report very favourably of all the schoolmasters in this garrison, who, from my short experience here, appear to me to be very zealous, painstaking men, and I would beg to bring to the notice of the Council more especially the name of Schoolmaster Stubbs, Royal Artillery.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Hugh Smith, Colonel,
Local Inspector of Schools.

To the Secretary,
Council of Military Education.

APP. II.
No. 7.

REPORT of EXAMINATION for CERTIFICATES by Colonel SMITH.

Regiments and Corps in which Examinations for Certificates were held from December 1865 to March 1867.	Number of Certificates gained in the several Classes.			Total Certificates gained in all Classes.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
Royal Artillery - - -	1	—	—	1
Royal Engineers - -	—	—	—	—
2nd Battalion 15th Regiment -	10	18	18	46
32nd Regiment - - -	7	14	—	21
78th „ - - -	5	25	18	48
86th „ - - -	3	11	3	17
87th „ - - -	4	24	30	58
Totals of Certificates of the several Classes - -	30	92	69	191
Total of unsuccessful Candidates - - - -	- Of all classes -			27
Total of Candidates examined	- In all classes -			218

TABLE showing the NUMBER of CERTIFICATES in the several CLASSES obtained by different RANKS.

Class of Certificate.	Non-commissioned Officers, full and acting.	Privates, Gunners, and Drivers.	Trumpeters and Drummers.
1st - - -	17	11	2
2nd - -	62	22	8
3rd - - -	49	17	3
Total - -	128	50	13
Grand Total -	191		

Note.—The whole of the above received Certificates at my periodical inspection.

Remarks.—Of 92 Certificates granted in the 2nd class, 3 of the candidates were examined for 1st class, and of the 69 3rd class 23 were examined for 2nd class.

Gibraltar, 16th March 1867. HUGH SMITH, Colonel.

Appendix II.—No. 8.

Annual Report on the Army Schools at Gibraltar, by Colonel Smith.

Sir, Gibraltar, 7th March 1868.

In compliance with paragraph 20 of the instructions for Local Inspectors of Army Schools, dated 1st October 1864, I have the honour to lay before the Council of Education the following general report on the schools, libraries, and reading rooms at this station up to the 31st December last.

During the past year the following changes in corps have taken place in this garrison: the 32nd and 86th regiments have left for the Mauritius, and the 78th Highlanders for Canada, relieved by the 75th, 83rd, and 1st battalion 13th regiments; the 87th regiment has now left for Malta, relieved by the 74th regiment, and the 1st brigade Royal Artillery has left for Halifax, relieved by the 15th brigade.

My report is generally satisfactory, though there are two or three points not so on which I shall report in detail.

The general attendance of the adults has been irregular, especially the 75th regiment, whose average has been only 1½ hour per month, the others two or three times a month.

I find the same men seldom attend two consecutive examinations, therefore it is hard to form a just opinion as to individual progress in the regiment.

It is hardly necessary to remark that with such a limited attendance little progress is made. The daily average of soldiers who are to be found in the majority of schools in this garrison does not bear a proper proportion to the number who are on the school books, and the amount of time given in the case of those who do attend is so small as to render it idle to look for any substantial results.

I find the establishment of special classes is little attended to by commanding officers, although I took occasion to draw their attention to the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief's orders and instructions on that head. The guards and fatigue duties continue as heavy as at the time of my last report, and the men have little spare time to pass at school and little inclination after coming off a hard day's work in a hot sun; very many men being employed by the Royal Engineers on the new fortifications now in progress at Gibraltar.

The children have generally attended school very regularly, and their progress has been correspondingly satisfactory; the commanding officers of corps generally support their schools in every way.

With reference to the 75th regiment I regret that I am unable to report so favourably of it. There does not however seem to be any want of care on the part of Schoolmaster Arthur, who seems a very painstaking man. Colonel Gordon has consented to establish a special class, by which means the regular attendance of a certain number of men will be assured, and I trust that the results may be satisfactory. The boys are not clean or well dressed. I regret to say the infant school is not what I should like to see. I am strongly of opinion that it is for the

benefit of the service that the schoolmaster and mistress should be husband and wife when practicable; they would be more likely to try and assist each other, and the little petty jealousies and differences which occasionally arise would be done away with. The children were not backward, but there seemed a want of attention, and they were noisy, which I conceived to have arisen from a want of energy and strength on the part of the schoolmistress; the work in the industrial school was behindhand, but I must add that the attendance of grown girls was small, there being very few in the regiment.

I am decidedly of opinion that the mixed system of boys and girls is almost a necessity in regimental schools, and it is obvious that in this school either the grown girls or the infants would be neglected without it.

I must draw attention to an excellent system adopted by Schoolmaster Arthur, and which met with my warm approbation, a system of "home lessons." It is I conceive an admirable one, and a most useful auxiliary to the day's studies; it also serves to bring the schoolmaster into more direct communication with each child, so that all are equally under his supervision.

Religious Instruction.

All the schools open with prayer followed by a Bible lesson.

There are but two chaplains in this garrison; however they visit the schools frequently, and give such instructions to the schoolmasters as they consider essential. I have much pleasure in reporting that I have heard no chaplain speak in other than approving terms of the manner in which the schoolmasters have assisted them in carrying out this part of their duty.

Lectures.

Much exertion has been made to encourage the system of lectures. I was in hopes that commanding officers would prevail on some of their officers to give lectures, which would add much to the zest of the subject, but I regret to say they failed; the chaplains state that time will not permit them to give any, but they assist the schoolmasters in preparing their subjects. Twenty-one lectures have taken place during the winter, seven per month delivered by the schoolmasters on subjects illustrated by the magic lantern which is regularly circulated in the garrison. I have received the greatest assistance from Schoolmaster Stubbs, Royal Artillery, who displays much energy and zeal in preparing these lectures and assists me in promoting emulation amongst the schoolmasters. I do not permit any schoolmaster to lecture to his own regiment, as I think changing them from one regiment to another is likely to create more emulation and esprit de corps amongst them. I must acknowledge they are all very willing and display much interest in the subjects brought forth. Concerts and readings are occasionally got up, and in those regiments where the officers take a leading part, the lectures, &c. are well attended, and the men seem to derive much amusement from them.

Libraries and Recreation Rooms.

The libraries are in good order, and the circulation of books is large and satisfactorily carried on. I am still of opinion that two garrison

libraries are required in this garrison, and I do not concur in the measures proposed by Colonel Maude. I find on examination that a great number of subscribers content themselves with reading books which they have seen in the hands of their comrades; thus the reading is confined to certain subjects and these works are read to the exclusion of the rest. I frequently try to impress on the librarians that they should point out different works to the men, and thus try and extend their instruction; in some instances the project has met with success.

Recreation Rooms.

These important institutions have not altered since my last report. In some barracks the accommodation is much better than in others. The Engineer barracks is the only one in which it is proposed to make any alteration, and no doubt this will be well carried out when the building is finished. The officer commanding, 13th regiment, has made great exertions at Windmill Hill in establishing a good system, and every assistance has been rendered him by his Excellency the Governor, through my representations, in establishing fresh games on requisition, and opening fire places, and sundry other smaller matters. The accommodation generally in the garrison is very indifferent for recreation rooms.

In conclusion I have to report very satisfactorily of all the schoolmasters. The attendance for certificates was not so large this year as last. Care has been taken to give instruction in all the schools in ledger and banking accounts and with a favourable result.

I shall pay great attention to the adult school of the 75th regiment, and endeavour to improve it; but some use must be made of the certificates, or men will never exert themselves to try and obtain one. There is a point which I would beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Council. In the Royal Engineers the practice is that all men previous to promotion have to undergo two examinations, one educational and the other departmental, and it is of no consequence whether the men can produce a certificate or not, as the commanding officer will not recognize it. Such is the system in the corps, consequently the sapper has no inducement to go in for a certificate, whereas if the possession of one, say first-class, exempted the sapper from the educational examination on his promotion, he would find it of value, and he would prize it. Out of 25 adults who came forward there were 7 men who could easily have obtained a first-class certificate, and on my urging them to try for it they said it was of no use to them, and they did not want it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Hugh Smith, Colonel,
Local Inspector of Schools.

To the Secretary,
The Council of Military Education.

APP. II.
No. 8.

Regiments or Corps in which Examinations for Certificates were held from December 1865 to March 1867.	Number of Certificates obtained in the several Classes.			Total Certificates obtained in all the Classes.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
15th Brigade Royal Artillery -	3	—	—	3
13th Foot - - -	—	1	—	1
15th ,, - - -	7	7	10	24
83rd ,, - - -	—	1	—	1
87th ,, - - -	—	1	2	3
Total of Certificates of the several Classes - -	10	10	12	32
Total of unsuccessful Candidates - - -	44			44
Total of Candidates examined	76			76

The above were obtained at my periodical examination.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of CERTIFICATES in the several CLASSES obtained by different RANKS.

Class of Certificate.	Non-commissioned Officers, full and acting.	Privates, Gunners, and Drivers.	Trumpeters, Buglers, and Drummers.
1st - - -	10	—	—
2nd - -	7	2	1
3rd - - -	10	1	1
Total - -	27	3	2
Grand Total -	32		

Note.—The above were obtained at my periodical examination.

HUGH SMITH, Colonel.

Appendix II.—No. 9.

App. II. No. 9.

Report on the Army Schools at Malta, by Colonel Romer, R.A.

Sir, Malta, February 1867.

In compliance with instructions, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Council of Military Education, a report of the regimental schools of the following regiments; viz.

3d Brigade, R.A.
2d Battalion, 4th Regiment.
1st „ 8th „
2d „ 8th „
1st „ 22d „
24th Regiment.
29th „
84th „
1st Battalion, 60th Rifles.
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.

Attendance of adults.

The attendance at school of adults continues to be irregular and unsatisfactory. The system adopted with regard to men's attendance, being in different regiments, in some it is compulsory for con-commissioned officers only, in others it is compulsory for all classes of men who have not attained a certain amount of education, in others again it is voluntary for all.

The compulsory system ensures the attendance of a certain number of pupils daily, but coming as some of them do "off guard," whilst others come looking upon it as a disagreeable infliction, many such attendants embarrass the schoolmaster, and make no progress, nor indeed can progress be expected. On the other hand, when the attendance is purely voluntary, it is often most irregular. Certain men will attend several times in one month, the same men during the following months will attend only once, or perhaps not at all, and although it is not to be accounted for, such men are nevertheless unwilling that their names should be taken off the school books. I doubt, however, if any man's name should be permitted to remain on the books who has not, without satisfactory reasons for his not doing so, attended at least once during the week. Without going so far as to say that I think the rule "aut disce aut discede," should be adopted in our army schools, some restriction should be imposed to prevent their being too lightly treated by the men.

Certificates of education.

During the past year 342 men have come forward for examination for "school certificates." The candidates are chiefly from the Royal Artillery, the 4th and 8th regiments, and 1st battalion 60th rifles.

9 qualified for 1st class certificates.
45 „ 2d „
145 „ 3d „

whilst 143 candidates did not succeed in obtaining any class of certificate.

Four special examinations were held in addition to my periodical inspections.

It has been with regret that I have been unable to recommend for certificates many who came forward for examination, but I have strictly observed the instructions furnished for my guidance, in conducting these examinations, and I am far from thinking the standards of education

App. II. No. 9.

required to obtain the several classes of certificates are too high. I have been obliged to reject some candidates, who would otherwise have taken 2d class certificates, in consequence of their being unable to keep "Savings Bank" accounts. As this knowledge is absolutely necessary in order to qualify for a 1st or 2d class certificate, schoolmasters should make it a part of their instruction to pupils in the senior classes.

"Special classes."

The opinions of all the school inspectors so entirely coincide with those of the Council on the subject of "special classes," that it would be superfluous for me to offer any remarks on their advantages; in order, however, to ensure results, they should be carried out according to the mode recommended by the Council.

In this command two regiments only have had "special classes," during the past year, the 1st and 2d battalions of 8th regiment; one class appears to have fallen through, the results of the other, that of the 2d battalion, 8th regiment, were as follows:

Amount of Progress.	Reading.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.
Great Progress - -	—	—	4
Progress - -	15	15	20
Stationary - - -	14	14	5
	29	29	29

Six of these men left the class at different times before its termination (three for misconduct and three at their own request). The average number of attendances of those that remained was 133·8, each attendance 1·45 hours.

Another class has been established in the same battalion, and better results are expected.

Progress of adults.

As might be expected from what I have already stated, with regard to irregularity of school attendance by adults, their progress has not been as satisfactory as is desired. I have been surprised to find instances of men who have made progress, and yet whose attendance at school has been irregular and infrequent. Upon inquiry, I understand that such men have studied in their barrack rooms; slates, books, &c. having been lent to them by the schoolmasters, and unless there is any objection to such a practice, of which I am not aware, I commend its adoption as much as possible. In the school of one regiment, however, I am able to record satisfactory progress, the 1/24th; the holding a certain certificate of education is, in this regiment, a necessary condition towards a man being considered qualified for promotion as a non-commissioned officer, and it has had its effect on the progress of the school.

Progress of grown children.

In the children's schools generally there has been satisfactory progress, and the attendance has been regular.

The infants schools have also been regularly attended, and well conducted.

Schoolmistresses.

The schoolmistresses bear good characters, and they appear to me generally to manage the children well, and to succeed in interesting them, and in gaining their attention. Some no doubt do so more than others.

Schoolmasters.

The schoolmasters, with one exception, have been very favourably reported on by their commanding officers, and I have found them efficient, and conducting their duties with ability. Some masters are more energetic than others, and some have more tact in dealing with

the men. I mention this, because I am convinced that the attendance at school and the progress is more or less affected by the manner in which the men are received and treated in school. The schoolmasters may be, as indeed they are, thorougly efficient, and perfectly well conducted, but unless they succeed in making the men feel that they are really interested in them, and desirous of helping them to master the subjects proposed to be taught them in the schools, there will not be good attendance nor satisfactory progress. App. II. No 9.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Rob. C. Romer, Colonel,
Local Inspector of A. Schools.

To the Secretary
The Council of Military Education.

Appendix II.—No. 10.

App. II. No. 10.

Report on the Army Schools at Malta, by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. McCrea, R.A.

Sir, Malta, 31st January 1868.

The period having arrived when officers connected with the education of the army are directed to give an account of their stewardships for the past year, I have the honour of submitting the subjoined observations for the consideration of the Council, noted in the transaction of my duties since I relieved Colonel Romer, R.A. of the local inspectorship on the 1st of last December.

Since that date I have either examined or inspected the whole of the schools in this command, forwarding to the Council the classified returns of the examinations; I therefore confine this report to the general principles of the system as they passed under my observation.

The first great point which struck me forcibly during these inspections (I may add long before), was the absence of life and reality, of warmth so to speak, in the working of the system. Parents send their children to school in many cases reluctantly; the mother too often active in framing excuses in keeping the elders at home for the assistance they render, and the men, weighted with continual routine duties, look upon school as irksome or unnecessary. The schoolrooms are in great part barrack-rooms substituted for the purpose; and though they are sufficient in one sense, are not in their appearance or fittings inviting. The schoolmasters are a correct excellent class of men, but as a general rule are wanting in that happy fertility of resource, that variety of tone and tact, so essential to ensure success in most things, but especially where the impression on our mental faculties is concerned. The officers, with rare exceptions, take no interest in the matter. There are no rewards or incentives to zeal; and the system being one of fixed routine, intended to mould the most sensitive of earthly things, gets treated after the fashion of our stores of imperishable material, instead of flourishing as a healthy vigorous plant, languishes in a sterile soil, and pines for better nourishment.

On looking over the reports of my predecessor, I find that, like myself, he has urged upon commanding officers the advantage of forming special classes of young men in order to qualify them for the simplest requirements of the duties of the non-commissioned officer; but the answer has almost always been one of regret that, on account of the severe garrison duty, the men could not be spared; that is, released from ordinary duties for the purpose of regularly attending school.

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This garrison duty mainly consists in mounting guard round the extensive fortifications of Malta; where, although we are happily in peace with all nations, 220 men daily are posted on sentry over the war material on the works. It is, however, not impossible but that the day will come when this large amount of sentry duty may be reduced; inasmuch as the extraordinary modifications in modern weapons will sooner or later necessitate a total change in armaments, when with fewer guns less supervision will be required. It is possible also by keeping in store all parts of the armament which can be injured or stolen, and which would delay only by a few minutes the bringing of the guns into immediate service position, this supervision may be managed less rigidly, and yet equally effectively. One of the smartest officers with whom I have ever served, Lord Alexander Russell of the Rifle Brigade, on taking over command of the Citadel and district of Quebec, reduced the garrison duties considerably, by placing married soldiers in the most unimportant guard-rooms, with proper instructions to look after the public property in their vicinity. As a general rule this property from its nature cannot either be stolen or injured, except under circumstances of a most extraordinary character; and I would submit that if this principle were extended, many of the weary hours in which a soldier paces his rounds in the fierce heat of a more than tropical summer's climate, might be devoted to his primary education, and to the making of a far more useful public servant of him. It has lately been stated that, in the last return of the Prussian army, out of 300,000 men there were only 10 who could not read. It must be yet a long day ere such a return can be rendered for our troops proportionately; collected from the richest people on earth as they are; and considering the rapid march of science, the fate of a campaign between two armies equally well armed, and under generally equal conditions, would probably be decided by the standard of the soldiers in intelligence and education.

Independently of the preventive causes arising from duty, there is, I submit, less inducement to soldiers to attend school than there might be. Mental toil is not inviting to grown up labouring men. Government offer no prizes or rewards for qualification here, as they do for proficiency in musquetry or for good conduct. I am not aware if it has ever been proposed that an increase of pay should be given to men qualifying for certificates; if not, it might be well to take into consideration how much the power of a body of men would be increased by an universal knowledge of the first rudiments of education. If the inducement of an additional 1*d.* a day were offered to men taking out 2d class certificates, the popularity and utility of the regimental school would soon be on a different footing. The money would be well laid out by the public, both during the career of the soldier, and in his after life as a citizen. Until some large popular scheme is established throughout the empire, whereby the education of children will be compulsory, some such grant as this is necessary to bring the grown up ignorant man into the edge of the bright disk of learning, and thus render useful the money already voted in this worthy yet costly experiment. The first beginning is every thing, and the reward would soon come. Let a man's feet by a gentle encouragement be brought to touch ground, and it is astonishing how rapidly the confidence to strike out for himself will grow on him; while in the suppression of crimes, caused by idleness and drunkenness, there is nothing which can compare to the means of enjoyment proposed, and rapidly promoted, by the primary advance in education.

Besides any reward for qualification which Government might hereafter be induced to put forward, there is another source from which considerable assistance might be gained; viz. the Canteen Fund of the regiment. From this, prizes are annually voted for feats of physical strength, and, I would submit, why not for mental skill as well? If

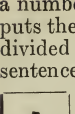
the sub-committee of the canteen, composed of non-commissioned officers, had authority to propose prizes to be competed for by soldiers attending school, it would raise the value of school attendance and diligence in the eyes of young soldiers. If these cannot be attracted when they first enter the service, the best time of all is lost. The money so voted for prizes would still all be spent in the regiment, whence it proceeded; and it would much enlarge the circumference of possibilities wherein all could hope to obtain a share of the profits, whether by mental or physical skill; some in one way, some in another. There are frequently large sums in these canteen funds which commanding officers are puzzled how to devote to some really useful purpose. I believe the plan would be favourably considered in all regiments, who at any rate might accept it or not as they pleased. It is the interest of the senior non-commissioned officers to see that young soldiers are rapidly brought forward in education, and to have them ready at hand in time of pressure to assist in making out the numberless returns and reports the routine of the service daily asks for.

The same remarks apply to the children's schools, which might be benefited more largely out of the canteen fund than they are at present. Regular attendance should form a claim to especial reward. There is, however, here one great excuse for mothers to keep their children at home. During the winter months, the principal time for school work, no fuel is allowed for the school-rooms. Malta, during the months of December, January, and February, is one of the most windy places in the world. Vegetation will not flourish except protected by stone walls, and there are no trees worthy that name in the place. Cold is quite a relative thing; and that fires are really wanted is proved by the fact that all houses, English and Maltese, and officers barrack rooms as well, use fires during this period. That young children, often too scantily clad, should shrink from coming on these cold boisterous mornings to the chilly cheerless school, is not to be wondered at; nor can profit be expected to result to those who do attend at such times. I beg to submit this little matter to the favourable consideration of the Council.

But besides the inducement which a pleasant warm room would be to children, others might be employed. Among them I beg to point out the German method of teaching young children to read as superior to our mode of hammering into their ductile brains by direct appliances. It is now often taught, and will be I make no doubt much oftener hereafter, by the help of the old and well known game of Loto. For instance:

C		A		T
S	M	I	T	H
	D	O		G
B	E		D	

a number of cards are dealt out among the children, when each child puts the one which falls to his lot before him. The cards are progressive; divided into lines, first filled with letters, then with words; then with sentences. A quantity of bone or glass counters with letters on one side



are before each child; and the teacher from a bag with other marked counters calls out letters in succession. For instance, taking a counter out of the bag, she calls out "A." The children with A on their cards select the A's from the heap of counters before them, and cover up all the A's on the cards. Then dipping her hand into the bag again, she calls out "T;" and the children at once hunting up the T's cover them up. "Oh," says a child, "I hope the next will be a C, then I shall "have a line covered with C A T, CAT." "No" says another, "I "hope it will be an H, then I shall have my line filled with H A T, "HAT." The child who covers her card first wins the game. Thus this process teaches the first rudiments by intuition, just as the eye to understand an object can only receive the knowledge by indirect light. I heard a lady of experience say the other day, that children learnt to read by this process (which amuses them, and keeps their attention wide awake) in one third of the usual time. The first impressions in education gained, the first outworks of ignorance stormed, is half the battle won.

I have, by permission, to point out a fault which might be rectified in future editions of the school maps. On reference the Council will observe that large portions of inland countries, or counties, are coloured with the same tint (or very nearly so) as that used to represent the sea. When a distinct impression of form and shape (which is the main object of the maps) is to be left on the minds, this mode of conveying it must often be confusing to young children.

So far as I can judge, fewer lectures with the magic lanterns have as yet taken place this winter than was formerly the case. The novelty of the thing having passed away has probably something to do with this; but unless the lecturer and machinery are of very first rate order, the gloom of the room and the want of life in the exhibition from this cause, militates much against its popularity. The lectures I have attended have not been very successful efforts from these causes; nor were my own efforts in this line a whit more so, though I used (before their introduction by Government) the finest dissolving lanterns and pictures which Carpenter and Wesley, the well known opticians of Regent-street, could supply. A clever man may make a lecture of this kind, on such a subject as astronomy (which happens to be a suitable subject) interesting and agreeable; but as a general rule, the disjointed nature of the performance, the inferiority of the matter offered, and the darkness of the room, do not tend to this desirable result. Finding this so, we adopted during the last two winters in Canada "Readings from celebrated English authors," which were very successful and largely attended; not only by our soldiers, but by their friends and the gentry of the place as well. The 7th Fusileers followed our example with equal success. The style of reading of Captain Pedder of the 7th and of Lieut. D. B. Harvey of the Royal Artillery was of a superior stamp, affording the keenest pleasure to their listeners. There is, I am sure, scarcely a regiment in the service where a few good readers among the officers could not be found; and the range of our literature is now so extensive and varied, that something to suit all tastes can easily be selected. Not long ago the 1/8th regiment had a reunion of this nature in their theatre in the Upper St. Elmo, when the reading of Captain Louis de-

lighted the men of the regiment. The present stock of magic lanterns and slides will last a long time, and always be popular among the children at Christmas time; but I should be sorry to see the principle extended without further consideration of its advantages.

The libraries and recreation rooms are popular with the men and are very useful. To make the former still more so, the larger the quantity of new readable matter introduced, the better. The great London circulating libraries have at stated periods accumulations of new works in excellent condition which they offer at greatly reduced rates. A regular influx of such works would be a welcome addition, and be highly appreciated by troops serving abroad.

Although of late years much has been done to establish an uniform system of education in the army, yet the one grand thing to make the system work remains still to be accomplished, and that is to popularise it with the men themselves. Let me take as an example the case of the 2/8th regiment now quartered in this garrison. The officer commanding, Colonel Robertson, has been indefatigable in his exertions towards trying to induce the men to attend school and work there with zeal and spirit. He established a night class, and became a frequent attendant at the school by way of encouraging the men. He also limited as much as possible all fresh promotions to those who took out school certificates. It is probably no exaggeration to say that the interest and trouble he has taken are not likely to be exceeded anywhere else. Yet the result was not encouraging. At one time he gave small rewards for regular attendance; but when these ceased, the attendance dwindled down to next to zero. In the abstract the men cared for mental improvement little or nothing; but a limited number had no objection to it, provided it was made worth their while. In fact there was no particular inducement for them to attend school: no prizes to obtain; no increase of pay; partial exemption only from other duties; which is in itself no inducement, as it merely substitutes one kind of work for another. By the returns now before me, it appears that out of 30 men who formed this special class (under the Colonel's own eye as it were) from the 1st of February to the 6th of July 1867, 2 obtained second class certificates, 4 third class: while 18 in reading, and 17 in writing, with the large average of 260 attendances each, remained absolutely stationary. It is scarcely possible to attribute such a result to any other cause than a want of interest in the work itself.

If therefore, only by way of experiment for any limited period, I now beg permission to submit a resumé of the suggestions which appear to me worthy of favourable consideration by superior authority.

1. That the officer commanding a regiment should select an officer (not under the rank of Lieutenant) to look after the schools, library, and recreation room. It would be the business of this officer to pick out and encourage likely men to attend school; look up good readers and lecturers among the officers and his friends; frequently visit the schools and recreation rooms, and generally look after the indoor amusements of the men. As a remuneration for this extra work, 1*s.* a day might be given, and it is probable that in every regiment an officer would undertake it.

2. That, provided a soldier is in possession of a good conduct badge (i.e. after three years service) the addition of a 1*d.* a day be made to his daily pay on his taking out a second-class certificate.

3. That so soon as this is brought into fair operation, thenceforward the promotion (except on active service) to sergeant from the rank of corporal, be confined as much as possible to men taking out first-class certificates.

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4. That on the recommendation of officers commanding, or regimental boards, fuel be allowed to schoolrooms in winter months.

5. That greater discretion be permitted to officers commanding regiments, with the concurrence of their committees and sub-committees, in awarding prizes and encouragement from the canteen surplus funds to soldiers attending the regimental schools.

6. That a trial be made in infant schools of the inductive system of teaching the primary steps in reading.

The concentration of a number of regiments in a small nucleus, such as Malta or Gibraltar, affords great facilities towards trying, if even for a time, many of the above suggestions, with a comparison of the results between different corps. Hitherto the means for carrying out an excellent scheme of army education has been to a large extent granted by the public, though perhaps not to the full extent which would ensure the machine working effectively and smoothly. To make this expensive machine turn out adequate and expected results, a little oil, as it were, should be added, when I believe a vast difference would soon be perceptible. Each year we add to the scientific perfection of our warlike weapons, while at the same time the hands to use them remain absolutely in statu quo. In these days of experiments and costly war material, what would a few thousands laid out on so vital an object as the advance of soldiers in primary education not effect? The money in the long run would be repaid to the nation a thousand fold; and success in war must mainly depend upon the intelligence and aptitude of the men which, in future, Generals will have under them to carry out, in moments of emergency, the numberless accidents and vicissitudes of campaigns.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. B. McCrea, Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.,
Local Inspector of Army Schools.

To the Secretary
The Council of Military Education.

Regiments in which Examinations for Certificates were held from 1st December to 31st December 1868.	Number of Certificates obtained in the several Classes.			Total Certificates obtained in all the Classes.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
31st Regiment (18th Dec. 1868)	—	—	1	1
Totals of Certificates - -	—	—	1	1
Totals of unsuccessful Candidates - - -	—	—	—	—
Totals of Candidates examined				1

A 2nd class Certificate was awarded to Lance Corporal Smith at my annual examination of the regiment.

R. B. McCrea, Lieut.-Colonel.

Appendix II.—No. 11.

App II.
No. 11.

Sir, Montreal, May 2nd, 1868.

In this report on the army schools in the 2nd military district, Canada, I deem it unnecessary to append any very extended general remarks, as I have previously in my covering letters to examination reports for the year 1867, and the half-yearly reports for the same year, brought under the notice of the Council, pretty fully, the subjects connected with the state and advancement of the schools, to which reports I beg leave to refer you.

There is a falling off in religious exercises; it is only in some schools the orders upon this head are fully complied with; the masters urge that the special classes interfere with this important instruction. Religious instruction.

Reading:—Many adults and grown children though they read well yet were wanting in taste and judgment. About one third of the readers were able to answer the questions arising out of the reading lessons with readiness and accuracy, and very few indeed could give the meaning of the words occurring in the lessons. Literary instruction.

There is not that attention given to this needful exercise which its usefulness demands. I have seen some beautiful writing in the books of the adults, but their hand was formed before enlisting. Penmanship.

In connexion with penmanship I would observe that more regard ought to be paid to the writing in this lesson, and also that it should not be confined to the senior classes, but that all who can write should share its advantages, and that the pupils themselves should correct the errors in spelling. With the special class and grown children there would be no difficulty about this; they could take the books to their rooms in the evening and bring them to school in the morning corrected. Dictation.

With respect to arithmetic a considerable per-centage of the children and adults was in the simple and compound rules, and but a small per-centage was qualified to do questions in practice, simple interest, and simple proportion with readiness and accuracy, and but few were able to work questions in more advanced rules. I found great weakness in the theory of notation. Arithmetic.

There was a fair per-centage of children returned as learning grammar, in some stage or other, but very few could do more than name the parts of speech, and point out a noun, an adjective, or an article, and the number was very small indeed that could discriminate the parts of speech correctly. This branch is not taught to adults. Grammar.

This subject is taught to most of the special classes and to nearly all the grown children, but I did not find that any great proficiency had been made; many knew the outlines of the map of the world, and several had a fair acquaintance with the map of Europe and the British Islands, but ignorant of the other continents. Geography.

This important subject does not get that attention which its utility calls for. An intimate acquaintance with it and geography is necessary to render intelligent most of the subjects treated of in the reading lessons. Coupled with this, there is no other study so well calculated to enlighten the understanding; besides, every school-going man and child should be made acquainted, in some way or other, with the glorious constitution under which we live. English history.

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Organization, &c.

The organization and classification of the schools conducted by trained masters exhibits reflection and discrimination, and the ideas of nearly all the masters, for there are exceptions, of school government and of education are generally intelligent and judicious.

If uniform time tables were supplied, and it made incumbent upon the masters to adhere to the programme of studies therein, it would in my judgment be attended with a beneficial effect.

There is one more remark I desire to make: few of the masters teach from a mind full of the subject, and especially in the treatment of collective lessons, and there was manifested but little of the philosophy of teaching, or of adapting instruction to the laws which regulate the development of the human mind.

In making the foregoing remarks I do not wish it to be understood that the masters are wanting in ability, I rather attribute it to apathy which had its rise when the classification was abolished.

Infants schools.

I cannot speak in terms of approval of the method of teaching pursued in these schools; I allude particularly to the want of skill, or neglect evinced by the teachers in making no attempt, or if made it is in a manner very unskilful, to expand the minds of their pupils and to exercise their thinking powers.

The object lessons in the main were meagre and worthless.

Female industry.

Plain needlework is taught, and many of the elder girls sew neatly. In this department I found one defect prevail which ought not to exist, I allude to cutting out, this most important and necessary part of instruction is neglected; I would submit that it be made imperative on schoolmistresses to teach cutting out, and that at the periodical examinations the girls should be tested as to their proficiency in it, and from experience I would also suggest that no woman be appointed schoolmistress before passing an examination in cutting out.

Discipline, &c.

Discipline, order, and cleanliness are very well attended to in both schools.

I have treated of the conduct and efficiency of the teachers in the reports adverted to at the commencement of this report. I thought it needless to enter into any statistical matters.

I have, &c.
J. Little,
Superintending Schoolmaster.

For the Year 1867.

Regiments and Corps in which Examinations for Certificates were held from December 1866 to December 1867.	Numbers of Certificates obtained in the several Classes.			Total Certificates obtained in all the Classes.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
Royal Artillery 3d Brigade -	9	9	8	26
2nd Battalion 23d Regiment -	2	1	21	24
1st ,, 25th ,, -	1	2	5	8
30th Regiment - - -	—	1	—	1
1st Battalion 60th Rifles -	—	4	8	12
1st ,, Rifle Brigade -	—	28	13	41
4th ,, ,, -	1	6	8	15
Royal C. Rifles - - -	—	4	3	7
Total of Certificates of the several Classes - -	13	55	66	134
Total unsuccessful Candidates	—	—	—	84
Total of Candidates examined	—	—	—	218

Table showing the Number of Certificates in the several Classes obtained by different Ranks.

Class of Certificate.	Non-commissioned Officers, full and acting.	Privates, Gunners, and Drivers.	Trumpeters, Buglers, and Drummers.
1st - - -	13	—	—
2nd - -	36	19	—
3rd - -	38	28	—
Total - -	87	47	—
Grand Total -	134		

Note.—1 of the above was obtained at my periodical examinations, the remaining 133 at special examinations.

The large per-centage of failures was due—to incorrect spelling with the 3rd class, failures in working up Ledger and Savings Bank Accounts with the 2nd class, and shallowness in the extra branches with the 1st class added to wretched composition and too free a use of capital letters.

J. Little,
Superintending Schoolmaster.

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For the Year 1866.

Regiments or Corps in which Examinations for Certificates were held from December 1865 to December 1866.	Number of Certificates obtained in the several Classes.			Total Certificates obtained in all the Classes.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
30th Regiment - - -	—	—	6	6
R. Canadian Rifles - -	1	—	—	1
Total of Certificates of the several Classes - -	1	—	6	7
Total of unsuccessful Candidates - - - -	—	—	—	20
Total of Candidates examined	—	—	—	27

Table showing the Number of Certificates in the several Classes obtained by different Ranks.

Class of Certificate.	Non-commissioned Officers, full and acting.	Privates, Gunners, and Drivers.	Trumpeters, Buglers, and Drummers.
1st - - -	1	—	—
2nd - - -	—	—	—
3rd - -	3	3	—
Total - -	4	3	—
Grand Total -	7		

Note.—1 of the above was obtained at my periodical examination, the remaining 6 at special examinations.

J. Little,
Superintending Schoolmaster.

Appendix II.—No. 12.

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No. 12.

Sir, Toronto, C.W., 23rd April 1867.

I have the honour to forward for the information of the Major General Commanding, and for transmission to the Council of Military Education, my annual reports of the regimental and detachment schools of the first military division.

I had intended to have made my inspection of the regiments, &c. stationed at Hamilton, London, and Brantford, about the latter part of this month, but the district order of the 9th March (annexed) left me no alternative.

After a minute examination of the schools I beg to add a few remarks on their condition, &c.

The schools, both adults and children, notwithstanding the partial breaking up of them in June last, have made fair progress. The attendance of the ordinary classes is unsatisfactory. The constant duties and daily fatigues of the soldier prevent his benefiting to any extent from the advantages of education that now are open to him. I find that in some of the regiments there are several men who have only attended school once, or perhaps twice a month; this of course has prevented much progress; whereas in the special classes, where attendance is most satisfactory, a marked progress has been made by nearly all who comprise them. In many instances men who have been selected for the special class have been those of a very low standard of attainments.

The commanding officer 1/16th regiment informed me that he was much pleased with the progress of his special class, and it was a source from which he drew his non-commissioned officers, and he said it was his intention if possible to have a limited number of men formed into a class of this kind during the summer months. It is only from our special classes that we can look for good results.

I trust this system will become general throughout the service; commanding officers speak of it in the highest terms.

There has been a great desire on the part of non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates to obtain school certificates, and the schoolmasters have done all in their power to forward these praiseworthy efforts. I am happy to say they have been attended with satisfactory success, 346 candidates have come forward since last examination, viz.

D. and G. Batteries, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery Toronto, C.W.	6	candidates,	recommended	4
H. Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, London, C.W.	2	do.	do.	2
2/7th Fusiliers, Brantford, C.W.	13	do.	do.	11
1/16th Regiment, Hamilton, C.W.	54	do.	do.	25
2/17th Regiment, Toronto, C.W.	203	do.	do.	101
53rd Regiment, London, C.W.	44	do.	do.	20
4/60th Rifles, London, C.W.	24	do.	do.	13
Total - -	346	do.	do.	176

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and independently of those granted several are recommended in accordance with the instructions contained in the Fourth Report of the Council of Military Education, page xviii. (certificates), viz.

D. and G. Batteries, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, Toronto, C.W.	16	recommended.
13th Hussars, Toronto, C.W.	13	do.
Total - -	29	do.

for efficient work done in their copybooks, together with those recommended at the examination for certificates, will make 206 in this district.

In the 1/16th Regiment Schoolmaster Bramhall, by the permission of Colonel Peacocke, posted a notice in the schoolroom, pointing out the advantages of school certificates, a copy of which I annex.

I have been informed that many more would have come forward had my examination been a month or six weeks later, and for which many had been working during the winter months, particularly in the 2/17th regiment at their evening school.

I may also mention that the greater number of successful candidates for certificates are men from the special classes.

In the 2/17th regiment three examinations have been held by me for this purpose since December 1866.

The children's schools have made good progress during the past year, considering the irregularity of attendance (a serious drawback), caused I am told by sickness, removal of regiments, the non fitting up of schoolrooms (the accommodation for the men having to be completed previous to schools); these causes, with absence of parents on the frontier during the Fenian raid in June last, have greatly retarded educational progress.

The 13th Hussars, 2/7th Fusiliers, and 53rd regiments were not opened after their arrival in this district for several months. I did myself the honour of bringing this to the notice of the Major-General Commanding; as soon as they possibly could be opened they were.

In the infants and industrial schools, with one or two exceptions, caused by the want of school materials, &c., a satisfactory progress has been shown.

I beg to draw the Major-General's attention to the unfinished state of the infant school, 13th Hussars, at the Crystal Palace Barracks. The gallery which I pointed out to his notice on his assuming the command of this district, as being required, is still incomplete.

The schoolroom at the Old Fort occupied by the D. and G. batteries, 4th brigade, Royal Artillery, are too small for the number attending. Separate rooms are required for grown and infant children, whereas they are all instructed together. The room is very close, the ceiling low, in fact quite inadequate to the requirements of the batteries 4th brigade.

I believe an application has been made and plans submitted for the approval of the War Office for a new school at the New Fort, where nearly all the married people live.

The adult school there is also far too small, although about the best that could be afforded; it is used as a recreation room in the evening by the troops stationed there. What is required is a schoolroom to accommodate adults and grown children, and one for infants and industrial. If this could be done, regularity of attendance on the part of the children, particularly of the smaller ones, would be amended; at present they have to come twice a day over the common from the new to the old Fort, some distance for them, and in winter, when the ground is several feet

deep with snow, almost impracticable; in summer, when very hot, as it is here, as difficult of passage.

I beg to call the attention of the Major-General to the pleasing fact that at the Industrial Soldiers' Exhibition held in this garrison in May 1866 the industrial work of the schools of this district was very much admired, both by civilians and military; three stalls were devoted to it, and every sort of work was exhibited. Major-General Napier, C.B., was much pleased with this work and purchased for "Her Majesty the Queen" a beautiful embroidered child's dress, made by 2nd class schoolmistress Bramhall, 1/16th regiment, and the Royal Coat of Arms, worked in wool and silk, by 2nd class schoolmistress Brown, 47th regiment.

I beg to recommend to the Council of Military Education two 3rd class schoolmistresses, schoolmistress Wicks, 4th brigade, Royal Artillery, and schoolmistress Stuart, 53rd regiment; their schools are in a very creditable state, and I believe they have been more than six years 3rd class schoolmistresses.

The schoolmasters of my district are attentive to their schools and special classes, and their commanding officers report well of their zealous conduct and abilities.

The schoolmasters of the 1/16th regiment and 47th regiment were appointed Presidents of the Sub-Committees of their regiments at the Industrial Exhibition already mentioned, and exhibited several plans, drawings, and the latter conducted a newspaper with success.

Schoolmaster Jones, 4/60th rifles, is President of the library at London, C.W., which he conducts in an admirable manner, and the other schoolmasters are also deserving of praise.

I have, &c.
SAMUEL N. STOCKHAM,
Superintending Schoolmaster.

Major of Brigade,
Toronto, C.W.

NOTICE.

Next month being the period for the annual examination for Government school certificates, the following advantages are pointed out to candidates.

1. *A third-class certificate* is a recommendation to the commanding officer for full corporal and dismisses a private from school.
2. *A second-class certificate* is a recommendation for full serjeant and dismisses a non-commissioned officer from school.
3. *A first-class certificate* is a recommendation for colour-serjeant.

The above advantages regimentally, together with its being a recommendation for a situation in civil life, will justify every man in trying to obtain *the highest class of certificate.* Candidates will please give their names to the school assistants or the schoolmaster.

By order,
E. BRAMHALL,
Schoolmaster, 1/16th Regiment.

Hamilton, C.W.,
1st March 1867.

N.B. The subjects for the above examinations correspond with the regimental examinations in the respective ranks.

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No. 13.

Appendix II.—No. 13.

To the Secretary to the Council of Military Education,
Great George Street, S.W., London.

Sir,

Annual report, schools, &c., Madras Presidency.

I have the honour to forward, with a view to its being laid before the Council of Military Education, the following general report on the schools, libraries, reading and recreation rooms, of the European troops in, or serving under the Madras Presidency, or of Fort Saint George, for the official year ending 31st March 1868. Having during the year transmitted to you, immediately or shortly after my inspections, detailed reports on the various subjects in connexion with the schools and reading rooms of the regiments, depôts, and batteries as per margin, a general allusion to these, I conceive, is all that is now required. I would beg most respectfully, however, to commence by stating that, previous to my appointment by the Madras Government in March 1867, there had been no superintendent of army schools in the Madras Presidency since October 1861, at which time, on account of the removal of my predecessor from office, the schools of the European regiments were placed under the Government (civil) inspectors, as had before been the case (G. O. G. 6th December 1859, No. 472). Bengal and Bombay had, for some years, been enjoying the advantages of military superintendence of army schools, which, in every way, especially in India, I humbly conceive to be the best; not only because a military officer knows (or should know) exactly what amount of education the soldier requires for the orderly room, for pay or quarter-master sergeant, or to make him generally useful in time of peace, or in the event of his retirement; but because by far the greater portion of the civil inspector's labours necessarily lies in a sphere of action essentially different from the military. It is, therefore, impossible, be he ever so energetic, that he can find sufficient time for, or take sufficient interest in, the soldier. What was considered a most useful office then, having been resuscitated in this Presidency, I entered upon my duties well aware of the difficulties I would have to contend against; not only difficulties caused by the previous want of military inspection, but by what I knew still to exist, even in an age with such a general thirst for knowledge as the present, in the minds of a few officers with whom I might come in contact, a prejudice against military education flourishing to any extent, and that it would devolve upon me to aid in preparing the way "for amalgamating the Indian with the Imperial establishment."*

Convalescent Depôt School, Wellington.
Royal Artillery Schools, 3 Batteries,
16th (Queen's) Lancers,
2/10th Regt. of Foot, Bangalore.
3/60th Royal Rifles, Fort St. George.
R. A. Schools, 4 Batteries, St. Thomas Mount.
Depôt School, Poonamalee.
Eur. Vet. Batt. School, Palaveram.
D. 20th Brig. Roy. Art., 1/1st Royal Regiment, Cannanore.
B. By. D. Brig. R. H. A., H. M's. 76th Regiment, Bellary.
Roy. Art., 2 Batteries, H. M.'s 2/24th Regt., Rangoon.
H. M.'s 2/19th Regt., Bangalore.
C. 23d R.A., Trichinopoly.

The latter object I have steadily kept in view throughout my year's labours. From not having received reports, you are probably aware that I have not yet inspected the schools at Nagpore and Secunderabad, having included Burmah in my tour of the past year. I intend to inspect the schools at the above two important stations during the present year. But I may here state that, although not yet inspected, I am fairly acquainted with their conduct from the regular monthly reports furnished me, and from having communicated with the commanding officers on subjects concerning their schools' welfare.

* See "Fourth Report by the Council of Military Education," page vii.

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Changes of regiments.

During the past year the following changes of regiments have taken place; the 102d regiment of foot (Royal Madras Fusiliers) left Kamptee for Bengal, and the 91st regiment from that Presidency supplied its place at Kamptee; the 108th regiment left Secunderabad for Bombay, and the 2/10th from Bangalore supplied its place; the left wing of the 3/60th Royal Rifles marched for Bellary from Fort St. George, and the 76th regiment left Bellary for Thayetmyo and Tonghoo in Burmah; the 2/19th regiment left Burmah, supplying the place of the 2/10th at Bangalore. There have been no changes in the regiments of European cavalry, and few of importance in the artillery. Out of the regiments above noted, you will observe that I had already inspected the schools of three of them during the year; viz. of the 2/10th, the 3/60th, and 76th; which last I was fortunate enough to reach on the eve of the corps departure for Burmah. Having, unaided, had to conduct throughout the year the whole of the correspondence, indents, &c. connected with the Madras army schools, in addition to having travelled nearly 6,000 miles, and this being my first annual report to the Council, I trust will account for any deficiencies in my remarks.

Attendance at school.

Irregularity of attendance at school forming the chief difficulty in such a climate as that of Europe, we need hardly wonder it should form the chief impediment to the progress of military education in India. The remedy for this irregularity, I am aware, has for some years been anxiously sought for by the Council. The general attendance of adults, I am compelled to say, has been irregular. Instead of four hours attendance each week,* we must consider ourselves fortunate in India if we get four hours a month, or 80 minutes a month for each of the three subjects, reading, writing, and arithmetic. This 20 minutes a week for each of the three I should say was the maximum, which, after all, is better than 10 minutes a week set down by the local inspector, not long since, for a regiment at Malta. The 1st Battalion, 1st Royal Regiment,† as I have before reported, gave about four hours during the month; the 2/24th at Rangoon, where the duty was considerable, gave but one hour as the average attendance of each man per month. That great progress is to be made with such attendance cannot be expected; but that progress has been made is certain.

Schoolmaster Tapsall, of the Royals, showed me some excellent remarks he had written as a solution of the difficulty of irregularity of attendance. The purport of his remedy was what those well-skilled in army education know to be, perhaps, the only way. And many intelligent officers are quite aware of it, and adopt it in part. Every man in the army should clearly understand that he can never be promoted unless he possess the certificate of the rank to which he aspires. In times of peace, make it generally understood that promotion is attainable only through the regimental school. The school of Her Majesty's 2/10th, in the ordinary classes, I conceive to be about the best attended in this Presidency. A late report is most cheering, in addition to large numbers, giving 11, 8, and 7 hours a month respectively, for the privates, corporals, and sergeants. Her Majesty's 2/21st Fusiliers has been very strong in the number of attendances in the special classes, 34 privates, in the month of March last, showing 259; and the number is steadily increasing. The number of nights in bed, and the strength of the regiment or battery, perhaps, fluctuate in India more than in any other country; and hence the difficulty in affording correct statistics as to attendance. But I think I may safely say, that at present, the number of European soldiers attending school is greater than at any

H. M.'s 2/10th Regt.

H.M.'s 2/21st Fusileers, Secunderabad.

* Queen's Regulations, section "Schools."
† Cannanore.

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The Artillery.

former period in the history of this Presidency. The attendance of the 2/19th has been more than doubled since its arrival in Bangalore. I am sorry to consider the attendance at school of the Royal Artillery* the least satisfactory of any branch of the army. And again I regret being obliged to agree with the opinion of General Sir R. Napier, applying the remarks on the artillery of the Bombay Presidency made by his Excellency to this, that the batteries of the regiment, "though "requiring a superior degree of intelligence, are inferior to the line "regiments in education."† But this I will say for the men of the artillery, their own professional work is greater for the number of men, and the number of nights in bed, generally, considerably less than in other corps, which partly accounts for irregularity and paucity of attendance. The first station I visited after my appointment was Wellington, at which depôt I found no adults attending school. I soon heard that the schoolmaster had got 40 or 50 on the books; but the number has since fluctuated considerably. However, from the recent appointment of Mr. Tapsall, of the Royals, to Wellington, I hope to see an adult school in that sanitarium, with a steady and numerous attendance. The advantage of establishing special classes in schools cannot be over-rated. They are the life and soul of the military educational system; and in India, as in England, I believe that commanding officers are becoming more fully alive to their importance. The strong recommendation of the plan, in the Council's third report, precludes the necessity of my saying more regarding its merits here. If we get an attendance of three hours a day for five days of the week, in India, considering the climate, we may achieve as great educational triumphs as at home. Special classes are not so numerous in the regiments and batteries as I could wish; and some commanding officers act on the "specialty" more than others by excusing more parades and duties.

Wellington Depôt.

Special Classes.

Children.

The attendance of the children at school throughout the year, in every branch of the army, has been very good. At the depôts of Wellington and Punamallee, many children have, doubtless, greatly benefited by the army schools; and, at Palaveram, there has been an unusual attendance of pupils; so much so as to call for an increase of teachers and materials for the male and female schools. The infants and industrial schools have generally afforded me satisfaction. In a country like India, where there is a general disposition to idleness, and orphans are so frequently thrown on their own resources, such schools demand every attention. The industrial work performed has been considerable.

Infants and industrial schools.

Commanding officers.

The commanding officers generally support their schools, and take an interest in them, some of course far more than others. When attendance is not compulsory, the art of winning the men to school, especially those who can neither read nor write, if more practised in some regiments and batteries, would, doubtless, be productive of immense advantage. How much trouble is frequently saved to the officer by the soldier's understanding his own accounts.

Schoolmasters.

The conduct of the schoolmasters, with only one or two exceptions, has been very satisfactory during the past year. They are, generally speaking, a very intelligent, respectable class of men, quite up to their work, and well spoken of by their commanding officers. During the year two were named by the Horse Guards as fit to hold the appointment of schoolmaster to the sappers and miners in Bombay, the same being considered a superior post. Mr. Devereux‡ of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers,

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* Adults.
† Appendix to Fourth Report on Army Schools. Appendix II.—No. 6.
‡ Second class.

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on my recommendation, was appointed. Superior qualifications being required, and, as I have since learned from Mr. Devereux, no extra pay being attached to the appointment, I trust that his promotion to first-class schoolmaster may follow. Mr. Robinson of the 2/10th, also named, I hope to see one day filling the appointment of superintending schoolmaster, should such, in the event of entire amalgamation with the home system, eventually be made in this Presidency. In former reports I have recommended him, and Mr. Cartwright of the 3/60th Rifles, for the appointment of superintending schoolmaster. The most important change has been the transfer of Mr. Shannon from Wellington to the 1/1st Royal Regiment at Cannanore. I would here beg to state, with reference to the new regulations submitted to schoolmasters during the past year, that the number of those who decided to be placed under them* was 19, inclusive of schoolmasters Douglas and McPherson, at Vizagapatam and Singapore. Eleven have decided to abide by the old, or did not elect the new regulations. Only one death occurred among the trained schoolmasters attached to this army during the last year (schoolmaster Tydeman of the 18th Hussars). The assistants have generally given me great satisfaction. The schoolmistresses have not disappointed my expectations; but they vary much in talent and qualifications for teaching. There have been two or three candidates for examination as third-class army schoolmistresses during the year, but only one has been examined and passed successfully, Mrs. Tydeman, (widow of the schoolmaster above mentioned,) now attached to the 18th Hussars; the others wisely resolved to postpone examination. A good manner with children, and considerable knowledge of what young boys and girls should know, are gifts not too common among our would be army schoolmistresses in India. The monitresses are in general intelligent and promising. I have in my reports during the year taken every opportunity of pointing out the extreme desirability of the best school accommodation that can be procured for such a climate as that of India. The want of it greatly retards the general spread of education. If an officer in his roomy well-ventilated house often finds it difficult to read or study from lassitude or ennui, how much more must the uneducated soldier be disinclined to learn lessons with such advantages of accommodation denied him. I trust in time to see a great improvement in the school accommodation of this Presidency, which is far from being generally satisfactory. An admirable plan was sent for my inspection during the year, at the request of the General commanding Mysore division by the Quarter Master General's department at Bangalore; that of a boy's school, to accommodate 100 boys in four classes, for the 16th (Queen's) Lancers. There is no standard plan for such buildings; so I trust to see this new one adopted, and the new schoolroom soon erected. All the regiments, and nearly all the batteries of artillery that I have inspected in the Madras army, as well as the depôts, have their libraries, the accommodation for such varying according to circumstances. Among intelligent European soldiers serving in India, reading must ever form a chief source of delight. The officers I have generally found most liberal in affording aid to soldiers' libraries, if not by subscription, by means of books and periodicals, when no longer required. I have before recommended a more frequent change in the books of garrison libraries. Pensioners in particular feel this want in an age remarkable for its continual changes.

New and old regulations.

Assistants.

School-mistresses.

Monitresses.

School accommodation.

Plan of new schoolroom.

Regimental libraries.

Garrison libraries.

These are very attractive in India, and may either be found in the same room as the library, or separate, which is by far the best, and is the most general plan. The library and recreation room of the 1/1st Royals

Reading and recreation rooms.

* War Office Circular, No. 821, Army Schools, dated 25th May 1863.

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are among the best I have yet seen in India. Here the men amuse themselves with newspapers and games; such as chess, draughts, bagatelle, to a very considerable extent. The rooms are in general well lighted; and there is now no excuse for their not being so.

Lectures and readings.

I have for some years taken considerable interest in lectures, conceiving that, among the materials of a practically useful system of education, they are of no inconsiderable value; that they are particularly well adapted (varied by occasional readings from popular authors) to India; and that they come under the head of subsidiary education. The chief difficulty is in getting lecturers and readers. The lectures and readings given to the Europeans of this army during the past year have been far from so numerous as I could have wished; still something has been done. Shortly before appointment, I had written three military historical lectures on Charles XII. of Sweden, one of which I delivered, during a period of intellectual stagnation, at the depôt, Wellington, and the whole three eventually at Bangalore. The three lectures were condensed into one, which I gave to a large audience of the 2/24th at Rangoon. A reading to Her Majesty's 2/10th at Bangalore, consisting of my published sketch of the late General Neill's military career, with various military anecdotes, is all that I have time to add to the above in this sphere of action. The schoolmasters in the Presidency have not generally come forward, and I cannot account for their diffidence. Energy in India is wanting among the class to carry out the wishes of the Council in this particular, as they are carried out at home. Doubtless the field is much more difficult to labour in. The attractive power of the magic lantern, for illustration, is not by any means sufficiently used in this country. Schoolmaster Shannon followed up the example I had endeavoured to set at Wellington by giving 12 or more lectures on such interesting subjects as electricity and galvanism, English Revolution, Life of Cromwell, and arms, equipment, and uniform of the British army. Mr. Shannon, of Wellington, reported:—"There is a "magic lantern in the station, but there is no oil allowed for this "lantern. There is no arrangement in the Madras Presidency for the "circulation of slides, &c., similar to that adopted in England. The "one set 'Campaigns of Wellington' has been in this station for the "last four years." Doubtless ere long all that is required will be supplied. At Kamptee, I am glad to say, Colonel Taylor, of the staff corps, gave the Royal Artillery a lecture on the "last war with China," which, I doubt not, was fully appreciated by the men. The excellent readings of Major N. Campbell of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, I may say as concluding my remarks on this head, have done much to interest and amuse the soldiers at Bangalore; and I trust that the example set may cause more officers, who have the requisite ability, to come forward and afford mental recreation to the men, whose progress towards all that is good every genuine British officer has so much at heart. Ledger and savings bank accounts, in fact every mode of regimental account, generally speaking, I am convinced, are not neglected in the educational routine pursued in this Presidency. I have been particular in inquiring into these matters, knowing so well that a company or battery officer is sadly put about, when he has no able man ready to succeed to a casualty. I have pointed out to the soldiers and masters the importance of a knowledge of interest, and the quick conversion of money. A map of India has been sanctioned since my appointment for the Indian allotment, and the vast importance of this study I have done my utmost to impress on the minds of the soldiers and teachers.

Circulation of slides for magic lanterns.

Regimental and savings bank accounts.

Map of India.

Certificates of education.

These have also, by permission of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of commanding officers, been introduced. In consequence, however, of not being in the Indian allotment, they have

not yet become general. I granted two first class to the Lancers at Bangalore, and nine first class certificates to the 2/24th at Rangoon. They were much appreciated by the successful candidates in the latter regiment, Good reading, writing from dictation correctly, and progress in arithmetic, I think are becoming more and more apparent in this army. Religious instruction for the children has been well attended to throughout the year, under the supervision and tuition of the chaplains and schoolmasters, I cannot report favourably of the Hindustani class generally. The attendance I conceive to be both small and irregular; and this, I should say, has always been the case with all classes of the kind. I question whether the liberality of the Government in furnishing a regimental moonshee is at all adequately compensated by the progress made in Hindustani, To comprehend the exact idiom of the language requires men of considerable mental attainments; and without great study, for which the soldier has generally little time or inclination, the idiom cannot be learned, unless, what we never see, he converses with intelligent natives. I have before me a return of men attending the Hindustani class in a distinguished European regiment for the month of March last, signed by the regimental moonshee. The attendance is bad, and I doubt not, the progress is inconsiderable. The schoolmasters generally do not care about passing in the language. Some may pass in order to receive the expenses for moonshees to which they have been put, in order to indulge a partiality for the study; or they think that, prospectively, through this accomplishment they will better fit themselves for Indian service, and increase their chances of promotion. But very few think in this strain. At present, schoolmaster Cartwright, 3/60th, who has passed one examination, is studying for the high proficiency test, which he hopes to pass at Christmas next. Should he succeed, except him, I believe, none will have passed the higher, and very few the lower standard.

Religious instruction.

Hindustani class.

Difficulty of the idiom.

Schoolmaster studying.

As a fair statistical return of education among the European regiments under the Madras Presidency, I select the 76th, now in Burmah: There were 42 men who could neither read nor write; 35 men who could read but not write, or who could barely write their names; 686 men who could read and write; but no men of superior education. The latter are occasionally to be found. I must say, on the whole, that similar statistics to the above, furnished at my inspections, have afforded me considerable satisfaction. As a local inspector, I cannot refrain from here remarking, after upwards a quarter of a century of observation, that intemperance is the ruin of the majority of clever or well-educated men (European soldiers) in India. In my pamphlets on the regulation of canteens, and on the temperance question; the latter, with the view of enforcing self denial, or rather upholding it, rather than total abstinence, published during the past year, and the receipt of both of of which has been acknowledged by the Council. I have attempted to point out, what will keep the soldier from excess in drinking, what will give him employment, and make him a wiser and a better man.

Educational return of H. M.'s 76th regiment.

Occasional remarks.

With the sanction of army head quarters, the form of monthly report, W.O. 367, has been brought into general use during the last year; and the regular receipt of such reports keeps me well acquainted with instances of falling off or progress. The school state, for inspection used at home, W.O. form, 1060, not hitherto being in the Indian allotment, I had printed at my own expense, and have regularly used it during my inspections. In only one or two instances have I received the half yearly report of education, W.O. form, 370; and regarding half yearly examination by schoolmasters report (report D.), I have received it in writing only, whereas I presume it should be printed. Even the written report has not been regularly sent me by commanding

Forms.

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officers; but all such anomalies I hope soon to see disappear, having in January last received* the Circular Memo.† from army head quarters, calling the attention of commanding officers to Horse Guards G.O., No. 854, dated 18th October 1864, by which schoolmasters are to examine every half year, to enter the result in form D., and to send me a copy of the form forwarded to the Council. By strict attention to the various paragraphs in the General Order above, I doubt not that military education in this Presidency will be considerably advanced. But, in order to carry out the directions, everything required I presume will be at once allowed gratis, as I believe to be the case at home, to this Presidency. On the 29th of January last I wrote to the Madras army head quarters on this subject, remarking on the urgent necessity that now arose of making the issue of forms and books in this country "conform, as far as possible, to that in force in England." But his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I was informed, could not "recommend any alteration for this command unless a revised scale is "authorized for Bengal." A few days after I was much pleased at receiving a memorandum from the Adjutant General (forwarding a General Order by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India), requesting that I should report whether "any similar General "Order published in this command would be of advantage, and if so, "suggestions thereon were invited." I at once had the honour to recommend‡ that an exactly similar order be promulgated in this Presidency, which would be of great advantage, "as commanding officers "would then be enabled to carry out the recent instructions from the "Horse Guards as regards half yearly examinations," &c. As I had the honour to remark, for the information of the Council, in my report on the Bellary schools of 14th January, the reading standards laid down in form D. differ materially from those sanctioned in the allotment of school books for India; and such being the case, it was thought that a difficulty in determining the standards of reading, so as to be like the system pursued in England, might arise; hence my desire for assimilation. I have only to add, that the regular half yearly examination of adults and children, particularly the latter, in this country, by the schoolmaster, I conceive to be more necessary than in England, where the energies of the pupils are far less liable to droop than in a tropical climate.

Half-yearly examinations.

Reading standards.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. B. Laurie, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent Army Schools, Madras Presidency.

Bangalore,
8th May 1868.

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* Adjutant General's Office, Fort St. George, 17th December 1867, No. 3241 Mem.
† No. 92, Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Saugor, 29th November 1867.
‡ Letter No. 126, Bangalore, 26th February 1868.

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No. 14.

No. 718.
H.

The Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters, Simla.

Sir, Kussowlie, 29th October 1866.

I have the honour to submit for transmission to the Council of Military Education, reports of the schools visited by me during my last tour of inspection, which extended from 5th January to 3d July, and embraced the stations of Central India and the Punjab.

2. I am sensible that the great delay which has taken place, again, in the submission of the reports, will be unsatisfactory both to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and to the Council; but I trust that the circumstances of the case will be admitted as a sufficient justification. Last year I was led to anticipate that other officers would be associated with me in the inspection of schools during the ensuing cold season, a certain district being assigned to each, and in this expectation, instead of starting in October as I had purposed, I delayed doing so till the beginning of this year. It was then my object to visit all the stations which I had not visited in my last previous tour; and this I accomplished, continuing my inspections throughout the hottest period of the year. But I was not able at the same time without the aid of a writer (which his Excellency had also recommended should be allowed) to prepare my reports, which are actually required to be in triplicate. Unfortunately also the resignation of Mr. Stapley, my assistant, at an early period of my absence, prevented me from sending the drafts to my office to be completed there; and moreover threw on me a quantity of correspondence, which would otherwise have been disposed of in the office. On my return I found a large accumulation of pressing work lying undisposed of, my soldier clerk having, I am sorry to say, done very little during my absence. Under the above explanation, I trust I may claim the indulgence of the Council for having failed to comply with their request that I would submit my report in time for it to be incorporated with their general report for 1865–66.

3. I have no expectation of being able to start on my tour this cold season much earlier than I did in the last, and purpose to commence my inspections at Calcutta immediately on the opening of the schools after the Christmas holidays. Though I hope to be able to visit the schools at all stations not taken last year (they being fewer and the facilities for travelling much greater), I do not purpose to *impose* upon myself the whole of this; but to make it my special aim strictly to carry out the rules laid down by the Council, and complete the report of each school before leaving the station, getting through simply as many schools as I can in the time available.

Adults.

4. Adverting to the reports of my inspection, it will be seen from the abstract accompanying them, that I examined 2,664 adults, and recorded their status. I was able only in three or four instances to record progress, as in the remaining schools there had been no previous examination in which the individual status of each pupil had been noted.

Reading.

5. The abstract shows the following results: in Reading about 42 per cent. had attained the two highest standards (either of which indicates ability to read any ordinary book very fairly indeed), while 38 per cent. were below the lowest standard (that is, were unable to read the easiest book with any degree of facility).

Dictation.

6. In dictation nearly 25 per cent. had attained the two highest standards (which corresponding with those in reading, indicate at least

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ability to write down orders with very fair accuracy), and about 34½ per cent. were below the lowest standard,—a large proportion of these had not attempted to write from dictation.

Arithmetic.

7. In arithmetic the two highest standards (the lowest point of which is the rule of three) embrace only about 12 per cent., while 38½ per cent. are below the lowest, that is, unable to do easy sums in the simple rules. Arithmetic is, I consider, as a rule throughout the schools less successfully studied than the other branches, and, as I believe, mainly for this reason, that whereas a man must progress in reading and writing by his own individual effort without much extraneous aid, there are many ways in which he receives assistance when working arithmetic in class, such as glancing at his neighbour's slate, looking at the rule or answer for a clue, which enable him apparently to progress to his own and his teacher's satisfaction, but which fail him at an examination where he is thrown entirely on his own resources. The want of text-books in arithmetic has doubtless been a great drawback, necessitating the almost exclusive adoption of collective instruction from the black-board, which does not tend to render the scholars independent in their work.

The results in this branch, as recorded by me, are I apprehend, somewhat (though not designedly so) to the disadvantage of the schools, as in a great many cases men had studied higher rules than are comprised in the standards awarded by me, and may have possessed a fair knowledge of them, though failing to work satisfactorily the particular sums given at my inspection. In most cases my results (in arithmetic only) were lower than those given at the preliminary examination by the schoolmaster, who had better opportunity of knowing the scholars' actual attainments.

Standard "above A."

8. I made no attempt to assign the standard "above A." in either reading or dictation, as there are no books in use in the schools of sufficient difficulty, in my judgment, to merit this distinction; and in arithmetic the number of men I found with knowledge above the high requirements of standard A. was very small indeed.

Writing.

9. In the report on each school I have usually recorded the number of good writers, and I think it is a pity that writing is not included in the tabular statement of attainments, for though forming one of the most important acquisitions for a soldier, it is, according to my experience, one of the last attended to. I could adduce an instance of an advanced class working algebra, mensuration, and trigonometry, in which there was hardly a scholar who could earn his livelihood by writing in the humblest mercantile office.

Special classes.

Special classes have been in many cases introduced since the issue of his Excellency's circular of last year. I found them existing in 14 schools aggregating 300 scholars. The want of previous written examinations prevented my recording minutely the progress in these, but when fairly carried out I had no doubt of their success. In a few instances, however, I found a total want of appreciation of the real nature of a special class, the essential characteristics; viz., selection of the men, exemption from the less urgent military duties, and increased periods of instruction, not having been attended to. In such cases I pointed out what appeared to me the intention of the orders on these points.

Hindustani classes.

10. I have not found much increase in the numbers of men studying Hindustani, but there is certainly greater effort made on the part of the scholars to attain a practical result to their studies, since the revision of the standards for examination in the native languages. Out of 93 Hindustani scholars, I found 40 with a very fair knowledge of Oordoo and Hindee; and eight men were brought to my notice as having

passed the first standard; of these three were from the 2d Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

Certificates of education.

11. I was able to do little in the way of examining or recommending for certificates of education, the attention of the scholars not having for the most part been drawn to the desirableness of obtaining them, or to the special branches of study required for their acquisition. The numbers recommended were as below :—

For 1st class 13. 2nd class 26. 3rd class 102.

Children.

12. Children. Of 436 grown children examined I found—

In reading, 22½ per cent. in the two first standards, and
22¼ per cent. below the lowest.
In dictation, 13 per cent. in the two upper,
49¾ „ below the lowest.
In arithmetic, 7¼ „ in the two upper,
56 „ below the lowest.

The upper classes usually receive instruction in scripture history, geography, English history, and grammar, the results having been most satisfactory in the two first-named subjects.

Advanced boys.

13. I have particularly mentioned five boys as well advanced in all branches, and deserving of special commendation; viz.

Boy Butcher, 19th Hussars.
„ Patterson, 51st Regiment.
„ Sweeny, 79th „
„ Brand, 93d „
„ Archer, 104th „

Girls and industrial department.

14. The general results in regard to the attainments of the grown children are greatly lowered, particularly in arithmetic, by the backwardness of the girls. The opinion expressed in my last report of the disadvantages of entrusting the instruction of the grown girls as well as of the infants to the schoolmistress, is entirely unaltered. I cannot say that I have a high opinion of the teaching powers of the regimental schoolmistresses as a body, though in the charge of the infants, and particularly in the conduct of the industrial department, they are doing good and valuable service. Of 289 girls whose needlework I saw, I found 61 able to make dresses of various kinds, and 69 able to make under clothing and the easier parts of dresses.

Conduct of schoolmasters.

15. I am happy to be able to report very favourably of the general good conduct and zeal of the schoolmasters: in one instance only (that of the schoolmaster, 7th Hussars, regarding whom a reference has been before his Excellency in a separate form) I found some dissatisfaction expressed.

Want of school materials.

16. I have been obliged to report in nearly every instance a great want of necessary materials for instruction (not including stationery proper), in some cases to the extent of rendering the schools in a great degree inefficient. The causes of this want were explained in my last report. As a good supply is now in course of distribution, and there is a fair reserve to meet emergencies, I trust this is the last time I shall have to report to this effect.

Furniture for infant schools.

17. The provision of suitable furniture for infant schools is a thing to be desired, but this want has not as yet been brought specially to the notice of the authorities in this country.

Regimental libraries.

18. The few particulars given of the regimental libraries will afford the Council some idea of these institutions in India: being in a great degree private, and under regimental management, I did not think it necessary to ask commanding officers for suggestions.

Assistant Superintendent of army schools.

19. Though not strictly in connection with the subject of this report, I would allude to the appointment in the room of Mr. Stapley, as Assistant Superintendent of Army Schools, of 2d class schoolmaster S. Purdon,

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lately attached to 2d Battalion, Rifle Brigade, of whom, as in charge of his school, I have more than once reported most favourably; and whose presence in my office will enable me to leave on my approaching tour, with much more satisfaction than I could otherwise have done.

Mr. Purdon has already proved himself of the greatest assistance to me.

I have, &c.
F. W. Dunn, Captain,
Superintendent of Army Schools.

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Appendix II.—No. 15.

No. 602.
The Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters, Simla.

Sir, Kussowlie, 16th August 1867.

I have the honour to submit, for transmission to the Council of Military Education, reports on 30 schools visited by me during my late tour of inspection, extending from 21st January to 30th June. I have also forwarded duplicates of these reports for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; but as I have not kept in addition copies in my office, I would request the favour of the return of the duplicates when no longer required. Abstracts (or, essentially, copies) have also been sent to commanding officers.

2. I regret that I have failed to fulfil the promise made in submitting my last report, of despatching each report immediately after the inspection of the school, and can only say in explanation, that I underestimated the labour which such a course would involve, and that I must freely acknowledge the work of inspection under the present system too heavy for me. I earnestly hope that the arrangements under consideration for the more effective supervision of schools in this Presidency may not be much longer delayed.

3. I beg now to submit a few general remarks on the schools inspected by me. The regiments in the Lower Provinces are much more sparsely scattered, and more broken up into wings and detachments than in the Upper Provinces and Punjab, so that although I secured as large attendances as possible, and examined about 60 per cent. of the total numbers on the school rolls, the number of adults examined during the late tour is considerably less than in the previous one.

Attendance.

4. In regard to attendance, it will be observed from the accompanying return A., that a large proportion of the adult scholars are attending by order; viz. 53 per cent of the whole (47 per cent. being non-commissioned officers, including lance corporals), and if four regiments in which the attendance is wholly voluntary are excluded, 61 per cent. of the whole are attending by order. The daily attendance of this description of scholars is of course as frequent as duty will admit, as is also that of the voluntary scholars in the majority of regiments, so that the number of scholars whose daily attendance depends upon their own will is comparatively small. In a few schools, as those of 105th and 107th regiments, in which the barracks are widely separated, of the wing of the 58th regiment, in which the duties of a whole station are taken by the wing, of the 5th lancers and 101st regiment, in which the

scholars are allowed to attend only on what days they please, the daily average of attendance is low, varying from 18 to little over 30 per cent.; but in the majority of the schools the daily attendance is better, and in some very fair, ranging from 40 to as high as 70 per cent. The attendance is on the whole, I apprehend, somewhat more regular in this country than in England. That in the schools of the Royal Artillery is rather higher than in the Cavalry and Infantry, and in general the attendance of the privates is more regular than that of the non-commissioned officers.

Adults' attainments.

5. The total number of adults examined by me was 1,550.

Reading.

In reading about 57 per cent. had attained to the standard A. or B. (either of which indicates ability to read any ordinary book freely); and 10 per cent. were below the lowest standard (that is, unable to read the easiest book with any degree of facility). It will be observed that I have recorded hardly any as able to read *above* standard A. The book laid down for standard A. contains as difficult passages as any ordinarily met with, and as only those scholars who can read this book quite freely are classed in standard A., it is difficult to see how an inspector in hearing a class read once round is to decide that certain men are deserving of a higher standard. In the few cases in which the standard above A. has been recorded, the excellence of the men's reading has been in some way brought specially to my notice.

Dictation.

In dictation about 39 per cent. had attained one of the two highest standards (indicating at least ability to take down regimental orders with very fair accuracy), and about 24 per cent. were below the lowest standard, of whom a considerable proportion had not attempted to write from dictation.

Arithmetic.

In arithmetic the two highest standards (the lowest point of which is the Rule of Three) embrace about 20 per cent. of the whole number examined, 40 per cent. being in various stages of the compound rules, and 27 per cent. below the lowest standard, that is, unable to work the simple rules. I have found some difficulty in awarding the standards in this branch, owing to the number of instances in which the scholars have failed to work correctly the sums given at my examination, while evidently possessing some knowledge of the rules, but wanting in accuracy and independence in working. In such cases I have allowed my judgment to be in a measure guided by the work done at the schoolmaster's examination. The scholars undoubtedly work at some disadvantage in an inspector's examination, in which they are usually crowded, and of necessity restricted as to time. Nevertheless I cannot help coming to the conclusion, from inspection of the work done at the schoolmaster's examinations, that too much latitude is very often allowed by the schoolmaster. The sums are worked over and over again on slates, and errors pointed out (though I do not believe that direct assistance is given), and when at last the correct answer is obtained, the sum is entered in the book as though correctly done in the first instance. I believe it would very much conduce to correctness and independence of work amongst the scholars if the use of the slate were prohibited at examinations. The books would doubtless look less neat than they now do, as sums incorrectly worked would be crossed out and re-worked, but they would afford a much more correct estimate than they now do of the real capabilities of each scholar. A part of the ordinary instruction in school should I think be the practice of working, in books set apart for that purpose, without the aid of slates, exercises in rules that have been studied.

Geography and history.

I found geography taught as a separate subject in 14 of the schools I inspected. English history in 9, and grammar in 6, but I cannot say with any great result in any. The instruction given is doubtless in many

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cases suitable and systematic, but that *received* by each individual is very desultory, and the knowledge acquired is seldom sufficient to enable the scholars to give at all full or connected answers to questions on these subjects. I have not as yet seen the plan tried of the formation of select voluntary classes for the study of these subjects, by which I cannot but think more appreciable results might be attained. The arrangement I propose, is that the schoolmaster, or any of his qualified assistants, should give, say two lessons a week on geography or history, at some time when he could place his ordinary class in charge of another teacher, and that the scholars volunteering for the study of this special subject should leave their regular classes for the time to attend to this lesson, the other men going on with their ordinary work.

Hindustani classes.

6. Thirteen of the schools had Hindustani classes at work, aggregating 125 scholars, of whom nine had already passed the examination in the first standard, and were advancing towards the higher standard; 12 were nearly fit for examination in the first standard; 36 had made some progress in reading and translation; and the remaining 68 were beginners. Throughout the army in this Presidency, during the year ending 31st May 1867, there have been 38 Hindustani classes at work, with an average number on the roll of 6·6 scholars, and an average daily attendance of 3·3 scholars. As a rule I do not think the Moonshees in charge of these classes are sufficiently well acquainted with English to explain the construction of the Hindostanee language to the pupils.

Regimental accounts.

7. Regimental and savings bank accounts are generally taught in the schools of British regiments, but much attention has not as yet been given to these branches in the schools of the artillery, in fact few of the acting schoolmasters of batteries are competent to teach them. A text-book on regimental accounts, with forms, rates of pay, and interest, and examples to be worked, appears to me a great desideratum.

Schoolmasters' examination.

8. As regards the results of examinations conducted by the schoolmasters, I think they may generally be accepted as showing fairly the status of the schools. In order to show the comparative judgments formed by the schoolmasters and myself, I have prepared a return, lettered C., of results in respect to those adult scholars actually examined by both. From this it appears that for every hundred recorded by the schoolmaster under each standard, I have recorded as follows:—

	Reading.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.
Standard A. (including above A.) -	104	90	49
,, ,, B. -	104	102	92
,, ,, C. -	96	95	87
,, ,, D. -	76	100	127
,, ,, E. -	—	—	105
Below D. or E. - - -	115	115	138

The material difference that exists in the higher standards of arithmetic, I attribute to the circumstance, that whereas the schoolmasters have included all men under the various standards who are working the rules for such standards, and have some general idea of the rules, I have only included those men who are thoroughly acquainted with, and able to work independently, at least one of the rules of the standard. The distinction between standards C. and D. appears hardly sufficiently marked. I have frequently seen very easy sums in the compound rules with money, and a single very easy reduction sum in weight or measure given as the test for standard C., the latter sum alone (the additional information to work which could be acquired in an hour) being considered sufficient to raise the standard from D. to C. I have always considered standard C. to imply a good knowledge of the compound rules in money, weight, or measure, and consequently have assigned standard

D. to many men who had been recorded in standard C. by the schoolmasters.

Candidates for certificates.

9. No large number of candidates for certificates came forward for examination. I observe that certificates of the 3d class are not so much sought after as might be expected from the comparative ease with which they may be obtained; and the number of men who have studied with the special view of obtaining the higher certificates is small. The extra subjects required for the 1st class certificates are a great obstacle in the way of candidates coming forward, and I cannot but think it would be an improvement if the essentials for this class were limited to thoroughly good reading and writing, correct spelling, and a good knowledge of the higher rules of arithmetic with application to regimental accounts; any addititional subjects in which the candidates might pass being recorded on the back of the certificate. For at present there is no means of certifying that a soldier is a thoroughly good arithmetician and clerk, unless he has given his attention to special subjects, as geography, history, algebra, or mensuration, which comparatively few care to do. The number of candidates examined and passed by me was as follows :—

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Total.
Examined for - -	31	89	127	247
Passed for - -	12	53	88	153
Percentage passed -	38	59	63	62
Total rejected - -				94

I have not attempted to recommend for certificates any men who did not specially present themselves for examination; the inspection of a crowded school not affording opportunity for the strict examination prescribed in view to awarding certificates.

In one regiment I heard that the candidates were generally dissatisfied with the character of the questions set, and thought they had not a fair chance. I must say I have always endeavoured to make the questions testing ones, and that I have expected them to be worked independently and correctly; but I have never willingly set a "catch" question. I forward a set of questions of the character of those set by me, and should be very glad to be informed if they are such as would be approved by the Council.

Of the schools not inspected, four only have brought forward candidates for certificates since the promulgation in January last of the order for the questions to be set in this office; and I am not in possession of returns of certificates granted by boards of officers previously. The numbers examined and passed are as below given :—

School of	Candidates for			Total Candidates.	Passed for			Total passed.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.		1st.	2nd.	3d.	
7th Hussars -	13	7	2	22	9	5	1	15
1/11th Regt. -	3	12	12	27	2	9	10	21
1/23rd " -	4	13	4	21	2	3	—	5
Roy. Artillery, Umballa -	—	9	1	10	—	4	1	5
	20	41	19	80	13	21	12	46

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Half-yearly examinations.

10. I regret to say that in several instances the half-yearly examinations have not been regularly held, in some cases through the neglect or ignorance of schoolmasters or acting schoolmasters. My special attention will be given in future to this point. For the above reason I have been unable to record progress in all cases.

I think yearly examinations would be preferable to half-yearly, in this country, where the instruction is so liable to be broken in upon by long marches, formation of cholera camps, &c., and where the hot season is so unfavourable to the attendance of the children, and the cold (drill) season to that of the adults. If the period immediately preceding the Christmas vacation were fixed upon for the examination (or in event of a regiment marching, the latest opportunity antecedent to the march), the inspecting officer, presuming the proposed increase to the inspecting staff be carried into effect, would generally be able to arrange to visit each school within two or two and a half months before or after Christmas, and thus the schoolmaster's preliminary examination would be nearly always coincidental with the yearly examination,* and the one would suffice for the whole year.

Special classes.

Special classes existed in 11 of the schools inspected by me, having an average number of 27 on the roll, with an average daily attendance of 16 scholars. The largest is that of the 1st battalion, 11th regiment, numbering 77, with an average daily attendance of 54 scholars. This class I was unfortunately not able to inspect, the school being broken up on account of cholera, but as it has been already specially noticed by the Council of Military Education, the omission is of less consequence. The 2/12th, 36th, 37th, 91st, and latterly the 101st regiment have also considerable and successful special classes, but that of 36th regiment is mainly used for the purpose of qualifying lance corporals for their duties. Amongst the schools not inspected 12 special classes exist, with an average number on their rolls of 22½, and daily attendance of 14½. There is, I believe, a growing feeling in favour of these classes amongst commanding officers.

Children's schools.

11. Regarding the children's schools I have little to remark. The attendance at them is generally very good, but the attainments of the children are much diminished, and their progress retarded, by the climate, which admits of comparatively little instruction during the summer months.

Of 366 children examined (77 per cent. of the whole number on the roll), I found in,

Reading	26 per cent.	in the standards A. and B.
	17 ,,	below lowest standard.
Dictation	15 ,,	in two upper standards.
	42 ,,	below lowest standards.
Arithmetic	7·6 per cent.	in the two upper standards.
	18·8 ,,	in standards C. and D. (compound rules).
	56 ,,	below the lowest standard.

In only three schools that I visited is the arrangement carried out of having the grown girls as well as infants taught by the schoolmistress; in one of these there is no schoolmaster for the children; and in one I was obliged to recommend that the girls should be removed to the schoolmaster's school. The girls are generally equal to the boys in reading and spelling, but much behind them in arithmetic.

Infant schools.

I am not altogether satisfied with the state of the infant schools. Little is taught in them beyond reading and writing, with a little practice in counting and learning tables. Some lessons on objects,

* *Vide* paragraph 5, App. VI. No. 1. to 2d Report of Council of Military Education, page 66.

natural history and scripture are occasionally given, but I cannot say the results are very appreciable. I consider the rooms allotted for the infant schools are little suited for the purpose, that in the Fort at Calcutta being the only one fitted with a gallery, the others being for the most part either a portion of the general school, without special arrangements, or small side rooms without fittings of any kind. It seems very desirable that in the barracks of each regiment an apartment of sufficient size should be permanently set aside for the infant and industrial school, and fitted with a gallery.

In some infant schools I have found the infants writing or attempting to write in copy-books, and have drawn the attention of the school-mistresses to the instructions of the Council* on this point. I have not, however, supposed the prohibition to extend to the formation of letters on slates, which seems a very useful aid to the instruction in reading; and as the infant schools are conducted in this Presidency could not be discontinued without much time being left unemployed by the infants. I generally find the infants to take great delight in writing on slates, and in one or two schools have seen infants of under seven years able to write on slates almost any easy sentence they can read, an acquisition which gives them great advantage on entering the master's school. As these have never attempted to handle a pen, they cannot I apprehend have acquired any bad habits to hinder the instruction in the use of that implement.

Industrial schools.

13. The industrial schools are generally well conducted and successful. I think it would be a great improvement on the present plan of granting a money allowance for each child attending the industrial schools, if a depôt were formed in Calcutta (say in connection with the depôt for books in the Military Store Keeper's office) for materials used in these schools, and regiments were allowed to indent on such depôt for materials according to an authorized scale. At present materials are purchased in up-country stations at great disadvantage, and there is not the check which is desirable upon the outlay, or expenditure of the materials. This suggestion is based upon a similar one made by J. P. Sargeaunt, Esq., assistant inspector for North Britain, but the subject has long occupied my thoughts. Some years ago I tried the plan of entering into a contract with Calcutta tradesmen to supply the articles required for industrial schools at fixed rates, and found commanding officers very ready to avail themselves of the arrangement; but the plan failed because the European tradesmen charged too high for the articles, and the native tradesmen failed to adhere to their contracts. If the materials were purchased in England at wholesale prices, and kept in store at Calcutta, I feel sure that the arrangement would be a very advantageous one.

Pupil teachers.

14. I would beg to draw special attention to the fact, that the system of having pupil teachers to assist in the infant and industrial schools on a graduated rate of salary according to length of service, has not yet been introduced into this country. Monitresses only are allowed on the uniform low rate of pay of Rs. 5½ per month, which offers no inducement to these persons to improve themselves, or stay in the school after they are qualified for their duties. In one large infant school I found three monitresses, all recently appointed, very partially qualified, and apparently without much interest in their work. If only on this ground, it is most desirable that the British army school regulations should speedily be made applicable to India.

School assistants.

15. I also beg to draw attention to the recommendation of Colonel Hood, commanding 58th Regiment (contained in the report on the

* *Vide* 4th Report of Council of Military Education, page xxix.

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No. 15.

school of that corps) in regard to soldier assistants being allowed supernumerary rank, with pay, according to the length and efficiency of their service in the school, an arrangement which would assuredly secure an efficient class of soldier assistants.

Conduct—schoolmasters and schoolmistresses.

16. I have had no complaints during my tour regarding the conduct or efficiency of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. The majority indeed seem to give the utmost satisfaction in the discharge of their duties.

Lectures.

17. I can only report two lectures as having been given during the past year; these by Schoolmaster Mills, 55th regiment, the opportunity for delivering which is due to the liberality of Colonel Hume commanding that corps. No reports regarding the circulation of magic lanterns through the stations of this Presidency come to my office, and I am therefore unable to afford further information.

Reading and recreation rooms.

18. The reading and recreation rooms are so entirely under regimental management that I have not thought it necessary to report regarding each separately; but I have embraced in a return for the information of the Council the leading particulars regarding them. In two stations, Calcutta and Dum Dum, are most admirable soldiers' institutes, supported partly by subscriptions from members and partly by public contributions, and affording the soldiers subscribing to them ample material for rational enjoyment and improvement.

Assistant Superintendent of Army Schools.

19. The routine duties of my office were conducted during my absence in a very careful and efficient manner by Mr. S. Purdon, (temporary) Assistant Superintendent of Army Schools, whom I would beg specially to recommend to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Council of Military Education in any future arrangements that may be made for the conduct of the army schools in this Presidency.

School materials.

20. I am glad to say that I am no longer compelled to report the great want of school materials, which I have for some years had to remark upon. The schools are now very fairly supplied with the necessary materials. There are still a few deficiencies, chiefly in the infant schools, but on receipt of the reserve stock applied for in January last, I shall be able to supply all pressing wants.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. W. Dunn, Captain,
Superintendent of Army Schools, Bengal,
Assistant Inspector.

Appendix III.

App. III.

LE marking Degrees of Progress as shown by Examination Books in Adult Schools, from Superintending Schoolmasters' and Assistant Inspectors' Reports, 1867.

Regiments.	Dictation.				Writing.				Arithmetic.			
	Number of Books examined.	Great Progress.	Progress.	Stationary.	Gone Back.	Number of Books examined.	Great Progress.	Progress.	Stationary.	Gone Back.	Number of Books examined.	Great Progress.	Progress.	Stationary.	Gone Back.
ife Guards - -	23	2	16	5	—	23	2	17	4	—	24	7	11	6	—
" - -	25	3	13	9	—	23	5	10	8	—	25	7	14	4	—
l Horse Guards -	19	2	9	8	—	14	2	4	8	—	12	1	2	9	—
ragoon Guards -	85	—	39	46	—	85	2	72	11	—	85	2	54	26	3
" -	13	2	8	2	1	13	2	8	2	1	13	2	8	2	1
" -	37	12	20	5	—	37	11	25	1	—	37	3	32	2	—
" -	17	—	12	5	—	17	2	12	3	—	17	—	9	8	—
ragoons - -	48	—	48	—	—	48	—	48	—	—	48	—	47	1	—
" - -	48	3	28	17	—	48	3	43	2	—	48	2	30	16	—
ussars - -	70	—	45	25	—	70	—	55	15	—	70	—	42	28	—
ancers - -	72	1	50	21	—	72	3	46	22	1	72	3	43	24	2
ragoons - -	30	3	16	11	—	30	4	11	12	3	30	2	12	15	1
ussars - -	23	—	17	6	—	23	—	17	6	—	23	—	18	5	—
ancers - -	59	—	46	13	—	59	—	53	6	—	59	—	56	3	—
Hussars - -	92	—	19	64	9	92	2	38	48	4	92	—	16	61	15
Lancers - -	60	7	53	—	—	67	3	63	1	—	67	9	57	1	—
Hussars - -	60	6	30	24	—	60	10	32	18	—	60	8	29	23	—
" - -	42	6	16	17	3	42	5	30	6	1	42	14	19	8	1
" - -	15	2	8	5	—	16	2	8	6	—	16	—	8	8	—
Lancers - -	15	—	7	8	—	16	—	11	5	—	17	1	11	5	—
ary Train—															
ldershot - -	35	—	27	8	—	35	—	33	2	—	35	1	27	6	1
Woolwich - -	95	—	26	63	6	96	—	49	47	—	93	—	34	53	6
adier Guards—															
st Battalion -	97	4	48	45	—	97	8	56	33	—	99	3	42	53	1
nd " -	58	—	20	35	3	55	1	22	28	4	60	2	35	22	1
rd " -	58	1	29	28	—	58	4	32	17	—	57	3	29	25	—
tream Guards—															
st Battalion -	50	1	14	33	2	50	1	27	18	4	50	—	15	34	1
nd " -	198	2	101	95	—	293	10	143	139	1	235	25	102	107	1
Fusilier Guards															
st Battalion -	41	1	27	13	—	39	4	24	11	—	48	6	22	20	—
nd " -	74	9	26	37	2	69	13	28	27	1	74	4	29	35	6
oot, 2nd Batt. -	8	1	5	1	1	8	1	6	—	1	8	1	5	1	1
" 2nd " -	67	—	37	30	—	67	1	54	12	—	67	2	35	29	1
" 1st " -	17	—	12	5	—	17	—	15	2	—	17	—	13	4	—
" 2nd " -	113	12	58	43	—	113	15	63	35	—	113	17	71	25	—
" 1st " -	130	—	19	111	—	130	6	70	52	2	130	4	31	94	1
" 2nd " -	29	—	12	16	1	29	—	14	14	1	29	4	19	6	—
" 1st " -	4	—	—	4	—	6	—	4	2	—	6	1	4	1	—
" 2nd " -	90	1	64	25	—	90	6	65	16	3	90	9	60	21	—
" 1st " -	60	2	30	25	3	60	6	27	27	—	60	5	31	23	1
" 2nd " -	71	—	5	65	1	71	—	8	63	—	71	6	61	4	—
" 2nd " -	64	10	38	16	—	64	—	64	—	—	64	5	40	19	—
" 1st " -	241	31	82	124	4	241	28	123	88	2	241	34	93	112	2
" 1st " -	49	—	31	18	—	49	—	37	11	1	49	—	40	7	2
" 2nd " -	211	16	61	128	6	211	18	56	133	4	211	20	87	104	—
" 1st " -	58	—	40	18	—	58	1	46	11	—	58	8	37	13	—
" 1st " -	15	—	7	7	1	15	—	5	10	—	15	—	4	10	1
" 1st " -	33	1	22	8	2	33	2	25	6	—	33	—	22	11	—
" 2nd " -	40	1	21	18	—	40	2	33	5	—	40	7	28	5	—

App. III.

Regiments.	Dictation. Books Number of examined.	Dictation. Great Progress.	Dictation. Progress.	Dictation. Stationary.	Dictation. Gone Back.	Writing. Books Number of examined.	Writing. Great Progress.	Writing. Progress.	Writing. Stationary.	Writing. Gone Back.	Arithmetic. Books Number of examined.	Arithmetic. Great Progress.	Arithmetic. Progress.	Arithmetic. Stationary.
23rd Foot, 2nd Batt. -	132	25	29	78	—	132	22	33	77	—	132	26	25	81
24th „ 1st „ -	58	3	42	13	—	58	4	42	12	—	58	1	48	9
25th „ 1st „ -	72	1	26	41	4	77	2	36	39	—	78	1	26	36
27th Foot - - -	27	1	24	2	—	27	—	13	13	1	27	2	17	8
28th „ - - -	111	6	39	57	9	111	3	62	45	1	111	6	39	31
29th „ - - -	72	—	30	42	—	72	—	29	43	—	72	2	36	34
30th „ - - -	101	13	46	42	—	101	16	49	36	—	101	19	52	30
31st „ - - -	11	—	10	1	—	32	—	20	12	—	32	2	18	12
32nd „ - - -	96	22	69	5	—	96	20	70	6	—	96	19	67	10
36th „ - - -	49	—	41	8	—	49	—	36	12	1	49	1	30	15
37th „ - - -	18	3	10	5	—	18	4	12	2	—	18	6	11	1
39th „ - - -	54	7	40	7	—	63	7	51	5	—	61	6	46	9
40th „ - - -	57	1	26	30	—	57	1	19	37	—	57	1	42	14
43rd „ - - -	33	—	21	12	—	33	—	29	4	—	33	—	29	4
44th „ - - -	123	—	33	86	4	123	1	33	87	2	123	6	65	51
46th „ - - -	53	6	42	4	1	53	5	37	10	1	53	7	30	14
48th „ - - -	127	15	92	20	—	149	27	101	21	—	149	29	95	24
51st „ - - -	107	—	41	66	—	107	—	51	53	3	107	3	51	53
52nd „ - - -	58	—	19	39	—	58	—	45	13	—	58	—	54	4
53rd „ - - -	130	8	72	50	—	130	10	84	35	1	130	19	75	32
54th „ - - -	127	3	64	60	—	127	1	87	39	—	127	9	64	54
55th „ - - -	53	—	47	6	—	55	1	41	13	—	52	2	43	6
59th „ - - -	91	3	50	32	6	178	8	123	46	1	92	6	42	31
60th Rifles, 4th Batt. -	64	5	37	22	—	64	8	44	12	—	64	13	44	7
62nd Foot - - -	33	—	28	5	—	33	—	28	5	—	33	1	23	8
63rd „ - - -	63	2	30	31	—	67	3	48	16	—	67	3	36	28
64th „ - - -	72	7	38	27	—	94	3	69	22	—	94	1	66	26
65th „ - - -	22	1	12	9	—	22	—	17	5	—	22	—	16	6
67th „ - - -	13	1	11	1	—	13	1	12	—	—	13	1	7	5
68th „ - - -	5	—	4	1	—	5	—	5	—	—	5	—	3	2
69th „ - - -	22	—	15	7	—	22	1	19	2	—	22	—	18	4
70th „ - - -	36	—	23	13	—	36	—	22	14	—	36	—	29	6
71st „ - - -	14	—	5	9	—	14	—	8	6	—	14	—	9	5
74th „ - - -	18	—	9	9	—	18	1	13	4	—	18	—	11	6
75th „ - - -	50	—	12	36	2	50	—	16	34	—	50	—	12	30
78th „ - - -	378	11	157	210	—	378	20	270	88	—	378	42	208	117
80th „ - - -	152	—	10	142	—	152	—	5	147	—	152	—	14	138
81st „ - - -	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	3	—
83rd „ - - -	62	2	32	20	8	62	2	32	20	8	62	1	32	21
84th „ - - -	100	—	9	88	3	100	1	17	82	—	100	—	9	88
85th „ - - -	89	1	6	72	10	89	—	30	56	3	89	—	9	73
86th „ - - -	125	16	34	71	4	125	22	30	70	3	125	24	30	63
87th „ - - -	132	20	37	75	—	132	22	40	70	—	132	10	29	93
89th „ - - -	68	1	52	15	—	68	—	58	10	—	68	—	57	11
91st „ - - -	47	—	30	17	—	47	—	32	15	—	47	2	34	10
92nd „ - - -	128	37	52	36	3	128	27	87	14	—	128	54	37	32
97th „ - - -	138	3	34	101	—	138	7	49	82	—	138	4	40	94
98th „ - - -	64	3	29	32	—	64	11	45	8	—	64	4	47	13
100th „ - - -	83	16	3	64	—	83	14	5	64	—	83	16	3	64
101st „ - - -	45	—	37	8	—	45	1	32	12	—	45	5	33	7
104th „ - - -	51	—	29	22	—	51	1	33	16	1	51	3	39	9
105th „ - - -	51	3	43	5	—	51	2	46	3	—	49	5	41	3
107th „ - - -	25	—	15	10	—	30	1	23	6	—	24	1	17	4
Rifle Brigade—														
1st Battalion -	141	21	50	69	1	141	11	72	57	1	141	18	57	66
2nd „ - -	73	3	53	15	2	73	—	31	34	8	73	5	55	13
4th „ - -	122	25	34	63	—	122	23	34	65	—	122	25	25	72
Royal Canadian Rifles—														
Kingston - -	89	8	53	28	—	89	3	49	37	—	89	5	46	38
St. Johns - -	7	—	7	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	7	—	7	—
Cavalry Depôt - -	70	2	18	44	5	67	3	32	32	—	69	2	37	30
1st Depôt Battalion -	138	7	68	43	—	136	9	87	40	—	139	20	87	32
2nd „ -	98	—	44	54	—	118	1	57	60	—	124	13	72	39
3rd „ -	110	—	18	90	2	115	1	40	73	1	115	2	53	58
4th „ -	58	8	27	23	—	59	8	34	16	1	60	6	34	20
5th „ -	118	9	41	68	—	118	9	61	48	—	118	15	49	54

Regiments.	Dictation.					Writing.					Arithmetic.			
	Books Number of examined.	Great Progress.	Progress.	Stationary.	Gone Back.	Books Number of examined.	Great Progress.	Progress.	Stationary.	Gone Back.	Books Number of examined.	Great Progress.	Progress.	Stationary.	Gone Back.
Depôt Battalion -	42	1	12	28	1	49	2	27	18	2	50	3	23	23	1
,, -	163	12	52	96	3	163	7	62	93	1	163	7	51	103	2
,, -	60	—	26	33	1	60	2	23	34	1	60	1	23	36	—
,, -	60	—	6	54	—	60	—	5	55	—	60	—	5	52	3
h ,, -	44	—	24	20	—	44	1	32	11	—	44	8	27	9	—
h ,, -	332	8	109	215	—	332	11	179	141	1	332	12	121	196	3
h ,, -	314	2	87	224	1	314	—	75	238	1	314	20	171	118	5
h ,, -	248	8	39	201	—	248	9	31	208	—	248	9	32	205	2
h ,, -	159	6	21	132	—	115	6	19	85	1	71	5	14	51	1
h ,, -	170	27	96	46	1	170	24	122	24	—	170	36	69	64	1
nmissariat Staff 'orps—															
Aldershot - -	32	—	18	13	1	32	—	24	8	—	32	—	24	8	—
Netley - -	22	2	8	12	—	22	3	12	7	—	22	8	7	7	—
ıvalescent Depôt—															
Kussowlie - -	15	1	7	7	—	15	1	11	3	—	15	2	8	5	—
yal Horse Artillery—															
Benares - -	17	—	9	8	—	19	—	11	8	—	19	—	10	9	—
Maidstone - -	49	1	24	24	—	76	1	32	43	—	50	—	40	3	7
Woolwich - -	64	4	35	25	2	64	—	50	14	—	64	5	43	15	1
yal Artillery—															
1st Brigade - -	32	—	30	2	—	32	—	29	3	—	32	—	31	1	—
4th ,, —															
London, C.W. -	19	1	8	10	—	19	—	12	7	—	19	—	15	4	—
Toronto - -	42	15	24	3	—	42	13	25	4	—	42	17	23	2	—
5th Brigade -	64	6	21	33	4	68	6	52	10	—	66	9	30	31	—
6th ,, -	64	9	27	28	—	64	12	31	21	—	64	9	30	25	—
7th ,, -	89	7	58	24	—	122	10	75	37	—	122	10	81	30	1
9th ,, -	65	—	32	33	—	65	—	47	18	—	65	6	45	14	—
10th ,, —															
Kingston - -	44	7	23	14	—	44	6	23	15	—	44	6	22	16	—
Montreal - -	46	6	9	31	—	46	8	10	28	—	46	10	8	28	—
Quebec - -	137	5	33	99	—	137	5	47	85	—	137	5	29	103	—
St.Helen'sIsland	29	—	2	27	—	29	—	7	22	—	29	—	9	20	—
11th Brigade -	39	—	13	24	2	41	1	20	20	—	41	2	27	11	1
12th ,, -	148	25	32	101	—	148	17	43	88	—	148	19	22	107	—
13th ,, -	83	3	48	32	—	83	1	56	26	—	83	8	51	23	1
15th ,, -	40	2	31	7	—	40	—	35	5	—	40	—	32	8	—
16th ,, —															
Head Quarters -	10	—	3	7	—	10	—	4	6	—	10	—	3	7	—
F. Battery -	16	1	8	7	—	16	1	8	7	—	16	—	7	9	—
pôt Brigade—															
1st Division - -	21	1	8	12	—	16	4	7	5	—	24	3	13	8	—
2nd ,, - -	51	10	31	5	5	51	—	41	8	2	51	14	27	7	3
3rd ,, - -	17	—	4	13	—	17	—	9	8	—	23	—	13	10	—
yal Artillery—															
Aldershot - -	113	3	77	33	—	113	—	96	17	—	113	5	99	9	—
Dublin - -	20	1	16	3	—	24	1	19	3	1	24	2	19	3	—
Hilsea - -	41	7	18	6	—	47	6	31	10	—	47	13	20	13	1
Leith Fort - -	28	7	16	5	—	28	—	13	15	—	28	—	7	18	3
Maker Heights -	9	—	3	6	—	9	1	8	—	—	9	—	5	4	—
yal Engineers—															
Aldershot - -	9	—	6	2	1	9	—	9	—	—	9	1		1	—
Chatham - -	8	1	6	1	—	8	2	5	1	—	8	2	4	2	—
Gibraltar - -	19	—	6	9	4	19	—	6	13	—	19	—	7	9	3

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No. 1.

Appendix IV.—No. 1.

Certificates in possession of the several Corps, 31st March 1868.

Regiment.	Station.	Number of Certificates in possession of Non-commissioned Officers and Men.			
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
1st Life Guards -	London - - -	—	33	19	52
2nd „ -	Windsor - - -	1	7	28	36
1st Dragoon Guards -	Aldershot - -	—	1	—	1
3rd „ -	India - - -	—	4	4	8
4th „ -	Aldershot - -	—	23	22	45
5th „ -	Colchester - -	2	2	14	18
6th „ -	Dublin - - -	59	115	77	251
7th „ -	Shorncliffe - -	—	5	16	21
1st Dragoons - -	Longford - -	—	11	35	46
3rd Hussars - -	Hounslow - -	3	11	22	36
5th Lancers - -	India - - -	—	41	4	45
6th Dragoons - -	York - - -	1	—	—	1
7th Hussars - -	India - - -	7	3	—	10
8th „ - -	Manchester - -	—	—	6	6
10th „ - -	Newbridge - -	—	—	8	8
12th Lancers - -	Dublin - - -	3	16	21	40
13th Hussars - -	Canada - - -	—	3	16	19
15th „ - -	Norwich - - -	—	—	6	6
16th Lancers - -	India - - -	7	8	—	15
17th „ - -	Brighton - - -	—	—	3	3
Military Train - -	Aldershot - -	—	1	2	3
1st Batt. Gren. Guards	Windsor - - -	1	16	40	57
3rd „ „ -	London - - -	3	9	37	49
2nd „ Coldst. Grds.	Dublin - - -	—	—	4	4
1st „ S. F. Guards	London - - -	—	2	9	11
2nd Batt. 3rd Foot -	Dublin - - -	4	93	81	178
1st „ 4th „ -	Abyssinia - -	9	58	210	277
2nd „ 4th „ -	Nova Scotia - -	4	6	17	27
1st „ 5th „ -	India - - -	4	7	—	11
2nd „ 5th „ -	Dover - - -	24	10	83	117
1st „ 7th „ -	India - - -	1	1	23	25
2nd „ 7th „ -	Bury - - -	1	2	2	5
1st „ 8th „ -	Malta - - -	3	11	9	23
2nd „ 8th „ -	Malta - - -	7	60	119	186
1st „ 9th „ -	Cape - - -	6	4	1	11
1st „ 10th „ -	Cape - - -	1	15	9	25
2nd „ 11th „ -	Cape - - -	12	45	66	123

Regiment.	Station.	Number of Certificates in possession of Non-commissioned Officers and Men.			
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
1st Batt. 12th Foot -	Devonport - -	1	1	3	5
2nd „ 12th „ -	India - - -	4	16	26	46
1st „ 13th „ -	Gibraltar - - -	1	1	5	7
2nd „ 13th „ -	Portland - - -	3	13	50	66
1st „ 15th „ -	New Brunswick -	—	6	4	10
2nd „ 15th „ -	Gibraltar - - -	11	16	17	44
1st „ 16th „ -	Canada - - -	3	21	31	55
2nd „ 16th „ -	Barbadoes - -	8	27	39	74
1st „ 17th „ -	Kilkenny - - -	—	18	19	37
2nd „ 17th „ -	Canada - - -	2	44	80	126
2nd „ 18th „ -	New Zealand - -	—	—	7	7
2nd „ 19th „ -	India - - -	1	5	8	14
1st „ 20th „ -	Devonport - -	—	—	13	13
2nd „ 20th „ -	Natal - - -	18	69	81	168
1st „ 21st „ -	Enniskillen - -	5	—	—	5
2nd „ 21st „ -	India - - -	4	91	116	211
1st „ 22nd „ -	New Brunswick -	—	39	65	104
2nd „ 22nd „ -	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	5	41	103	149
1st „ 23rd „ -	India - - -	3	6	7	16
2nd „ 23rd „ -	Newport - - -	2	1	21	24
1st „ 24th „ -	Malta - - -	—	40	99	139
2nd „ 24th „ -	Burmah - - -	3	12	36	51
1st „ 25th „ -	Glasgow - - -	3	2	5	10
26th Foot - -	India - - -	13	59	111	183
27th „ - -	Dover - - -	11	15	6	32
28th „ - -	Belfast - - -	1	—	1	2
29th „ - -	Canada - - -	1	1	5	7
30th „ - -	Canada - - -	4	6	7	17
31st „ - -	Malta - - -	1	5	1	7
32nd „ - -	Mauritius - -	5	13	—	18
33rd „ - -	India - - -	6	53	63	122
36th „ - -	India - - -	9	—	3	12
38th „ - -	India - - -	1	13	124	138
39th „ - -	Dublin - - -	12	5	26	43
40th „ - -	Aldershot - -	1	2	21	24
42nd „ - -	Stirling - - -	12	65	5	82
43rd „ - -	Aldershot - -	4	4	12	20
47th „ - -	Nova Scotia - -	13	23	41	77
48th „ - -	Fermoy - - -	10	44	46	100
49th „ - -	India - - -	3	14	6	23
51st „ - -	Aldershot - -	3	—	11	14
52nd „ - -	Limerick - -	—	—	8	8
53rd „ - -	Canada - - -	1	3	16	20
55th „ - -	India - - -	1	10	6	17
57th „ - -	Aldershot - -	1	2	—	3
58th „ - -	India - - -	5	6	7	18
59th „ - -	Ceylon - - -	6	16	29	51
1st Batt. 60th Rifles -	Canada - - -	7	12	65	84
3rd „ 60th „ -	India - - -	16	—	—	16
4th „ 60th „ -	Canada - - -	2	15	8	25
62nd Foot - -	Buttevant - -	—	—	16	16

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No. 1.

Regiment.	Station.	Number of Certificates in possession of Non-commissioned Officers and Men.			
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
63rd Foot - -	Dublin - - -	—	12	13	25
64th „ - -	Malta - - -	1	—	2	3
65th „ - -	Kinsale - - -	—	4	4	8
66th „ - -	Jersey - - -	—	2	7	9
68th „ - -	Aldershot - -	—	—	8	8
69th „ - -	Canada - - -	—	—	13	13
71st „ - -	Fermoy - - -	—	27	21	48
72nd „ - -	Dublin - - -	6	34	39	79
73rd „ - -	China - - -	—	—	15	15
74th „ - -	Dublin - - -	3	5	2	10
76th „ - -	India - - -	24	—	—	24
78th „ - -	Canada - - -	9	34	25	68
79th „ - -	India - - -	5	8	8	21
80th „ - -	Aldershot - -	—	11	8	19
81st „ - -	Cork - - -	—	6	27	33
83rd „ - -	Gibraltar - -	—	—	4	4
84th „ - -	Jamaica - - -	—	2	18	20
85th „ - -	Curragh - - -	2	2	4	8
86th „ - -	Mauritius - -	1	11	5	17
87th „ - -	Gibraltar - -	13	29	51	93
89th „ - -	Dublin - - -	1	4	18	23
90th „ - -	India - - -	1	4	44	49
92nd „ - -	Curragh - - -	19	47	36	102
94th „ - -	Dover - - -	—	2	8	10
95th „ - -	India - - -	9	38	46	93
98th „ - -	Portsmouth - -	—	—	3	3
99th „ - -	Cape - - -	1	2	1	4
102nd „ - -	India - - -	27	64	48	139
103rd „ - -	India - - -	7	86	35	128
105th „ - -	India - - -	1	7	71	79
106th „ - -	India - - -	8	47	103	158
1st Batt. Rifle Brigade	Canada - - -	1	42	17	60
2nd „ „ -	Devonport - -	1	—	—	1
4th „ „ -	Weedon - - -	3	5	1	9
Ceylon Rifles - -	Ceylon - - -	—	55	140	195
Cape Rifles - -	Cape - - -	—	—	19	19
1st Depôt Battalion -	Chatham - - -	19	54	100	173
2nd „ „ -	Chatham - - -	1	19	34	54
3rd „ „ -	Chatham - - -	—	—	1	1
4th „ „ -	Colchester - -	—	—	2	2
5th „ „ -	Parkhurst - -	6	5	5	16
6th „ „ -	Walmer - - -	—	2	8	10
7th „ „ -	Winchester - -	3	—	9	12
9th „ „ -	Preston - - -	4	7	10	21
10th „ „ -	Shorncliffe - -	—	8	11	19
11th „ „ -	Gosport - - -	3	2	2	7
12th „ „ -	Shorncliffe - -	—	2	10	12
13th „ „ -	Pembroke - -	3	4	1	8
14th „ „ -	Sheffield - - -	5	23	6	34
15th „ „ -	Aberdeen - -	2	11	25	38

Regiment.	Station.	Number of Certificates in possession of Non-commissioned Officers and Men.			
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
A. Brigade R. H. Art^y	India - - -	—	—	3	3
B. „ „ -	Woolwich - -	—	6	6	12
C. „ „ -	Aldershot - -	1	—	6	7
E. „ „ -	India - - -	2	21	21	44
F. „ „ -	India - - -	—	3	2	5
1st Brigade R. Artillery	Halifax, N.S. - -	18	—	—	18
3rd „ „ -	Canada - - -	16	32	21	69
4th „ „ -	Canada - - -	4	17	11	32
6th „ „ -	Portsmouth - -	14	10	18	42
7th „ „ -	Plymouth - -	9	60	46	115
9th „ „ -	Dublin - - -	4	50	79	133
10th „ „ -	Malta - - -	3	2	—	5
11th „ „ -	Shorncliffe - -	4	24	5	33
13th „ „ -	Dover - - -	2	29	93	124
14th „ „ -	India - - -	—	1	—	1
15th „ „ -	Gibraltar - -	5	4	1	10
17th „ „ -	Woolwich - -	—	3	5	8
22nd „ „ -	India - - -	3	9	10	22
Royal Artillery - -	Meean Meer - -	2	—	5	6
„ „ - -	Lucknow - - -	3	14	14	31
Depôt Brigade R. Art^y	Woolwich - -	5	1	4	10
Royal Engineers -	Chatham - - -	—	1	29	30
„ „ - -	Camden Fort - -	—	—	11	11

App. IV.
No. 2.

Appendix IV.—No. 2.

ROYAL SCOTS GREYS.

Qualifications for Promotion.

Extract from Regimental Orders, 17th April 1868.

From Private to Lance Corporal.—To read the second school book, to write an easy passage dictated from the same, and in arithmetic to work simple multiplication.

To full Corporal.—A third-class certificate, to read easy narratives, to write fairly an easy passage dictated from the same, and to work in arithmetic the four compound rules and reduction of money.

To Serjeant.—A second-class certificate. To read a book of moderate difficulty, to write fairly a passage dictated from the same, to understand the mode of keeping the mess book, ledger, and savings bank accounts, and to work questions in practice, simple proportion, and interest.

To Troop Serjeant Major.—A first-class certificate. To read fluently any book of ordinary difficulty, to write correctly a passage dictated from the same, to understand the mode of keeping the mess book, ledger, savings bank accounts, to work vulgar and decimal fractions and compound proportion, and to have a fair knowledge of general geography and of English history.

N.B. Instead of the two latter subjects, any two of the following subjects may be taken: Algebra, mensuration, plain trigonometry, practical geometry, fortification, drawing, surveying, or chemistry.

An examination for certificates will take place in the second month of each quarter.

App. IV.
No. 3.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 3.

26th Cameronians.

It having been found desirable that a new system of promotion be established in the regiment, the commanding officer requires all non-commissioned officers and privates, who may be desirous of promotion, to acquaint themselves with the following rules and regulations, which, while they improve the professional and educational status of the regiment, offer promotion to all persevering and industrious candidates.

Regulations of the Scheme of Promotion aud Education in the 26th Cameronians.

1. Promotion in the ranks will depend upon conduct and character, efficiency in drill and regimental duty, and education.

2. A first special class will be established in the regiment for the purpose of improving the educational status of such men as are considered likely to become efficient non-commissioned officers. The selection for this class will comprise recommendations from officers commanding companies, of such men only as are desirous of obtaining promotion, who have at least 18 months' service, and are 6 months clear of the regimental defaulters' book. Men thus recommended will invariably parade before the commanding officer in the orderly room for approval, after which they may be allowed to attend school until required for promotion.

3. The men forming this class will attend school four days in the week, and, as a general rule, be exempt from all regimental duties, with the exception of guards, general parades, and one commanding officer's parade weekly.

4. A second special class will also be established for the purpose of gradually educating all the men of the regiment up to a certain standard. To effect this officers commanding companies, selecting the best scholars first, wlll order the attendance at school of the regulated number of men until they obtain third-class certificates.

5. The men forming this class will attend school four days in the week, and, as a general rule, be exempt from all regimental duties, with the exception of guards, and one parade daily.

6. Special class men will mount the same number of guards as other men, provided that this number does not exceed one guard weekly. This duty will be performed on the regulated days, when there is no school for adults.

7. Special class men will be removed if considered unteachable, or for medical reasons if recommended by the officer in medical charge of the regiment.

8. From eligible certificated men, first special class men if there be any so qualified, all lance corporals will be selected.

9. When there is a vacancy for a lance corporal in a company and it has no eligible man in possession of a certificate, the first special class men of that company will be examined by the schoolmaster, and if the first on the list be in other respects eligible he will receive the promotion.

10. In order to be qualified for the rank of corporal a lance corporal must know his duty as orderly corporal, and be able to make out a correct duty state of his company. He must know the manual, platoon, and bayonet exercise, be able to command a guard, and have a fair knowledge of company drill. He must be in possession of a third-class school certificate, which comprises—

Reading :—Easy narratives and regimental orders.
Dictation :—From the same.
Arithmetic :—Four compound rules and reduction.

11. For promotion to the rank of sergeant a corporal must thoroughly understand his duty as orderly sergeant, and the interior economy of his company. He must be qualified to take command of his company in all the movements of company drill, must know his place as coverer in each battalion movement, and thoroughly understand the instruction of musketry, including all the cautions in position drill. He must also be in possession of a second-class school certificate, which comprises—

Reading :—Books of moderate difficulty and regimental orders.
Dictation :—From the same.
Arithmetic :—Practice, proportion, interest, and a thorough acquaintance with the mode of keeping a mess book, ledger, and savings' bank accounts.

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12. For promotion to the rank of a colour sergeant a sergeant should be in possession of a first-class school certificate, which comprises—

Reading :—Books of ordinary difficulty and regimental orders.
Dictation :—From the same.
Arithmetic :—Fractions and preceding rules.
Geography } A fair knowledge or these or other two subjects ac-
History } cording to the authorized syllabus.

13. Before a non-commissioned officer is promoted the adjutant will certify that he is practically qualified to discharge the duties required of him.

14. To afford candidates constant opportunities of obtaining educational certificates the schoolmaster will hold an examination on the first Monday of every month in the presence of an officer not below the rank of captain.

15. In order that those who fail at examinations may not be discouraged seniors who may pass after juniors will take their proper place among the successful but unpromoted candidates.

Shurlock Henning, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 26th Cameronians.

Camp, Belgaum,
6th December 1865.

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No. 4.

Appendix IV.—No. 4.

Special Classes in the Bombay Presidency.

(*Extracts from Lieutenant Jacob's Report.*)

Special Classes.

In order to enable me to give full information as to the working of the special class system in the regiments of this presidency, I called for a return from each corps showing the number of men who had attended the class during the nine months ending 31st December 1866, the progress they had made, and the number who had received promotion, and at the same time invited each commanding officer to give his opinion on the working of the scheme in his own corps. The information thus gathered, together with the result of my examination of each class, I will now lay before you. I would first remark, however, that many of these, though termed special classes, are not formed in accordance with the system proposed by the Council, and their only speciality consists in their attending somewhat more regularly than the ordinary classes.

E. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

The number of men on the roll of the special class on 1st April 1866 was 12. From that time up to the end of the year 9 more joined. During the year 14 left the class. None of those who left had received any promotion. The attendance of these men had not been regular. All of them, however, had improved very much, and although the attainments of all on joining were very low, when they left 4 were said to have been qualified for a first, 4 for a second, and 5 for a third class certificate. The commanding officer offered no remarks upon the system.

When I examined the class in October 1866 nine men were present. They read pretty well, and most of them could work addition of decimals, interest, and compound proportion. They also knew a very little geography. None of these could have reached the standard required for a first-class certificate.

Head Quarters, 14th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

The special class in this school was formed on the 22d May 1866. Two bombardiers, a gunner, and a driver joined it. One bombardier left the class on the 14th November to act as barrack-sergeant and is now battery schoolmaster. He has been promoted to corporal. The other returned to duty at his own request on the 4th July. The gunner was appointed assistant master on the 11th May, and the driver was promoted to acting bombardier on the 30th November when the course terminated. One sergeant and six men joined on 13th December and were in the class at the end of the year. Colonel Domville's remarks were as follows: "The best results may be hoped for by the establishment of these "special classes, more particularly if the hopes of employment of the "men attending them in the Government departments are fulfilled."

When I examined the class in January 1867 only 4 men were present. They did not read well, had no knowledge of grammar, could work compound rules of arithmetic, and wrote fairly from dictation.

Head Quarters, 18th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

A special class was formed in this Brigade on the 1st April 1866, and consisted of 7 non-commissioned officers and 6 men, but owing to the very heavy duty which fell to the men the class was closed on the 30th June. Of course during this very short period no material progress could be expected, but out of the 7 non-commissioned officers 2 have been transferred to the Ordnance Department, and 2 of them have been promoted. One of the gunners also has received promotion. When the annual drafts of men arrived the class was revived on the 1st January 1867, and was composed entirely of gunners and drivers. "At first the "number of candidates offering themselves was very great, but when it "was given out that men who joined would only be exempted from "fatigues, instead of fatigues, ordinary drill, and stables, the numbers "decreased, and a class of 8 was formed, the strength at which it now "stands."

The commanding officer's opinion of the system is as follows: "I "cannot speak too highly of this system of instruction; it causes emu-"lation, and shows the men the necessity of education, without which "advancement is unattainable."

Royal Artillery, Aden.

A special class exists in the Artillery School at Aden, but the commanding officer reports on it as follows: "Owing to the change of "quarters between the batteries every two months from cantonments to "Steamer Point and back, and the fact of there being no schoolmaster "at the latter locality, the progress of the men has not been satisfactory." The class appears to have consisted of 1 corporal and 6 men. The corporal has been promoted to sergeant, one gunner to bombardier, and one to acting bombardier.

Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons.

On the 1st April there were in the special class of this corps 18 non-commissioned officers and 5 men, and 3 of the former and 9 of the

latter joined during the year. Seven non-commissioned officers left the class during the same period, two having been invalided, four reduced, and one appointed sergeant cook. The promotion given to members of the class was as follows:—

4 privates	promoted to	lance corporals.
5 lance corporals	,,	corporals.
7 corporals	,,	lance sergeants.
2 lance sergeants	,,	sergeants.

The commanding officer says, "I am of opinion that the class has "been most beneficial to the regiment, and Schoolmaster Spong has given "the men every encouragement to improve themselves." I inspected the class in March 1867, there were 24 present. They had not taken up anything beyond arithmetic, reading, and writing. They were attending 2 hours a day. The 1st class wrote well from dictation, read very well, and could work reduction of money, and simple interest. The 2nd and 3rd classes read tolerably and could work a little arithmetic.

1st Battalion, 4th King's own Royal Regiment.

In the special class of this regiment there were 19 men on the 1st April. Up to July, 25 men had joined. Four left in April and May, and in July 18 more were removed from the class as unfit for it. The class was then re-formed and continued until November, when the change of detachments again caused it to be dissolved. During those eight months eight men of the class received promotion, and one was appointed a clerk in the Pay Office.

Colonel Wilby remarked thus, "The attendants at the special class "have shown interest in their studies, and have generally made good "progress, and I consider its working up to the present time has been "satisfactory."

I examined the class in November 1866. It consisted of 3 divisions. The two lower divisions were composed of men of good conduct and likely to be promoted, but of low educational attainments. None of them could read well, some hardly at all. They could work a little arithmetic. There were only 4 men in the 1st division, and it had consequently been amalgamated with the first of the ordinary classes. Their powers of writing from dictation and of working arithmetic were very small, but they read well and thoroughly understood the theory of tides, rain, wind, &c., and a few of them knew the parts of speech.

Her Majesty's 26th Cameronians.

There are in this regiment two special classes, each having a different object. What these objects are will be found fully detailed in Appendix B.

The number of men in the 1st special class during the last nine months of 1866 was 36, all of whom appear to have left it. The promotion given was as follows:—

Promoted to	staff sergeant -	- 1
,,	sergeant -	- 2
,,	corporal -	- 3
,,	lance corporals	- 15
		21

Regarding this class Colonel Henning writes, "I consider the working "of the special class system in the Cameronians excellent, but I attribute "this entirely to my scheme of promotion and education, according to

"which promotion is dependent to a certain extent on education. "Previous to the organization of this scheme the special class system "was a decided failure in the regiment."

The number of men in the 2d special class during the same period was 37. Thirty of these left for the following reasons:

On account of promotion - - -	9
After receiving 3rd class certificates - -	6
Transferred to 1st special class - -	15
	30

The commanding officer's remarks on this class are as follows, "In "my opinion the 2d special class system as carried on in my regiment "is the only way of effectually educating the mass up to a certain standard, "while it acts as a constant 'feeder' to the 1st special class."

I examined these two classes in December 1867, the result was as follows:

1st and 2nd divisions. 8 men (only 1 of 1st division). These men read pretty well, but it was unfortunate that the first division was not more strongly represented. Their knowledge of Indian history and of elementary geography was very good. Those of the 2nd division worked correctly 6⅞ of the 8 sums in arithmetic which were given, the man of the 1st division worked all that were given him. Their dictation papers were *very bad.*

3rd Division, 15 men.

This class read fairly, worked arithmetic well, and had begun to learn history and geography. Their dictation papers were also bad.

4th Division, 13 men.

The men of this division read from an easy book very creditably. Seven of them could neither read nor write when they joined the special class. They worked the four first rules of arithmetic very well.

5th Division, 9 men.

These 9 men read very fairly from the 2d book, a fact which redounds very much to their credit considering that on joining the special class four of them could not read at all, and three could only read a little.

6th Division, 10 men.

These men were learning to read. Some of them could write fairly on slates.

Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment.

The special class of this regiment was broken up on the 31st October 1866, and a new one formed in the following January after the regiment's arrival at Kurrachee. During the nine months previous to its being broken up 53 men joined the class, 21 of whom left prior to the 1st October. Of these 9 received promotion. The number of 2nd class school certificates awarded to the class was ten, and of the 3rd class fourteen. The attendance was not by any means regular. The total number of days on which they might have attended during the nine months was 167, yet the average was only 84 days, or half the number.

In Colonel Collings' opinion "the special class works very satis-"factorily."

The special classmen in this regiment were mixed up with the ordinary classes, and therefore the remarks which I made on the latter may be considered to apply to the former. The number of men shown in the ordinary classes is exclusive of the special class men.

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Her Majesty's 45th Regiment.

The results of the special class in this regiment during the last nine months of 1866 were as follows:

Number of men admitted to the class -	- 158
Number of men promoted - -	- 41
Average number on books monthly -	- 39
Average monthly attendance - -	- 25
,, daily ,, - -	- 28
Number who left the class - -	- 119

Colonel Parish writes, "With regard to the progress of the class the "schoolmaster's report is satisfactory. Seven men distinguished them-"selves and deserve great credit for their assiduity to obtain the little "learning they now possess. On their admission a few months ago "they could neither read nor write, but now they are able to read fairly, "write from dictation fairly, and work first four rules of arithmetic well. "Two have been promoted. As a contrast to these men the school-"master reports that in the lower class of the ordinary school there are "many men who have for years been poring over the alphabet and the "spelling of the simplest syllables."

Here too the men of the special class were mixed up with other classes, so there is nothing further to report on them. They are, however, instructed separately, daily from 10½ to 12, except on Tuesday and Wednesday, when the hours are from 3 to 4 p.m.

Her Majesty's 95th Regiment.

The return of the special class received from this regiment shows the following results:

On the 1st January 1866 there appear to have been 11 lance corporals in the class, one of whom was dismissed for misconduct in April, whilst the other ten remained till June. Before joining, 9 of these had received a 3rd class certificate, and before leaving 4 had reached the standard required for a 1st, and 5 that for a 2nd class certificate. The other two who were below the lowest standard became qualified for a 3rd class certificate. In July, 22 more were admitted, 4 of whom were subsequently dismissed for misconduct, 2 were promoted to the rank of corporal, and 3 more left from other reasons. Colonel Vialls writes, "I consider the special class system admirably calculated to pro-"mote adult education in the army. The men who have undergone "such a course in the school of this regiment have benefited in a degree "far beyond what would have accrued to them under the ordinary system "of school attendance."

No report has been received from the G/14 Royal Artillery, but at my inspection of the school I was informed that the special class had been first formed in August 1866. At that time it contained 17 non-commissioned officers and 10 gunners. Twelve of the former and five of the latter were present. They read pretty well and knew the meaning of the difficult words. They were also acquainted with European geography. Some worked fractional arithmetic, others interest. They wrote from dictation badly. The spelling of the non-commissioned officers was very bad.

The other schools inspected had no special class.

Appendix V.

Table marking Degrees of Progress as shown by Examination Books in the Grown Children's Schools from Assistant Inspectors' and Superintending Schoolmasters' Reports, 1867.

Regiments.	Dictation.					Writing.					Arithmetic.			
	Number of Books examined.	Great Progress.	Progress.	Stationary.	Gone Back.	Number of Books examined.	Great Progress.	Progress.	Stationary.	Gone Back.	Number of Books examined.	Great Progress.	Progress.	Stationary.	Gone Back.
1st Life Guards - -	34	3	20	11	—	34	4	24	6	—	34	3	18	13	—
2nd " - -	24	2	17	5	—	26	2	19	5	—	27	5	12	10	—
Royal Horse Guards -	16	5	10	1	—	18	5	13	—	—	18	1	10	7	—
1st Dragoon Guards -	22	—	16	6	—	22	2	17	3	—	22	2	15	5	—
4th " -	32	6	22	4	—	34	2	31	1	—	34	2	21	10	—
5th " -	20	5	8	7	—	20	5	12	3	—	20	5	14	1	—
6th " -	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	5	1	—	6	—	6	—	—
7th " -	6	2	3	1	—	6	1	3	1	1	6	—	6	—	—
1st Dragoons - -	22	—	17	5	—	22	—	22	—	—	22	—	22	—	—
2nd " - -	20	—	18	2	—	20	1	18	1	—	20	2	17	1	—
3rd Hussars - -	46	—	26	20	—	46	—	39	7	—	46	—	24	22	—
5th Lancers - -	8	3	5	—	—	8	1	7	—	—	8	3	2	3	—
6th Dragoons - -	17	2	7	7	1	17	—	10	6	1	17	1	15	1	—
8th Hussars - -	17	—	12	5	—	17	—	15	2	—	17	—	16	1	—
9th Lancers - -	16	—	15	1	—	16	—	16	—	—	16	—	16	—	—
10th Hussars - -	39	—	2	36	1	39	1	24	14	—	39	—	6	31	2
12th Lancers - -	7	4	3	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	7	4	3	—	—
13th Hussars - -	8	1	—	7	—	8	1	5	2	—	8	1	5	2	—
14th " - -	6	—	5	1	—	6	—	4	2	—	6	—	1	3	2
15th " - -	10	—	9	1	—	13	—	10	3	—	13	—	10	3	—
17th Lancers - -	9	—	6	3	—	9	—	5	4	—	9	—	5	4	—
Military Train—															
Aldershot - -	33	—	23	10	—	33	—	31	2	—	33	4	26	3	—
Woolwich - -	8	1	3	2	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	4	2	—
Grenadier Guards—															
1st Battalion -	20	—	14	6	—	20	1	8	11	—	20	1	14	5	—
2nd " -	9	1	5	3	—	13	—	6	7	—	13	—	3	10	—
3rd " -	14	3	9	1	1	18	3	11	4	—	22	4	11	7	—
Coldstream Guards—															
1st Battalion -	23	1	15	7	—	23	2	11	9	1	23	—	6	17	—
2nd " -	14	5	9	—	—	29	3	21	5	—	18	5	13	—	—
Scots Fusilier Guards—															
1st Battalion -	14	5	8	1	—	14	3	9	2	—	14	1	7	6	—
2nd " -	20	3	9	8	—	20	—	17	3	—	20	3	17	—	—
2nd Foot, 2nd Batt. -	3	1	1	1	—	3	—	2	1	—	3	—	3	—	—
5th " 2nd " -	22	4	12	6	—	22	8	14	—	—	22	1	20	1	—
6th " 1st " -	12	1	6	5	—	12	—	9	3	—	12	—	10	2	—
7th " 2nd " -	22	5	16	1	—	22	—	9	3	—	12	—	10	2	—
8th " 1st " -	9	—	6	3	—	9	2	6	1	—	9	2	1	6	—
" " 2nd " -	38	5	14	19	—	38	3	23	12	—	38	5	24	8	1
12th " 1st " -	32	—	18	14	—	35	10	18	17	—	35	—	21	11	3
" " 2nd " -	5	—	4	1	—	5	—	5	—	—	5	1	—	4	—
13th " 1st " -	4	3	—	1	—	4	2	2	—	—	4	2	2	—	—
" " 2nd " -	29	—	15	14	—	29	1	14	14	—	29	2	17	10	—
15th " 2nd " -	53	10	40	2	1	53	6	42	4	1	53	3	43	6	1
16th " 1st " -	24	7	15	2	—	24	7	15	2	—	24	8	15	1	—
17th " 1st " -	15	—	11	4	—	15	—	14	1	—	15	—	14	1	—
" " 2nd " -	43	9	18	16	—	43	10	26	7	—	43	6	34	3	—
18th " 1st " -	24	—	20	4	—	24	1	23	—	—	24	—	20	4	—
21st " 1st " -	10	1	4	4	1	10	2	6	2	—	10	3	6	1	—

App. V.

Regiments.	Dictation.					Writing.					Arithmetic.			
	Number of Books examined.	Great Progress.	Progress.	Stationary.	Gone Back.	Number of Books examined.	Great Progress.	Progress.	Stationary.	Gone Back.	Number of Books examined.	Great Progress.	Progress.	Stationary.	Gone Back.
22nd Foot, 2nd Batt.	15	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	15	—
23rd „ 2nd „	14	1	13	—	—	14	1	13	—	—	14	—	14	—	—
24th „ 1st „	4	1	2	1	—	9	—	7	2	—	10	—	7	3	—
25th „ 1st „	16	—	6	6	4	16	—	12	4	—	16	—	6	6	4
28th Foot	14	2	7	5	—	14	2	9	3	—	14	1	9	3	1
29th „	7	—	4	3	—	7	—	4	3	—	7	—	5	1	1
30th „	20	6	14	—	—	20	6	14	—	—	20	8	12	—	—
31st „	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
32nd „	10	5	5	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	10	—	9	1	—
36th „	4	—	3	1	—	4	—	3	1	—	4	2	2	—	—
37th „	8	1	7	—	—	8	1	7	—	—	8	—	8	—	—
39th „	28	5	23	—	—	34	13	21	—	—	34	8	25	1	—
40th „	22	—	6	16	—	22	—	14	8	—	22	1	16	5	—
43rd „	18	—	12	6	—	18	—	17	1	—	18	—	17	1	—
44th „	11	1	5	5	—	11	2	6	3	—	11	3	7	1	—
46th „	8	1	4	3	—	8	—	7	1	—	8	—	2	4	2
48th „	7	5	2	—	—	10	5	5	—	—	10	6	4	—	—
51st „	29	5	20	4	—	29	4	22	3	—	29	15	13	1	—
52nd „	21	—	10	11	—	21	—	18	3	—	21	1	15	5	—
53rd „	7	2	2	3	—	7	1	3	3	—	7	—	5	2	—
54th „	16	1	6	9	—	16	—	15	1	—	16	—	7	9	—
55th „	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	6	2	—
56th „	11	—	9	2	—	11	—	9	2	—	11	—	2	7	2
57th „	5	—	2	2	1	5	—	2	2	1	5	—	2	2	1
59th „	28	1	18	6	3	41	5	34	2	—	36	1	21	11	3
60th Rifles, 4th Batt.	12	—	9	3	—	12	—	11	1	—	12	—	9	3	—
62nd Foot	28	3	14	11	—	28	2	26	—	—	28	2	22	4	—
63rd „	24	10	12	2	—	28	13	14	1	—	28	13	14	1	—
64th „	25	17	8	—	—	29	8	21	—	—	29	4	22	3	—
65th „	7	—	5	2	—	7	—	7	—	—	7	—	6	1	—
67th „	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	2	2	—
68th „	11	—	11	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	11	—	6	5	—
69th „	28	—	23	5	—	28	2	26	—	—	28	1	23	4	—
70th „	11	2	9	—	—	11	2	9	—	—	11	2	8	1	—
71st „	9	—	6	3	—	9	—	7	2	—	9	—	9	—	—
74th „	9	6	1	2	—	9	6	2	1	—	9	—	7	2	—
78th „	19	8	10	1	—	19	8	10	1	—	19	9	8	2	—
80th „	11	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	11	—	11	—	1	10	—
81st „	10	—	7	3	—	10	—	8	2	—	10	—	7	3	—
84th „	11	—	1	10	—	11	—	5	6	—	11	—	1	10	—
85th „	18	—	2	15	1	18	—	12	6	—	18	—	2	12	4
86th „	15	7	4	4	—	15	5	9	1	—	15	7	6	2	—
87th „	33	1	22	10	—	33	1	22	10	—	33	—	24	9	—
89th „	37	—	26	11	—	37	—	37	—	—	37	1	36	—	—
91st „	18	—	11	7	—	18	1	10	7	—	18	2	13	3	—
92nd „	25	15	9	1	—	25	14	10	1	—	25	16	8	1	—
97th „	25	2	8	14	1	25	3	15	7	—	36	8	28	—	—
98th „	36	15	6	15	—	36	11	25	—	—	36	8	28	—	—
100th „	5	2	3	—	—	5	1	4	—	—	5	1	4	—	—
101st „	13	—	13	—	—	13	3	8	2	—	13	1	12	—	—
104th „	22	—	17	5	—	22	2	7	13	—	22	—	20	2	—
105th „	14	1	11	2	—	14	1	9	4	—	14	3	11	—	—
107th „	6	1	3	2	—	6	2	3	1	—	6	1	3	1	1
Rifle Brigade—															
1st Battalion	8	7	1	—	—	8	6	2	—	—	8	7	1	—	—
2nd „	3	—	3	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	3	—	3	—	—
4th „	11	3	8	—	—	11	3	8	—	—	11	3	8	—	—
Royal Canadian Rifles—															
Kingston	103	5	97	1	—	103	7	95	1	—	103	3	99	1	—
St. John's	49	10	39	—	—	49	14	35	—	—	49	2	47	—	—
Chambly	34	6	24	4	—	34	7	24	3	—	34	1	29	4	—
Isle aux Noix	42	—	42	—	—	42	—	42	—	—	42	—	42	—	—
Naval Cottages	39	3	34	2	—	39	3	34	2	—	39	—	37	2	—
Cavalry Depôt	58	2	20	36	—	65	4	38	22	1	66	11	35	20	—
1st Depôt Battalion	28	3	18	7	—	28	3	21	4	—	29	10	18	1	—
2nd „	26	4	15	7	—	35	6	19	10	—	35	8	11	16	—
3rd „	18	2	14	2	—	28	2	12	14	—	28	1	14	13	—
4th „	37	3	18	15	1	36	4	21	10	1	37	5	19	13	—

Regiments.	Dictation.				Writing.				Arithmetic.			
	Number of Books examined.	Great Progress.	Progress.	Stationary.	Gone Back.	Number of Books examined.	Great Progress.	Progress.	Stationary.	Gone Back.	Number of Books examined.	Great Progress.	Progress.	Stationary.	Gone Back.
5th Depôt Battalion -	50	10	30	10	—	50	13	35	2	—	50	20	22	8	—
6th " -	16	—	12	4	—	27	3	15	9	—	27	1	18	8	—
7th " -	44	7	23	14	—	44	8	27	9	—	44	2	30	11	1
8th " -	20	1	15	4	—	20	5	14	1	—	20	1	10	7	2
9th " -	38	7	21	10	—	38	4	32	2	—	38	3	23	12	1
10th " -	41	6	30	5	—	46	9	37	—	—	46	—	23	22	1
11th " -	32	2	11	19	—	32	—	23	9	—	32	1	14	17	—
12th " -	40	5	13	22	—	40	3	22	15	—	40	5	30	5	—
13th " -	69	16	26	27	—	69	12	27	30	—	69	6	30	32	1
14th " -	18	2	11	5	—	27	4	13	10	—	26	1	14	11	—
15th " -	34	13	21	—	—	34	13	21	—	—	34	12	22	—	—
Commissariat Staff Corps, Aldershot -	35	11	22	2	—	35	12	23	—	—	35	3	20	2	—
Netley - - -	50	12	12	26	—	50	8	26	16	—	50	12	17	21	—
Sandhurst - - -	31	1	9	21	—	33	2	25	6	—	31	—	15	16	—
Invalid Battalion, Chunar - - -	10	1	6	3	—	10	2	4	3	1	10	2	6	2	—
Royal Horse Artillery—															
Benares - -	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	—
Maidstone - -	13	1	9	3	—	19	1	14	4	—	20	1	10	9	—
Woolwich - -	138	21	80	27	10	138	5	118	5	—	138	23	82	25	8
Royal Artillery—															
1st Brigade - -	39	6	9	15	—	42	34	8	—	—	26	6	10	10	—
4th " —															
London, C.W. -	5	—	2	3	—	5	1	1	3	—	5	—	4	1	—
Toronto - -	23	6	16	1	—	23	6	16	1	—	23	5	17	1	—
Hochelaga -	8	—	1	7	—	8	—	3	5	—	8	—	1	7	—
5th Brigade -	64	6	21	33	4	68	6	52	10	—	66	9	30	27	—
6th " -	50	14	24	12	—	50	13	32	5	—	50	13	22	15	—
7th " -	33	2	24	7	—	39	—	34	5	—	39	1	36	2	—
9th " -	38	7	21	10	—	38	4	32	2	—	38	3	23	12	—
10th " —															
Kingston - -	23	6	17	—	—	23	10	13	—	—	23	6	17	—	—
Montreal - -	27	6	21	—	—	27	6	21	—	—	27	5	22	—	—
Quebec - -	24	5	18	1	—	24	6	17	1	—	24	1	21	2	—
St. Helen's Island	9	—	6	3	—	9	—	6	3	—	9	—	7	2	—
11th Brigade, Head Quarters -	26	1	14	10	1	32	2	23	7	—	32	6	20	6	—
F. Battery - -	4	3	—	1	—	4	2	1	1	—	4	2	2	—	—
12th Brigade -	41	15	10	16	—	41	11	23	7	—	41	7	17	17	—
13th " - -	46	7	26	13	—	46	5	39	2	—	46	12	25	8	1
15th " - -	32	—	24	8	—	32	—	25	7	—	32	2	25	5	—
Depôt Brigade—															
1st Division - -	46	12	27	6	1	43	18	19	6	—	46	6	22	18	—
2nd " - -	134	31	86	11	6	136	—	131	3	2	134	20	77	32	5
3rd " - -	34	—	11	23	—	34	1	19	14	—	34	—	9	23	2
Detached Batteries—															
Aldershot - -	44	2	34	8	—	44	2	39	3	—	44	3	36	5	—
Dublin - - -	16	—	14	2	—	23	1	21	1	—	23	1	21	1	—
Hilsea - - -	6	1	3	2	—	12	1	10	1	—	10	—	2	8	—
Leith Fort - -	28	1	13	13	1	28	—	17	10	1	28	2	14	12	—
Maker Heights -	21	—	5	16	—	21	1	7	13	—	21	—	6	15	—
Shoeburyness -	25	2	12	9	1	23	1	13	8	1	24	2	14	7	1
Royal Engineers—															
Aldershot - -	23	—	9	14	—	23	—	21	2	—	23	—	16	4	3
Chatham - -	38	2	22	14	—	43	7	25	11	—	43	2	20	21	—
Gibraltar - -	20	2	13	4	1	20	—	16	4	—	20	—	11	9	—

Appendix VI.—No. 1.

Examination of the 1st Division of Students, Normal School, Royal Military Asylum, in June 1866.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Index Number.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Logarithms and Trigonometry.	Mechanics.	Total.	Scripture History.	English Grammar.	Geography.	History. English.	History. Indian and Colonial.	Penmanship.	Reading.	Chemistry.	Drawing.	Fortification.	Vocal Music.	Total.	Remarks.
	Maximum -	—	110	80	80	80	80	430	110	100	110	130	60	75	100	150	80	75	80	1500	
	Minimum -	—																		·750	
1	Hill, Wm. J. -	16	105	54	67	76	80	382	96	90	90	110	50	53	80	140	57	73	80	1301	Pupil Teacher, Royal Military Asylum.
2	Lacey, John -	12	96	56	57	70	60	339	105	75	90	100	50	65	75	75	40	62	50	1126	Sergeant, 69th Foot.
3	Raymer, Robt. -	14	90	49	52	34	71	296	85	70	100	80	40	60	80	100	53	69	78	1111	Civilian.
4	Spiller, Thos. -	11	79	37	51	32	62	261	82	70	70	80	45	57	60	105	70	73	70	1043	Corporal, Royal Artillery.
5	Ovens, Hugh -	19	93	47	39	38	40	257	106	85	80	100	45	56	60	60	48	58	60	1015	Pupil Teacher, Royal Military Asylum.
6	Halfpenny, Wm.	17	82	49	39	38	57	265	56	80	65	100	50	62	70	55	50	58	75	986	4th Class, Schoolmaster.
7	Marshall, John	20	104	47	52	43	48	294	92	65	65	90	40	37	55	70	45	59	60	972	Pupil Teacher, Royal Military Asylum.
8	M'Cormick, Jas.	18	76	36	68	23	23	226	43	75	95	110	55	70	50	25	50	63	65	927	4th Class Schoolmaster.
9	Bacon, Wm. -	13	88	50	42	37	54	271	82	60	65	70	35	32	50	90	55	55	60	925	Corporal, 69th Foot.
10	Kearns, Jas. W.	15	83	45	38	31	36	233	71	60	70	70	25	57	50	70	73	71	70	920	Pupil Teacher, R.M.A.

Appendix VI.—No. 1.

Examination of the 1st Division of Students, Normal School, Royal Military Asylum, in December 1866.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Index Number.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Logarithms and Trigonometry.	Mechanics.	Total.	Scripture History.	English Grammar.	Geography.	History. English.	History. Indian and Colonial.	Penmanship.	Reading.	Chemistry.	Drawing.	Fortification.	Vocal Music.	Total.	Remarks.
	Maximum -	—	110	80	80	80	80	420	110	100	110	130	60	75	100	150	80	75	80	1500	
	Minimum -	—																		·750	
1	Myatt, Chas. W.	20	102	75	80	75	77	409	94	88	80	101	49	50	85	120	45	75	70	1266	Pupil Teacher, Royal Military Asylum.
2	Henry, John -	12	68	71	63	59	58	319	87	80	90	110	53	45	55	115	40	61	70	1125	Private, 89th Foot.
3	Shields, John -	18	81	61	59	63	46	310	94	76	75	71	49	30	80	115	25	67	60	1052	Civilian.
4	Dunnett, Geo. L.	17	68	53	50	40	43	254	77	88	100	56	23	30	85	135	80	63	58	1049	Private, 5th Dragoon Guards.
5	French, John -	13	101	51	73	40	54	319	75	60	100	90	46	50	55	60	60	57	75	1047	4th Class, Schoolmaster.
6	Douthett, Alex.	16	82	58	55	39	42	276	80	56	90	60	43	30	90	95	50	62	65	997	Pupil Teacher, Royal Military Asylum.
7	Reilly, John C. -	14	81	65	66	55	60	327	75	84	60	40	21	60	80	45	40	59	63	954	Pupil Teacher, Royal Hibern. Mil. Schl.
8	Payne, Wm. S. -	11	84	36	41	15	47	223	62	64	80	71	20	35	90	50	55	46	80	876	Pupil Teacher, Royal Military Asylum.
9	Holloway, James	19	101	53	41	35	34	264	60	40	60	56	25	60	75	45	58	70	50	863	4th Class, Schoolmaster.
10	Aldwell, William	15	88	37	59	37	32	253	54	60	60	45	25	50	80	65	37	49	78	861	Ditto.

Appendix VI.—No. 1.

Examination of the 1st Division of Students, Normal School, Royal Military Asylum, in June 1867.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Index Number.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Logarithms and Trigonometry.	Mechanics.	Total.	Scripture History.	English Grammar.	Geography.	History.		Penmanship.	Reading.	Chemistry.	Drawing.	Fortification.	Vocal Music.	Total.	Remarks.
												English.	Indian and Colonial.								
	Maximum -	—	110	80	80	80	80	430	110	100	110	130	60	75	100	150	80	75	80	1500	
	Minimum -	—																		750	
1	Williams, H. B.	11	102	78	64	56	38	338	105	85	90	100	50	65	85	110	55	71	65	1219	Corporal, 44th Foot.
2	Preston, Walter	12	88	70	70	34	19	281	94	80	100	110	55	55	60	140	60	68	70	1173	Corporal, 63rd Foot.
3	Marshall, Chas.	14	90	67	50	40	36	283	62	70	80	90	40	60	85	100	45	61	70	1046	Lance Sergeant, 32nd Foot.
4	Stewart, Charles	13	95	75	63	55	15	303	84	70	75	80	45	40	35	70	50	37	65	954	Civilian.
5	Docherty, Thos.	15	98	58	39	36	6	237	84	80	95	100	45	50	70	40	35	56	50	942	Pupil Teacher, Royal Hib. Mil. School.

Appendix VI.—No. 1.

Examination of the 1st Division of Students, Normal School, Royal Military Asylum, in December 1867.

Order of Merit.	Name.	Index Number.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Logarithms and Trigonometry.	Mechanics.	Total.	Scripture History.	English Grammar.	Geography.	History.		Penmanship.	Reading.	Chemistry.	Drawing.	Fortification.	Vocal Music.	Total.	Remarks.
												English.	Indian and Colonial.								
	Maximum -	—	110	80	80	80	80	430	110	100	110	130	60	75	100	150	80	75	80	1500	
	Minimum -	—																		·750	
1	Jerram, Henry	11	93	72	59	29	72	335	97	87	110	111	55	65	65	80	75	62	80	1222	Pupil Teacher, Royal Military Asylum.
2	Lindsay, Edwd.	13	90	73	56	80	57	356	78	70	61	117	34	35	60	95	30	70	65	1071	Private, 9th Lancers.
3	Holmes, Wm. -	12	107	56	52	47	65	327	93	95	95	71	48	30	45	80	48	72	55	1059	Civilian.
4	Leckey, John -	16	103	55	57	34	61	310	66	80	69	65	35	48	40	90	60	59	55	977	Lance Corporal, 102nd Foot.
5	James, Josiah -	14	98	55	65	29	37	284	94	56	50	32	19	48	60	60	58	51	65	877	Private, 1st Battalion, 8th Foot.
6	Yelf, Edward -	15	86	43	37	34	52	252	83	42	69	44	26	48	65	55	70	40	80	874	Private, 2nd Dragoon Guards.
7	Shields, William	19	81	43	48	31	32	235	72	69	85	72	42	50	63	50	40	34	60	872	Civilian.
8	Bradbury, Fred.	18	91	43	44	31	47	256	46	50	69	65	25	43	35	85	35	57	75	841	Lance Corporal, 30th Foot.
9	Treacy, Michael	17	97	52	41	33	39	262	54	47	75	39	19	53	30	50	45	39	75	788	Civilian.

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Appendix V.—No. 2.

Report on the Half-yearly Examinations of the Royal Military Asylum Schools in the Years 1866–1867.

To Major-General Napier, Vice President of the Council of Military Education.

Sir,

The following were the numbers of boys present at the half-yearly examinations of the Royal Military Asylum Schools in the years 1866 and 1867.

The number of boys.

Midsummer 1866 - -	487
Christmas 1866 - -	485
Midsummer 1867 - -	493
Christmas 1867 - -	458

The complement is 500. The actual number resident in the asylum is generally a few less than the complement. The number present at each examination is short of the number resident by the number of boys in the hospital. At Christmas 1867 there were 40 in the hospital.

The ages of the boys.

The ages of the boys vary from 5 to 15. There are only 13 retained to 15 years of age, these are the band boys, all the rest leave at 14.

The following Table shows for each examination the number of boys of each age present.

Time of Examination.	Ages.										Total.
	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 13.	13 to 14.	14 to 15.	
Midsummer 1866	2	14	26	32	43	80	75	101	101	13	487
Christmas 1866	3	16	28	37	55	66	74	96	96	13	485
Midsummer 1867	2	11	29	37	58	79	77	84	103	13	493
Christmas 1867	—	8	16	53	50	76	86	70	86	13	458

Conditions of admission to the school.

To be admitted the boys must have lost one or both of their parents, (or if both of their parents be living their father must be on foreign service) and they must be free from mental or bodily defect or infirmity. They must be the children of men actually serving in the regular army, or have been born before their fathers ceased to serve therein, and the fathers, if living at the time of application, must either be still in the regular service or out-pensioners. The boys, on their admission, must not be under five years of age or above twelve years.

They are admitted by the Commissioners of the Royal Military Asylum on the recommendation of the commanding officers of the regiments in which their fathers have served.

The parent or other person who has charge of each boy signs on his admission an agreement to the effect that, when of proper age, he shall be placed with his own free consent in the regular army.

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Of 95 boys who left in the year 1867 the number who entered the army was 59. There were 15 who were reported fit for the army but were withdrawn by their friends, and 21 were reported unfit for the army for medical reasons.

Disposal of the boys on leaving the asylum.

The boys are taught in five principal divisions or schools.

The five schools.

In the morning the boys of the first and third schools attend from $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$; those of the second school from $9\frac{3}{4}$ to 12, and those of the fourth and fifth schools from 9 to $11\frac{1}{2}$.

School hours.

In the afternoon they all attend school from 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$.

The elder boys have thus $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours schooling a day, and the younger 4 hours. Saturday afternoon is a holiday.

Subjects of instruction.

The subjects taught are religious knowledge, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, English history, vocal music, and drawing from models.

Masters.

The head master is Mr. McLeod, he is also master of the first school and normal master in the training school for regimental schoolmasters. He is an experienced and eminent teacher. Mr. Lamb is master of the second school, Mr. Lee of the third, Mr. Naylor of the fourth, and Mr. Dexter of the fifth or infant school. Mr. Dexter ranks next to the head master.

Student teachers.

The masters are assisted by those students of the training school who are in the last year of their residence.

There were 15 students so employed at Christmas last distributed as follows:

In School	I.	5 students.
„	II.	2 „
„	III.	3 „
„	IV.	2 „
„	V.	3 „

Ten of these students were about to complete their course of training at Christmas.

Trial lessons of the student teachers.

To judge of their fitness to be appointed to army schools Colonel Pocklington and I were both present at two lessons delivered to the boys of the first school by each such student teacher. One on a scriptural subject and the other on some branch of physical science, of a kind adapted to regimental lectures, the preparation and delivery of such lectures being a special branch of the instruction of the normal school. We took notes of their lessons with reference not only to their knowledge of the subject matter, but to the skill of the students in teaching the correctness of their enunciation and utterance and their power to command a class.

On some previous occasions we have thought it necessary by reason of defectiveness in some of these particulars to send students back to perfect themselves as teachers by another half-year's training, and in one or two instances we have reported them altogether unfit for the office of the teacher. At Christmas last we were able to pass them all, and they have all since been appointed to army schools.

The lessons in physical science.

It is the duty of Mr. Reynolds, the Principal of the training school, to teach them to make the experiments by which they are to illustrate the lectures in physical science, and it is impossible to speak in terms of too high commendation of the experiments he has taught them to make. Many of these he has himself devised with a special reference to the use of simple and economical apparatus and the experiments being seen by a large audience.

To deliver with success popular lectures in experimental science is a very difficult art. The students of the army training school have singular advantages for attaining it under the guidance and direction of Mr. Reynolds.

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Examination of the boys.

On the completion of the course of students' lessons I proceeded with Colonel Pocklington to examine the boys of the asylum in the various subjects in which they had been instructed, with the exception of religious knowledge, in which, finding that the Chaplain General was accustomed periodically to examine them, we did not think it necessary to repeat his examination.

Reading.

Repetition of Poetry.

The boys of the first school read the first book of Milton's Paradise Lost and Goldsmith's Deserted Village intelligently and well. They, moreover, have learned by heart large portions of these two poems and repeat them accurately. At my examination at Christmas 1866 I found that the boys of the first class could repeat from 50 to 500 lines of Milton, and that one boy had committed to memory the whole of the first book. The first school was spoken of as well versed in the first book of Milton. The boys are taught the collateral knowledge necessary to understanding it by means of an annotated edition published for that purpose by Mr. McLeod, and they learn the construction of the sentences by the logical method called "analysis." As used in this school this method is a valuable expedient in elementary education. The difficulty of rightly understanding compound sentences such as are to be found in our higher literature are almost insuperable to a mind not educated classically without some such elementary culture as this.

Mr. M'Leod's annotated edition of the first book of Milton.

The analysis of sentences.

Writing from dictation.

I have before me specimens of the writing on paper of all the boys of the four first schools at each examination.

The following was the sentence dictated to the boys of the first class of the first school at Christmas 1866.

" When very near the islet, however, Rolf became more active, and " his skiff disappeared behind its southern point while the enemy's boat " was still two furlongs off. The steersman looked for the reappearance " of the canoe beyond the islet, but he looked in vain. He thought, " and his companions agreed," (50 words.)

Per cent. number of mistakes in spelling.

In writing this sentence 55 per cent. made no mistake in spelling, 19 per cent. made one mistake, 22½ per cent. made two mistakes, and 3 per cent. more than two. Sentences were dictated to the boys of the other schools of less difficulty as the school was lower. The whole of the results are stated in the following Table.

They are not to be accepted as a means of comparing the merits of the teaching of spelling in one school with that in another, because it is impossible to graduate the sentences in difficulty according to the standards of proficiency to be expected in the different schools.

School.	Per-centage of Mistakes.			
	0.	1.	2.	Over 2.
I.	55	19	22½	3
II.	7½	78	15	0
III.	48	12	20	20
IV.	15	18	11	57

Penmanship.

The writing of the dictation exercises of the first class is in a bold clear school-boy hand, I cannot, however, speak of it as good penman-

ship. In the copybooks it is of course better. On the whole I think there is room for improvement in the penmanship of the school.

The sums set in the different schools are given in the following Table with the numbers per cent. of the boys in each of the three classes of each school who worked them correctly. These sums were worked hastily in the hurry of the examination. It would be unfair to give them as examples of the kind of sums they are capable of working. The boys of the first school have a thorough intelligence of all the rules of arithmetic and can solve arithmetical questions of great difficulty.

School.	Class.	Sum.	Number per Cent who did it right.
I.	1.	At what rate will the interest on 102*l.* 10*s.* amount to 12*l.* 13*s.* $8\frac{1}{4}$*d.* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ years?	94
	2.	Find the value of 3 cwts. 2 qrs. 27 lbs. 15 ozs. 12 drs. at 7*l.* per cwt.	42
	3.	If 3 persons are boarded 4 weeks for 7*l.* how long should 14 persons be boarded for 112*l.*?	67
II.	1.	If 1,100 men make 10 miles of railroad in 3 months how long will it take 2,750 men to make 75 miles?	90
	2.	Find the greatest common measure of 900 and 3,474.	78
	3.	Bring to a single fraction $5\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{5}$ of $7\frac{1}{2} + 8\frac{3}{10}$.	73
III.	1.	If a day be divided into 16 equal parts how many hours and minutes are there in each part?	60
	2.	In 13 square yards how many square inches?	85
	3.	How many lbs. of tea at 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb. will twice 2*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* buy?	56
IV.	1.	Multiply 8009 by 809.	46
	2.	Multiply 444*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* by 101.	80
	3.	What must be paid for 67 cwt. of sugar at 3*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.?	52

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School.	Class.	Sum.	Number per Cent. who did it right.
V.	1.	From 701*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* take 111*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*	93
	2.	Add 9*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, 3*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, 4*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, 5*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, 6*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, 7*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*	93
	3.	From 708,090 take 99,891.	92
	4.	Add 103,405, 764,573, 127,205.	80
	5.	Add 304, 253, 322.	81

Geography. English history. English grammar.

Geography and English history are taught in the four first schools, and the boys of the first school have generally a good elementary knowledge of these subjects. Grammar is also taught but not with so much success.

Time table of the first class of the first school.

I append a copy of the time-table of the first class of the first school as a specimen of the division of studies.

Model drawing.

The model drawing of the boys is highly commended by the Rev. Mr. Kingsley, the Council's examiner in drawing. Indeed he has been so much pleased with some of the drawings of the boys that he has himself generally given prizes to them. Mr. Kenworthy is the master of model drawing. Vocal music is taught by Mr. Martin and by the students of the normal school. The singing of some of the classes is excellent. All the boys learn music and some of them are proficients in instrumental music, of which the goodness of the asylum band affords the best evidence.

The number of boys who leave the asylum every year is on the average 96. Of these—

43,	being 45 per cent.,	are (when they leave)	in the	1st	school.
33	„ 34	„	„	„ 2nd	„
16	„ 15½	„	„	„ 3rd	„
5	„ 5	„	„	„ 4th	„

It may therefore be taken as a summary of the results obtained, that one half the boys when they leave have reached a standard of attainment equal to that of the most advanced boys in a middle class school of the best kind, being a larger proportion probably than are accustomed to leave such schools with that degree of attainment. Of the rest who leave, one third have reached about the standard of the most advanced boys in a national school. The remaining sixth are of the class of dull or incorrigibly indolent boys, on whom a great deal of labour has to be expended with a very inadequate result.

I have, &c.
Henry Moseley.

Model Schools.—Royal Military Asylum.

TIME TABLE.

1st Class.—1st School.

Morning.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
$9\frac{1}{4}$ to $9\frac{3}{4}$	Bible Lesson or Book VI.	Bible Lesson or Writing.	Bible Lesson or Multiplication Tables.	Bible Lesson or St. Paul's Travels.	Bible Lesson or English History.	Bible Lesson.
$9\frac{3}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{4}$	Composition.	Grammar.	Gen. Geography.	Composition or Etymology.	Composition.	Nat. Philosophy or Book VI.
$10\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{3}{4}$	Ment. Arithmetic.	Euclid.	Grammar.	British Empire.	Grammar.	Arithmetic. ($\frac{3}{4}$ hour.)
$10\frac{3}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$	Read and learn Poetry.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Recreation.

Afternoon.

2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$	Arithmetic. ($\frac{3}{4}$ hour.)	English History.	Music.	Arithmetic. ($\frac{3}{4}$ hour.)	Drawing.	Recreation.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3		Writing.	Ditto.		Ditto.	Ditto.
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$	Gen. Geography. ($\frac{3}{4}$ hour.)	Book VI.	Recreation.	Euclid. ($\frac{3}{4}$ hour.)	Recreation.	Ditto.

App. VI.
No. 3.

Appendix VI.—No. 3.

Royal Hibernian Military School.—Report of Examiners for Crimean Banquet Fund Prizes, December 1866.

Office of National Education, Dublin,
7th December 1867.

Sir,

We have the honour to enclose the tabulated summary of the answering of the senior division of boys in the Royal Hibernian Military School examined by us on the 3d, 4th, and 5th instant, for the Crimean Banquet Fund Prizes.

Having had the pleasure of discharging a similar duty last year, we are in a position to speak with confidence not only of the proficiency of the pupils generally, but also of the progress made within the year by such of them as were examined by us on each occasion; and we feel much gratification in being able to assure you that, in both respects, the results of our examination have been eminently satisfactory.

A considerable portion of the examination was carried on, as usual, by means of written exercises, which were executed with a degree of accuracy and neatness scarcely to be expected from so young a class of pupils.

The excellence of the reading and penmanship, and the expertness which the pupils displayed in solving arithmetical exercises, both written and *vivâ voce,* merit our highest commendation.

We have no difficulty in recording our opinion that the state of instruction in the classes we examined continues of a high order; and is such as to reflect great credit upon the skill and assiduity of Mr. Gibbons the head master.

We desire again this year to bring under your notice the orderly demeanour and propriety of conduct exhibited by the pupils while under examination.

We have, &c.

(Signed) M. FitzGerald.
William R. Molloy.

Lieut.-Colonel Wynyard, Commandant,
Royal Hibernian Military School.

Appendix VII.—No. 1.

App. VII. No. 1.

LECTURES.

Memorandum by Mr. McLeod.

Lectures.

The returns from the several stations show that 2,153 lectures were delivered to the troops in the winter of 1866–67, and 1,921 lectures in 1867–68. Fewer lectures appear to have been given during the season of 1867–68 than during 1866–67, but there are several stations at home and abroad from which no returns have as yet been received for the season 1867–68. When the returns are fully made up it is believed that there will not be any actual decrease in 1867–68, when compared with 1866–67.

Of the lectures for 1866–67, 71 were given by officers, 82 by chaplains and others, and 1,460 by army schoolmasters, and of the 1,901 lectures for 1867–68 the numbers given by officers, chaplains, and army schoolmasters were respectively 78, 74, and 1,127.

In addition to the experimenal and illustrated lectures, 2,932 in number, there were given 520 readings and concerts in 1866–67, and 622 in 1867–68. These entertainments were for the most part also given or conducted by army schoolmasters. In the appendix will be found programmes of the pieces read and the songs sung at some of the stations.* In the following list the letters R and C placed after the names of the stations denote respectively readings and concerts.

	1866–67.		1867–68.	
	R.	C.	R.	C.
Aberdeen	R.	—	—	—
Aden	—	C.	—	—
Aldershott	R.	C.	R.	C.
Athlone	—	—	R.	—
Ballincollig	R.	C.	—	—
Barbadoes	R.	C.	R.	—
Belfast	—	—	R.	—
Buttevant	—	—	R.	—
Brantford	R.	—	—	—
Channel Islands	—	—	R.	—
Chatham	—	—	—	C.
Chester	—	—	R.	C.
Colchester	R.	C.	R.	C.
Cork	R.	—	—	—
Curragh Camp	—	—	R.	C.
Devonport	R.	C.	—	—
Dover	—	—	R.	—
Dublin	R.	C.	—	—
Edinburgh	R.	C.	—	—
Enniskillen	—	—	R.	C.
Fredericton	R.	—	R.	—
Gibraltar	R.	C.	R.	C.
Kilkenny	—	—	R.	—
Kingston, Ontario	R.	—	R.	—
King William's Town	R.	—	—	—
Limerick	R.	C.	R.	C.
London, Ontario	—	—	R.	C.
Maidstone	R.	—	—	—

* These have been omitted.

App. VII.
No. 1.

	1866–67.		1867–68.	
Malta	—	C.	R.	C.
Manchester	R.	C.	R.	C.
Mauritius	—	C.	—	—
Meerut	—	—	R.	—
Montreal	R.	—	R.	C.
Newcastle, Jamaica	R.	C.	—	—
Ottawa	R.	—	R.	C.
Parkhurst	R.	—	R.	—
Piers Hill	—	C.	—	—
Portsmouth	R.	—	R.	C.
Preston	—	—	—	C.
Quebec	R.	C.	R.	C.
Regent's Park	—	C.	—	—
R. V. Hospital	R.	C.	—	C.
Sealkote	R.	C.	—	—
Secunderabad	—	—	R.	—
Shoeburyness	—	—	R.	C.
Shorncliffe	R.	—	—	—
St. John, N.B.	R.	—	R.	—
Sydney	—	C.	—	—
Toronto	—	—	R.	—
Walmer	R.	—	R.	—
Warley	R.	—	R.	—
Wellington Barracks	—	C.	—	—
Winchester	—	—	—	C.
Windsor	R.	—	R.	C.
Woolwich	R.	—	R.	C.
York	—	—	R.	—

On comparing the report for 1865–66 with the present one it will be seen that there is a large increase in the number of readings and concerts during the years 1866–67 and 1867–68. It may now be confidently stated that these entertainments are essential parts of that system which provides for the instruction and the amusement of the troops both at home and abroad.

In addition to the works mentioned in the last report, Moxon's Penny Readings and Cassell's Illustrated Penny Readings can be recommended both for their cheapness and their intrinsic merits.

At nearly all the stations songs, glees, or instrumental music formed an integral part of the lecture or reading. The following extracts show the importance attached by commanding officers to the readings and the vocal and instrumental accompaniments, whilst the character of the entertainments may be gathered from the series of programmes in the appendix.

"The readings were much enjoyed by the men, and were attended by "the officers in great numbers and by the leading people of Quebec."

"The readings were a series of 'Penny Readings,' given by the "officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the garrison, under the "superintendence of the chaplain, the Rev. E. L. Walsh, B.A. They "were of a mixed character, comprising readings from various authors, "recitations, singing, and musical entertainments, and were highly "successful."

"Selections of music by the band of the 16th regiment, and songs "by teachers and soldiers were given at each entertainment. The "readings were selected from the works of the most popular authors.

"The lectures and readings were often attended by the officers of the "garrison and their families."

"I consider that the greatest credit is due to Schoolmaster Foster for "the trouble he has taken to render the readings attractive to the men. "They have been always well attended, and were a great source of "amusement during the winter months. I have attended several, and "consider that his selections have been judicious and his readings "extremely good."

"All the lectures and entertainments were exceedingly well attended "by officees and their families, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, and "their families. The greatest attendance was 840, the smallest atten-"dance 500 persons. Singing and music at all the entertainments, "the singing including glees, songs, &c., the music selections by band, "piano, and violin. The order and attention at all times excellent. "All the entertainments, with the exception of one, were given by "Schoolmaster Porter."

The number of experimental lectures given in 1866-67 amounted to 136, and in 1867-68 to 133. Lectures of this description must be limited in number, because apparatus is only supplied to stations where there is a permanent school, and where the schoolmaster is fully qualified to give lectures on experimental science. There is, however, a yearly increase in the number of such stations. In 1863-64 there were 12, in 1867-68 there were 25 stations at which lectures were delivered on scientific subjects.

Scientific lectures were given at the following stations during the last two years:

1. Aberdeen.
2. Aldershott.
3. Athlone.
4. Bangolore.
5. Brighton.
6. Canterbury.
7. Chatham.
8. Colchester.
9. Cork.
10. Curragh.
11. Devonport.
12. Dover.
13. Gibraltar.
14. Hounslow.
15. Kingston, Ontario.
16. Manchester.
17. Parkhurst.
18. Piers Hill.
19. Portsmouth.
20. Sheerness.
21. Sheffield.
22. Shoeburyness.
23. The Tower.
24. Winchester.
25. Woolwich.

It has been considered advisable to give the *titles* of some of the lectures delivered without the aid of the magic lantern, because it is not only instructive to peruse the titles employed but the reader can also form an idea of the *nature* of the lecture, and of its fitness for those for whose benefit these aids to improvement were designed. The titles are arranged under the heads of A., B., and C. Those under A. were experimental lectures, those under B. were illustrated by means of diagrams, coloured prints, sketches on the black board, &c., and those under C. were for the most part not illustrated. The list could have been easily extended, but a sufficient number has been given to enable the reader to form an estimate of their character and suitableness.

A. Electrical Toys.
Light and the Eye.
Electro-magnetism.
Curiosities of Chemistry.
Explosive Compounds.
Table rapping.

App. VII.
No. 1.

Magic and Mystery.
Noxious Gases.
Gunpowder and its proposed substitutes.
Our Earth.
Properties of Air.

B. Playing at Soldiers.
Uniforms of all ages.
The British Soldier in India.
Arms, equipment, and uniform of the British army.
General Neill's military career, with anecdotes of the British soldier in olden and modern times.
Marlborough's victories.
The records of our regiment.
Sir Henry Havelock.
Campaigning experience.
Projectiles used in war.

C. How to take care of No. 1.
A 1 at Lloyd's.
Busybodyism.
Giants and giant killers.
Man—the food he eats.
The struggle of man with nature.
Food and drink in relation to health.
Strong drink in its relation to crime.

Since the issue of the last report additional sets of slides for magic lantern lectures have been supplied to Aldershott, Gibraltar, Mauritius, Malta, Barbadoes, Canada, Halifax, and Sydney; apparatus for lectures on chemistry, electricity, &c. to Kingston, Manchester, Chatham, Devonport, Gosport, Canterbury, Sheerness, Colchester, Portsmouth, Woolwich, Royal Canadian Rifles, Aberdeen, Fort Brockhurst, and Plymouth; oil lanterns to Montreal (2), Cahir, and Newcastle-on-Tyne; and lanterns fitted with apparatus for the oxycalcium light to Sandhurst (2), Dover, Dublin (2), Walmer, Wellington Barracks (2), Brighton, Chester, and Portland. Lanterns for dissolving views were supplied to those stations against which the figure 2 is placed.

In addition to the slides in circulation extra boxes were forwarded on application to Chatham, York, Woolwich, Warley, the Royal Military College, Royal Victoria Hospital, Limerick, Aberdeen, Shoeburyness, Windsor, and Portsmouth. These additional sets were required chiefly for the amusement of the children attending the regimental schools on fête days and at Christmas time.

There are now 53 stations at home and 26 abroad, exclusive of those in India, where lectures are regularly delivered to the troops during six months of each year. To provide pictorial illustrations for the magic lantern lectures at these stations there are 6 sets of diagrams and 65 boxes of slides in circulation, and new sets of slides on history, geography, &c. are in preparation to meet the increasing demands.

Slides on the following subjects have been added during the last two seasons:—Australia and the Australians, the Victoria Cross Gallery, Medals of the British army, South America, the Discoveries of Grant, Speke, and Baker, Switzerland and the Swiss, Views in Ireland, Homes without Hands, Views in Scotland, the French Revolution, and also

slides to illustrate the stories of Hans in luck, the Sultan and the Monkey, the Waits of Bremen, Dame Perkins, John Gilpin, and Robinsoe Crusoe.

Lectures to the troops may now be considered as one of the established means for the mental and moral improvement of the soldier, and that these lectures are beneficial, that they induce the men to read and to inquire, that they tend to elevate their character, are facts that cannot be disputed.

The annexed extracts from the reports of lectures show that the men highly appreciate the means provided for their instruction and amusement.

"The lectures were very popular with the men."

"The lectures were very instructive and pleased the men very much."

"The lectures gave great satisfaction, and were duly appreciated by "the large numbers that attended."

"The lectures have been very popular and beneficial, combining "amusement for the non-commissioned officers and men in barracks "with much useful information."

"The non-commissioned officers and men of the H Battery, 9th "brigade, Royal Artillery, to mark their appreciation of the lectures "delivered to them presented a silver inkstand bearing a suitable in-"scription to Schoolmaster Runcieman."

It is gratifying to mark the success of the lectures, the readings, and the musical entertainments; and the tabulated results of the lectures and the favourable reports of commanding officers bear testimony to the zeal, the industry, and the ability of the army schoolmasters during the last two years.

PP. VII.
No. 2.

Appendix VII.—No. 2.

Statement of Lectures given to the Troops in the Winter of 1866–67.

Stations.	Lectures by Officers.	Lectures by Chaplains.	Lectures by School-masters.	Readings and Concerts.	Total No.	Estimated No. at each Lecture.
Aberdeen - - -	—	4	8	4[1]	16	98 to 140
Aden - - -	—	—	3	3	6	25 „ 80
Aldershott - - -	4	—	209	71[2]	284	38 „2000
Athlone - - - -	—	—	14	9	23	20 „ 60
Ballincollig - -	—	4	9	—	13	80 „ 100
Bangalore - - -	—	—	3	—	3	171 „ 230
Barbadoes - -	—	—	20	9	29	500 „ 840
Belfast - - -	—	—	7	—	7	30 „ 60
Brantford, C.W. - -	—	—	9	6	15	184 „ 367
Buttevant - -	—	—	10	—	10	50 „ 230
Cahir - - -	—	—	15	18[3]	33	60 „ 200
Canterbury - -	—	—	15	—	15	70 „ 250
Chatham:						
St. Mary's Barracks -	—	—	10	—	10	45 „ 95
1st Depôt Battalion -	—	—	54	—	54	33 „ 125
2nd Depôt Battalion -	—	—	18	—	18	77 „ 197
Chelsea Barracks - -	—	—	—	31	31[4]	500
Colchester:						
King's Drag. Guards -	—	—	2	—	2	23 „ 60
4th and 8th Dep. Batt.	2	4	25	3	34	100 „ 300
Cork - - -	—	—	11	—	11	80 „ 300
Curragh Camp - -	2	—	64	—	66	84 „ 170
Devonport - - -	4	6	59	12	81	40 „ 200
Dover - - -	1	3	18	—	22	40 „ 220
Dover Castle - -	1	1	7	—	9	46 „ 220
Dublin - - -	—	2	44	16	62	40 „ 350
Edinburgh Castle - -	—	—	24	15[5]	39	24 „ 90
Edinburgh, Leith Fort, and Piers Hill.	—	—	50	19[6]	69	30 „ 300
Fermoy - - -	—	1	10	—	11	80 „ 200
Fredericton:						
22nd Regt., 1st Batt. -	3	—	3	—	6	150 „ 200
15th Regt., 1st Batt. -	—	—	5	2	7	30 „ 40
Gibraltar - - -	—	—	70	12	82	30 „ 290
Glasgow - -	—	—	12	24[7]	36	30 „ 80

[1] Two lectures by Dr. Longman, one by Dr. Beveridge, and readings by Staff Sergeant M'Phee.

[2] Thirty-four concerts, four theatrical performances, and 33 readings.

[3] Eighteen theatrical performances.

[4] The 31 concerts by the non-commissioned officers and men of the battalion.

[5] One reading by Sergeant Major Allen, and 14 concerts by Rev. J. Millar. There were in addition 16 microscopical exhibitions.

[6] Concerts and readings by Rev. J. Millar, Sergeant-Major Allen, Bandmaster Devine, and Corporal Black; Serjeant Moran, Acting Schoolmaster, gave two lectures.

[7] Twenty-four theatrical performances.

Stations.	Lectures by Officers.	Lectures by Chaplains.	Lectures by School-masters.	Readings and Concerts.	Total No.	Estimated No. at each Lecture.
Halifax, N.S.	—	—	11	—	11	50 to 120
Hamilton, C.W.	—	—	13	14[1]	27	40 „ 400
Kingston, C.W.	3	—	22	—	25	50 „ 192
King William's Town, Cape:						
1st Batt. 10th Foot	—	—	8	8	16	55 „ 300
Cape Mounted Rifles	—	—	—	13	13	120
Limerick	—	24[2]	2	1	27	20 „ 350
London, St. George's Bks.	—	—	3	—	3	75 „ 80
London, C.W.	—	—	11	—	11	150 „ 200
Maidstone	—	—	13	—	13	20 „ 52
Malta	12	—	14	6	32	50 „ 400
Manchester:						
39th Regiment	—	—	3	—	3	250 „ 360
1st Dragoons	—	—	8	7	15	140 „ 250
54th Regiment	—	—	9	6	15	50 „ 300
Mauritius:						
2nd Batt. 22nd Regt.	—	1	10	1[3]	12	80 „ 380
32nd Light Infantry	—	—	9	—	9	70 „ 95
2nd Batt. 13th Lt. Inf.	—	—	18	—	18	45 „ 120
Montreal, C.E.:						
4th Batt. Rifle Brigade	—	—	9	—	9	45 „ 120
Royal Artillery	—	1	14	—	15	60 „ 130
1st Batt. 25th Regiment	—	—	7	16[4]	23	80 „ 160
Newcastle, Jamaica	—	—	2	—	2	300 „ 400
Ottawa	3	1	—	—	4[5]	12 „ 40
Parkhurst	—	—	9	—	9	58 „ 300
Pembroke Dock	—	—	15	—	15	50 „ 300
Piers Hill	—	—	18	3	21	60 „ 100
Portsmouth	—	3	70	24[6]	97	40 „ 319
Preston	—	—	9	12[7]	21	30 „ 150
Quebec:						
Citadel	1	—	18	43[8]	62	58 „ 240
30th Regiment	—	—	11	5	16	90 „ 180
Royal Artillery	25	—	3	—	28	100 „ 280
Regent's Park	—	1	3	2	6	79 „ 370
Royal Military College	1	1	5	—	7	40 „ 150
R. Victoria Hospital, Netley	4	—	8	11[9]	23	100 „ 350
Royal Hibernian Schools	—	—	4	—	4	200
Royal Military Asylum	—	—	20	—	20	200 „ 250
Sealkote	—	6	10	16	32	
Sheerness	—	—	16	6[10]	22	28 „ 230

[1] Fourteen theatrical performances.
[2] Concerts, readings, &c. by Rev. Mr. Wright and Rev. Dr. Wilson.
[3] Concert by officers and bandmaster.
[4] Four readings by Colour Sergeant Pilkington.
[5] Lectures by Dr. Van Courtlandt, Professor Webster, Captain Lee, and Rev. Mr. Johnson.
[6] Twelve of these were theatrical performances.
[7] Twelve theatrical performances.
[8] Forty-one readings and two concerts.
[9] Two readings by Sergeant-Major Rawlins, three by Sergeant Webb, and one theatrical performance by amateurs of the Army Hospital Corps.
[10] Theatrical performances by officers and men of the regiment and superintended by Schoolmaster Lowman.

App. VII.
No. 2.

Stations.	Lectures by Officers.	Lectures by Chaplains.	Lectures by School-masters.	Readings and Concerts.	Total No.	Estimated No. at each Lecture.
Sheffield - -	1	—	14	—	15	75 to 210
St. John's, N.B. - -	—	—	—	5	5	180
Shorncliffe - -	—	—	52	18	70	40 „ 350
Sydney - - -	—	16[1]	2	4	22	40 „ 180
Templemore - -	—	2[2]	6	—	8	20 „ 300
The Tower - - -	—	—	6	—	6	80 „ 90
Toronto:						
Parliament Buildings -	—	—	6	—	6	150 „ 300
4th Brigade, R.A. -	—	—	3	—	3	30 „ 120
2nd Batt. 17th Regt. -	—	—	13	—	13	50 „ 260
13th Hussars - -	—	—	—	12[3]	12	300
4th Brigade, R.A. -	—	—	16	—	16	20 „ 290
Troop Ship, Clyde - -	4	—	11	—	15	120 „ 150
Walmer - - -	—	—	23	1	24	25 „ 200
Warley - - -	—	—	23	10	33	73 „ 240
Wellington Barracks -	—	—	2	3[4]	5	200 „ 330
Winchester - -	—	—	10	10	20	50 „ 220
Windsor:						
R.H. Guards - -	—	—	8	—	8	57 „ 70
2nd Batt. S.F.G. -	—	—	7	6[5]	13	25 „ 120
Woolwich - - -	—	1	57	3	61	45 „ 300
York - - -	—	—	8	—	8	40

[1] Fourteen lectures on total abstinence by gentlemen from Sydney.
[2] One lecture on temperance by Dr. Lees of Leeds.
[3] Twelve theatrical performances by non-commissioned officers and men.
[4] Three concerts by Battalion Glee Class.
[5] Six readings by Captain Gascoigne.

Appendix VII.—No. 3.

Names of Army Schoolmasters who have given Lectures during the Season of 1866–67.

Stations.	Lecturers.	No. of Lectures, &c.
Aberdeen - -	T. Anderson - -	8.
Aden - -	Burton - - -	3 and 3 readings.
Aldershot -	Short - - -	14, 4 concerts, and 4 theatrical entertainments.
	McLean - - -	32 and 2 concerts.
	Rogers - - -	32, 3 concerts, and 5 readings.
	Hickling - -	36 } These include 6 concerts and 22 readings.
	Bell - - - -	17 } These include 6 concerts and 22 readings.
	Polden - - -	3 } These include 6 concerts and 22 readings.
	Burns - - -	16 } and 15 concerts and 2 readings.
	Armstrong - - -	2 } and 15 concerts and 2 readings.
	Wells - - -	15.
	Compton - - -	6.
	Williams - - -	24 } including 3 concerts.
	Kavanagh - -	5 } including 3 concerts.
	R. Belling - - -	12.
	Davies - - -	10.
	Fletcher - - -	23, including 1 concert and 2 readings.
Athlone - -	J. Pither - -	23, including 2 concerts and 7 theatrical performances.
Ballincollig -	Atkinson - - -	9.
Bangalore -	W. Robinson - -	3.
Barbadoes -	J. Porter - - -	28, including 4 readings and 5 musical entertainments.
	J. Davis - -	1.
Belfast - -	G. Venn - - -	7.
Brantford, C.W.	Rix - - -	9 and 6 readings.
Buttevant - -	F. Alderton - -	10.
Cahir - -	Eldridge - -	15 and 18 theatrical performances.
Canterbury -	Bolus - - -	10.
	Coo - - -	5.
Chatham - -	W. Gell - - -	8.
	J. Dorman - -	2.
	Runcieman - - -	53.
	Small - - -	1.
	D. McIllheron - -	13.
	C. Wilson - -	5.
Colchester -	Capon - - -	2.
	Carnegie - -	10 and 2 readings.
	Ruggles - - -	4.
	Harris - - -	6.
	White - - -	2.
	Raymond - -	3.

App. VII.
No. 3.

Stations.	Lecturers.	No. of Lectures, &c.
Cork - -	R. Kenny - - -	9 and 2 readings.
Curragh - -	Newsom - - -	34.
	Moore - - -	19.
	Stewart - - -	3.
	Kenny - - -	2.
	Polden - - -	6.
Devonport -	W. Savage - -	20.
	Colquhoun - -	13.
	McElwee - - -	9.
	Fryer - - -	12.
	Wells - - -	5.
Dover - -	Stewart - - -	9.
	Cochrane - -	12.
	Mahoney - - -	2.
	Baskerville - -	2.
Dublin - -	J. Barnes - - -	17.
	Allen - - -	2 and 5 concerts.
	Holland - - -	5 and 6 readings.
	Shipman - -	9 and 5 readings.
	Moore - - -	1.
	J. Newsom - -	10.
Edinburgh, Leith Fort, and Piers Hill.	Robertson - - -	42.
	Fowler - - -	23.
	James - - -	7.
	Sergeant Moran, Acting Schoolmaster.	2.
Fermoy - -	James McLean - -	10.
Fredericton -	W. R. Hall - -	3.
	J. Williams - - -	5 and 2 readings.
Gibraltar - -	W. H. Stubbs - -	15 and 1 reading.
	M. A. Black - -	12 and 2 readings.
	C. M. Fleming - -	14 and 1 reading.
	R. Pell - - -	7 and 2 concerts.
	J. Boland - -	13 and 1 reading.
	Sch. Serjeant Vaughan -	9 and 5 concerts.
Glasgow - -	W. Bryan - -	12.
Halifax, N.S. -	Mallory - - -	5.
	Green - - -	5.
	Hazard - - -	1.
Hamilton, C.W.	E. Bramhall - -	13.
Kingston, C.W.	McLean - - -	12.
	Mallandain - -	10.
King William's Town, Cape.	J. G. Kidd - -	8 and 8 readings.
	Schoolm., Cape Mounted Rifles.	13 readings.
Limerick - -	Henderson - - -	2 and assisted at 24 in addition given by the chaplain.
London, Saint George's Bks.	A. Thomson - -	3.

Stations.	Lecturers.	No. of Lectures, &c.
London, C.W.	Jones	8.
	Davison	3.
Maidstone	S. H. Goadby	13.
Malta	Scarlett	5 and 6 concerts by Hebb, Wonnacott and O'Connor.
	Murray	4
	Hebb	2
	Myles	3
Manchester	A. Parsons	3.
	J. Gilbert	8 and 13 concerts and readings.
	J. Bell	8
	Kirke	1.
Mauritius	Ship	10.
	Davies	9.
	J. Beresford	18.
Montreal, C.E.	J. Little	26.
	Major	3.
	Hamilton	1.
Newcastle, Jamaica.	R. C. Stapley	2 and 1 concert.
Parkhurst	T. Carson	5.
	W. Stevenson	3.
Pembroke Dock	Sheffield	8.
	McArdle	7.
Piers Hill	W. James	17.
Portsmouth	R. Kirk	12.
	Bass	12.
	Annett	7.
	Palmer	17 and took part in 6 readings and 2 theatrical performances.
	W. Brown	8 and took part in 8 theatrical performances.
	McMahon	8.
	Moran	6.
Preston	T. Earp	9.
Quebec	J. H. Foster	24, 40 readings, and 2 concerts.
	R. Waters	11, 4 readings, and 1 concert.
Regent's Park	J Pollard	3.
Royal Military College.	Keley	5.
Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.	A. Cooper	8,
Sealkote	Hanley	10.
Sheerness	Lowman	16 and superintended 6 theatrical performances.
Sheffield	R. Bateman	11.
	J. A. Smears	3.

App. VII.
No. 3.

Stations.	Lecturers.	No. of Lectures, &c.
Shorncliffe -	E. Giles - - -	16 and 2 readings.
	W. McEwen - -	24 and 3 readings.
	J. Compton - -	6.
	A. Wilson - - -	4.
	W. Gooding - -	10 and 1 prologue.
Sydney - -	J. Gunn - - -	2.
Templemore and Malta.	Murray - - -	4.
	Sergeant Inst. Russell -	2.
The Tower -	W. H. Bird - -	6.
Toronto - -	F. Ward - - -	6.
	Wicks - - -	3.
	Stockham - -	29.
Troop Ship Clyde	Pither - - -	11.
Walmer - -	D. McKay - -	16.
	D. Morrison - -	5 and 1 reading.
	C. Hicks - - -	3.
Warley - -	Ruffle - - -	16.
	Howard - -	7.
Wellington Bks.	W. Minnion - -	2.
Winchester -	G. Rice - - -	10.
Windsor - -	Loftus - - -	8.
	J. Chambers - -	7.
Woolwich -	J. Grant - - -	24.
	Thacker - -	13.
	Stanton - - -	16.
	Gooding - - -	4.
York - -	H. Hunt, Act. Schoolmaster	8.

Appendix VII.—No. 4.

App. VII.
No. 4.

Statement of Lectures given to the Troops in the Winter of 1867–68.

Stations.	Lectures by Officers.	Lectures by Chaplains.	Lectures by Schoolmasters.	Readings and Concerts.	Total Number.	Estimated Number at each Lecture.	
						Adults.	Children.
Aberdeen	—	6 [1]	9	16	31	84 to 165	15 to 26
Aldershot	26 [2]	14	115	63	218	20 „ 590	8 „ 104
Athlone	—	—	5	—	5	40 „ 220	50 „ 80
Barbadoes:—							
2nd Battalion, 16th Regt.	—	—	18	2	20	120 „ 720	20 „ 150
4th West India Regt., &c.	—	—	7	2	9	250 „ 300	30 „ 50
Belfast	—	1	2	6	9	20 „ 70	35 „ 70
Brantford, C.W.	1	—	8	—	9	20 „ 70	15 „ 30
Brighton	—	—	16 [3]	—	16	15 „ 92	6 „ 20
Buttevant	—	—	3	25 [4]	28	80 „ 140	50 „ 60
Canterbury	—	—	12	—	12	40 „ 139	12 „ 70
Channel Islands	—	—	6 [5]	4 [5]	10	21 „ 30	—
Chatham:—							
1st Depôt Battalion and Military Train.	—	—	54	4	58	36 „ 230	36 „ 80
St. Mary's Barracks	—	3	14	—	17	80 „ 200	—
2nd Depôt Battalion	—	—	27	—	27	60 „ 182	—
Chester	—	—	6	10	16	40 „ 200	20 „ 50
Colchester	—	4	29	26	59	85 „ 170	15 „ 30
Cork	—	—	9	—	9	50 „ 100	30 „ 100
Curragh Camp	—	—	45	10	55	30 „ 220	7 „ 40
Devonport	—	—	42	8	50	12 „ 130	12 „ 150
Dover:—							
2nd Batt., 5th Fusiliers	—	1	7	1	9	29 „ 100	25 „ 80
Various Brigades	—	3	18	1	22	20 „ 100	24 „ 100
27th and 49th Regiments	—	—	2	—	2	30 „ 100	10 „ 67
The Castle	—	1	6	—	7	20 „ 40	25 „ 100
Edinburgh Castle	—	—	7	—	7	40 „ 90	—
Enniskillen	—	—	—	9	9	—	—
Fermoy	—	—	6	—	6	5 „ 180	20 „ 25
Fredericton, N.B.	1	—	—	1	2	40	20

[1] Six lectures by Dr. Beveridge, Rev. Dr. Longmuir, Rev. W. Keay, A. Laing, Esq., and Messrs. Stewart and Clark; and fourteen readings by Staff-Sergeant McPhee, musketry instructors Lonsdale and Wishart.

[2] Lectures by Dr. Pope, M. Zamoiski, Professors Hamilton, Fredericks, St. George, and Sergeant Gairthwait; readings and concerts by officers' ladies, &c. of Royal Artillery, 68th Light Infantry, 98th Regiment, 54th Regiment, Royal Engineers, 43rd Regiment, 4th Dragoon Guards, 80th and 56th Regiments.

[3] Five lectures by Miss Robinson.

[4] Six readings by Colonel Ingall, C.B., and other officers, non-commissioned officers, and men; and 19 theatrical performances.

[5] Two lectures by Corporals Wilson and Marshall; and four readings by Lieut. Weymiss, R.A., Rev. Mr. Dobré, and Dr. Cummings, R.A.

App. VII.
No. 4.

Stations.	Lectures by Officers.	Lectures by Chaplains.	Lectures by Schoolmasters.	Readings and Concerts.	Total Number.	Estimated Number at each Lecture.	
						Adults.	Children.
Gibraltar	—	—	38	4	42	70 to 150	12 to 60
Glasgow	—	1	8	1	10	14 „ 50	11 „ 43
Halifax, N.S.	1	—	6	—	7	50 „ 112	12 „ 40
Hamilton, Canada	—	—	2	—	2	60	10
Hong Kong	—	—	6	—	6	60 to 170	—
Hounslow	—	—	7	—	7	36 „ 180	45 to 60
Kilkenny:—							
E Battery, 9th Brigade, R. Art., &c.	5	—	1	14 [1]	20	40 „ 200	5 „ 40
1st Battalion, 17th Foot	—	—	4	—	4	20 „ 140	50 „ 80
Kingston, Ontario	—	—	14	1	15	11 „ 101	10 „ 70
Limerick	—	14 [2]	3	4	21	40 „ 350	20 „ 30
London, Ontario	—	—	22	7	29	60 „ 120	40 „ 50
Maidstone	—	—	16	—	16	6 „ 50	11 „ 40
Malta:—							
1st Battalion, 8th Regt.	—	—	9	6 [3]	15	40 „ 300	—
R. Artillery and R. Engnrs.	4 [4]	—	1	—	5	100 „ 500	—
1st Batt., 14th Regiment	—	—	8	1	9	40 „ 130	—
87th Fusiliers	—	—	6	1	7	85 „ 290	—
Manchester	3	—	10	25 [5]	38	10 „ 300	30 to 90
Meerut	—	—	7	6	13	150 „ 250	—
Montreal:—							
78th Highlanders	—	—	13	—	13	30 „ 200	—
1st Battalion, 60th Rifles	—	—	10	4	14	50 „ 100	—
Royal Artillery	—	—	24	—	24	50 „ 120	—
1st Battalion, 16th Foot	—	—	11	8 [6]	19	30 „ 400	—
100th Regiment	—	—	11	2	13	50 „ 300	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	—	7	—	7	5 „ 20	29 to 31
Ottawa, Ontario	—	—	31	134 [7]	165	23 „ 91	6 „ 20
Parkhurst	—	6 [8]	6	26 [9]	38	70 „ 900	20 „ 40
Pembroke Dock	—	—	15 [10]	—	15	60 „ 150	—
Pier's Hill	—	—	8	—	8	13 „ 100	—
Portland	—	—	8	—	8	12 „ 30	24 to 30
Portsmouth, Gosport, &c.	—	7	72	39 [11]	118	36 „ 295	4 „ 69
Preston	—	—	6	16	22 [12]	40 „ 120	10 „ 30

[1] Five readings and nine theatrical entertainments.
[2] Rev. Mr. Wright nine lectures, and five by Rev. Mr. Wright and schoolmaster R. Armstrong.
[3] Six musical entertainments and readings by Colonel McCrea, Capt. Lewis, and the men of the Regiment.
[4] Four readings by officers of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.
[5] Twenty readings, two concerts, and three theatrical entertainments.
[6] Eight theatrical entertainments by the theatrical company of the battalion under the management of the schoolmaster.
[7] Thirty-two readings by Rev. T. Phillips, and one by Capt. Huyshe.
[8] Six lectures by Messrs. Newman, Cooper, and Holme.
[9] Sixteen theatrical performances.
[10] One lecture by Mr. Kennedy, H.M.'s ship "Revenge."
[11] Seventeen theatrical performances.
[12] Eleven theatrical performances.

Stations.	Lectures by Officers.	Lectures by Chaplains.	Lectures by Schoolmasters.	Readings and Concerts.	Total Number.	Estimated Number at each Lecture.	
						Adults.	Children.
Quebec :—							
30th Regiment - -	4	—	12 [1]	3	19	40 to 225	3 to 72
3rd Brigade, R.A. - -	8	—	—	4 [2]	12	50 „ 90	—
Royal Military College - -	—	—	1	3	4	30	20
Royal Victoria Hospital -	7	—	6	5	18	40 to 230	12 to 70
Royal Military Asylum - -	—	—	20	—	20	—	200 „ 250
Secunderabad - - -	6	—	—	—	6	120 to 250	—
Sheerness - - - -	—	—	18	16 [3]	34	12 „ 220	25 to 111
Sheffield - - - - - -	—	—	10 [4]	—	10	95 „ 240	—
Shoeburyness - - - -	11 [5]	3	4	10	28	80 „ 1500	—
Shorncliffe :—							
10th D. B. and G. Staff -	—	—	14	10	24	110 „ 280	25 to 65
7th Dragoon Guards -	—	—	3	—	3	150 „ 200	40 „ 60
12th Depôt Battalion -	—	—	9	—	9	90 „ 400	30 „ 150
St. John, N.B. - - -	—	—	—	2	2	180	—
St. John's, Newfoundland -	—	—	3	—	3	27 to 68	14 to 66
Sydney, N.S.W. - - -	—	7	4	—	11 [6]	70 „ 140	10 „ 26
Toronto, Ontario :—							
Head Quarters, and Detachments of 2nd and 17th Regiments.	—	—	17	1 [7]	18	80 „ 263	40 „ 157
4th Brigade, R.A. - -	—	—	23	—	23	54 „ 348	48 „ 132
H.M.'s Gun Boat "Heron."	—	—	6	—	6	46	—
13th Hussars - - -	—	—	17	9	26	20 to 250	10 to 30
Walmer - - - - - -	—	—	10	1	11	83 „ 300	—
Warley - - - - - -	—	—	20	12	32	75 „ 240	—
Wellington Barracks, London	—	—	12	—	12	80 „ 130	—
Wellington, New Zealand -	1	—	14	—	15	35 „ 85	—
Winchester - - - - -	—	—	10	12 [8]	22	60 „ 115	25 to 40
Windsor - - - - - -	—	—	7	12	19	97 „ 500	18 „ 78
Woolwich - - - - -	—	3	32	29 [9]	64	20 „ 760	10 „ 110
York - - - - - -	—	—	12	6	18	12 „ 70	40 „ 50

[1] One lecture by Lance-Corporal J. Webb.
[2] Readings by Sergeant-Major Stanton and the officers of the Royal Artillery; and eight lectures by Sergeant-Major Stanton, R.A.
[3] Sixteen theatrical performances.
[4] One lecture by Mr. Harbourne.
[5] Lectures by Colonel Eardley Wilmot, officers, &c. There were also six lectures on metals and six on gunpowder by Messrs. Spiller and Brown of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.
[6] There were, in addition, thirty-one lectures, &c. on temperance by Captain Doran and gentlemen from Sydney.
[7] One reading by Lance-Corporal Cashin.
[8] Eleven theatrical performances.
[9] Fourteen concerts and nine theatrical performances.

App. VII.
No. 5.

Appendix VII.—No. 5.

Names of Army Schoolmasters who have given Lectures during the Season of 1867–8.

Stations.	Lecturers.	No. of Lectures, &c.
Aberdeen -	T. Anderson - - -	9.
Aldershott -	Fowler - - -	31 and 2 readings.
	Hickling - -	12 and took part in 14 readings.
	Lacey - - -	10 and 2 readings.
	McLean - -	11 and 1 reading.
	McElwee - - -	9.
	Moran - - -	8 and took part in 5 readings.
	Hayes - - -	7 and took part in 5 readings.
	Belling - - -	5.
	Carson - - -	5.
	Capon - - -	4.
	White - - -	3.
	Stewart - - -	2.
	Howard - -	1 exhibition of comic slides.
	McMahon - - -	4.
Athlone - -	R. Taylor - -	5.
Barbados -	John Porter - - -	18 and 2 readings.
	James Davies - -	7 and 2 readings.
Belfast - -	W. Gell - - -	1.
	G. Venn - -	1.
Brantford, C.W.	A. McMahon - -	8.
Brighton -	E. Rogers - -	4.
	T. E. Spiller - - -	7.
Buttevant -	F. Alderton - - -	3.
Canterbury -	Bolus - - -	6.
	Spiller - - -	4.
	French - - -	2.
Channel Islands	C. Fletcher - - -	4.
Chatham -	A. Runcieman - -	54 and took part in 4 concerts.
	Bacon - - -	4.
	A. Parsons - - -	12.
	Kenny - - -	2.
	D. McIlherron - -	20.
	Halfpenny - -	7.
Chester - -	J. B. Compton - -	1.
	Halfpenny - -	5.
Colchester -	Carnegie - - -	12 and 9 readings.
	Bell - - -	8 and 8 readings.
	Marshall - -	5 and 8 readings.
	McCormick - - -	4.

Stations.	Lecturers.	No. of Lectures, &c.
Cork	J. Burns	7.
	J. Wells	2.
Curragh Camp	G. Robertson	38.
	E. Shipman	2 and 2 concerts.
	W. Gell	1.
	W. Woodward	1 and 2 concerts.
	C. Coo	3.
	Weller	1 reading.
Devonport	Savage	21.
	Fryer	11.
	Winter	8.
	Astbury	2.
Dover	J. W. Stewart	6.
	J. A. Smears	11.
	Cochrane	12.
	Matthews	4.
Edinburgh Castle	R. C. Stapley	7.
Enniskillen	Geo. Holland	4 concerts and 1 reading.
Fermoy	Gooding	1.
	Polden	4.
	Mackinder	1.
Fredericton, N.B.	W. R. Hall	1 reading.
Gibraltar	E. K. Macartney	8.
	W. Stubbs	7 and 1 reading.
	M. A. Black	2.
	W. M. Arthur	9 and 3 concerts.
	J. Boland	4.
	J. W. Gillmore	2.
	Bell	4.
	McCormick	2.
Glasgow	G. B. Hamilton	6.
	Sch. Asst. Eskrigge	1.
Halifax, N. S.	Green	4.
	Hazard	2.
Hamilton, Canada	P. H. Clarke	1.
	Act. Sch. T. Downey	1.
Hong Kong	G. Green	6.
Hounslow	G. Annett	7.
Kilkenny	White	1.
	Colquhoun	4.
Kingston, Ontario	McLean	6.
	Mallandain	8 and 1 reading.
Limerick	R. Armstrong	3, 2 concerts, 2 readings, and took part in 5 lectures.
London, Ontario	Jones	12 and took part in 5 readings.
	Davison	10.
Maidstone	S. H. Goadby	12 and 4 exhibitions of dissolving views.

App. VII.
No. 5.

Stations.	Lecturers.	No. of Lectures, &c.
Manchester -	Bass - - - -	1.
	Belling - - -	2.
	Brown - - -	4.
	Scholvien - - -	3.
Meerut - -	Attwell - - -	7 and 6 readings.
Malta - -	Wonnacott - -	8.
	Murray - - -	4.
	Wheeler - - -	2.
	Scarlett - - -	3.
	Moore - - -	1 and 1 reading.
	Boland - - -	6 and 1 reading; given to the regiment at Gibraltar.
Montreal - -	Little - - -	44.
	Fleming - - -	7.
	Hebb - - -	4 and 4 concerts.
	Myles - - -	4.
	Bramhall - -	5.
	Hopkins - - -	5 and 1 reading.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Ship - - -	7.
Ottawa, Ontario	J. H. Foster - - -	31 and 99 readings.
Parkhurst -	McLean - -	6.
Pembroke Dock	Th. Sheffield - -	14.
Piers Hill -	F. Lowry - - -	8.
Portland - -	Berresford - -	8.
Portsmouth, Gosport, &c.	R. Kirk - - -	10.
	Brown - - -	8.
	Palmer - - -	20.
	Walker - - -	7.
	Thane - - -	3.
	Carthew - -	6.
	Bacon - - -	4.
	Hobbs - - -	8.
	Burgham - - -	6.
Preston - -	Earp - - -	6.
Quebec - -	R. Waters - - -	11.
Royal Military College.	Keley - - -	1.
Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.	A. Cooper - - -	6.
Sheerness - -	Lowman - -	15.
	Astbury - - -	3.
Sheffield - -	Bateman - -	9
Shoeburyness -	T. W. Smith - -	2.
	Actg. School-master Serg. Abbott.	2.

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Stations.	Lecturers.	No. of Lectures, &c.
Shorncliffe -	McKay - - -	4.
	McEwen - -	5.
	Langford - - -	2.
	Kearns - - -	2.
	Wroughton - - -	3.
	Burgham - - -	9.
St. John, N. B. -	W. Levitson - -	2 readings.
St. John's, Newfoundland.	C. Hicks - -	3.
Sydney, N.S.W.	J. R. Gunn - - -	4.
Toronto, Ontario	S. Stockham - - -	63.
	Flood - - -	1.
Walmer - -	McKay - - -	1.
	Giles - - -	4.
	Rix - - -	5 and 1 reading.
Warley - -	C. Stanton - - -	4.
	T. Ruffle - - -	6.
	S. Howard - - -	6.
	A. Douthett - -	4.
Wellington Barracks, London.	Bird - - -	12.
Wellington -	Shannon - - -	14.
Winchester -	G. Rice - - -	8.
	W. Myatt - -	2.
Windsor - -	W. Richardson - -	7 and 1 reading.
Woolwich -	J. Grant - - -	13.
	W. Thacker - -	8.
	E. H. Rogers - - -	6.
	C. Stanton - -	3.
	E. Bacon - - -	2.
York - -	W. Stevenson - -	12.

Note.—A return of lectures was received from St. Helena too late for insertion in the Fourth Report of the Council. This return shows that five lectures illustrated by the lantern had been given during 1865–66 by Sergeant Edwards of the 1st Battalion, 10th Regiment. In like manner eight lectures and one reading had been given during the same season to the Ordnance Corps at King William Town, Cape of Good Hope, by Schoolmaster Kidd; while at the same place eleven lectures by Schoolmaster Northway and one by Lt. Poole, R.A., had been delivered to the men of the Cape Mounted Rifles.

App. VIII.
No. 1.

Appendix VIII.—No. 1.

LIST OF ARMY LIBRARIES, 1867-8.

Garrison Libraries.

Station.	No. of Companies.	No. of Volumes in the Library 31st March 1868.	No. of Volumes circulating during the Year 1867-8.	Contributions from Recreation Room Funds.		
				£	s.	d.
Aberdeen	6	1,108	4,206	16	9	8
Adelaide	3	498	1,037	3	2	9
Alderney	3	495	2,006	5	5	9
Aldershot	101	8,613	26,990	104	11	3
Ashton	5	277	132	2	5	0
Athlone	11	1,691	5,437	17	17	6
Ayr	2	320	2,809	7	18	9
Bahamas	—	126	—		—	
Ballincollig	3	649	2,633	4	10	0
Barbadoes	14	2,505	2,023	22	5	6
Bathurst	2	501	100	8	2	0
Belfast	6	1,290	2,947	10	3	6
Bermuda	13	2,064	4,323	19	17	6
Birmingham	2	537	723	6	6	3
Birr	2	1,510	2,566	3	10	0
Brighton	4	398	1,450	7	19	8
Burnley	2	541	211	8	10	1
Bury	4	298	514	2	18	4
Buttevant	6	1,384	2,647	14	7	6
Cahir	3	510	1,398	12	3	0
Canterbury	12	2,521	2,728	31	8	0
Cape Coast Castle	4	411	343	13	3	0
Cape Town	14	1,667	800	23	18	6
Ceylon	20	4,005	7,330	35	12	6
Chatham	42	6,075	30,220	42	0	0
Chester	5	441	996	4	10	0
Chichester	5	118	—	1	5	0
Clonmel	4	521	1,442	13	5	0
Colchester	32	2,257	5,860	45	6	11
Cork	20	2,019	2,673	23	5	2
Coventry	2	340	777	9	9	7
Curragh	54	4,132	11,525	53	9	0
Demerara	2	941	120	2	0	0
Devonport	26	4,092	6,246	27	18	4
Dorchester	1	462	705	4	12	6
Dover	25	2,865	4,637	24	8	4
Dublin	69	7,351	9,280	82	15	0
Dundalk	7	514	2,105	15	18	0
Edinburgh Castle	10	1,471	2,665	21	16	7
Edinburgh, Piershill	3	1,095	1,750	13	13	0½
Enniskillen	3	743	1,975	9	12	5
Exeter	—	408	—		—	
Fermoy	18	2,019	4,677	26	18	0
Fort Beaufort	6	676	1,441	17	3	2

Station.	No. of Companies.	No. of Volumes in the Library 31st March 1868.	No. of Volumes circulating during the Year 1867–8.	Contributions from Recreation Room Funds. £	s.	d.
Fort George, N.B.	6	442	1,873	8	12	6
Fredericton, N.B.	10	841	3,346	10	0	0
Gibraltar	50	5,709	10,599	70	18	4
Glasgow	5	1,550	3,376	15	13	0
Graham's Town	10	489	1,646	23	1	10
Guernsey	3	1,244	691	7	11	7
Halifax, N. S., Citadel	10	1,202	4,121	19	3	0
Halifax, N.S., Wellington Barracks	10	1,172	5,878	19	0	0
Hamilton, Canada	10	1,118	2,066	12	5	6
Hamilton, N.B.	4	494	1,361	12	4	0
Hong Kong	15	2,067	3,450	24	3	0
Horfield	5	159	106		—	
Hounslow	6	653	3,409	21	0	0
Ipswich	—	533	—		—	
Isle of Man	Detachmt	488	394	1	2	9
Jamaica	19	2,234	3,689	27	13	6
Jersey	5	1,126	3,100	14	3	0
Kilkenny	5	828	2,630	12	0	0
King William's Town	14	1,629	1,270	21	17	6
Kingston, Canada	10	1,304	1,354	19	8	0
Kinsale	6	691	700	5	0	0
Leeds	4	292	105	1	0	0
Limerick	13	2,600	3,507	22	11	0
Liverpool	—	343	—		—	
London (Tower)	Warders	498	569	1	19	4
London, Canada	—	700	—		—	
Londonderry	3	320	702	6	1	10½
Longford	2	490	911	5	2	6
Maidstone	2	804	1,685	11	3	0
Malta	60	6,312	11,926	62	10	0
Manchester, Hulme Barracks	5	785	217	13	18	6
Manchester, Salford ditto	10	1,407	4,167	17	13	8
Mauritius	20	2,115	1,490	26	3	0
Melbourne	6	713	2,224	6	0	0
Montreal	47	2,239	7,758	47	0	0
Mullingar	2	858	1,920	10	7	0
Naas	2	85	417	1	0	0
Natal	5½	852	400	3	13	9
Newbridge	11	887	3,019	20	8	0
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	4	775	721	9	14	4
Newfoundland	3	781	2,147	17	9	6
Newry	4	704	2,018	10	4	0
Norwich	2	274	—		—	
Paisley	2	562	747	4	8	6
Parkhurst	13	2,301	11,580	34	18	0
Pembroke	17	2,044	2,711	26	15	0
Perth	2	520	572	6	17	9
Portsmouth	55	6,884	7,417	62	11	3½
Portland	6	341	4,489	12	1	6
Preston	14	1,745	12,279	34	10	7
Quebec	20	1,659	1,913	30	14	3
Sheffield	13	1,682	6,517	22	3	0
Shorncliffe	29	3,796	10,492	30	6	0
Sierra Leone	6	529	154	10	2	11

App. VIII.
No. 1.

Station.	No. of Companies.	No. of Volumes in the Library 31st March 1868.	No. of Volumes circulating during the Year 1867–8.	Contributions from Recreation Room Funds. £	s.	d.
Spike Island	8	1,134	2,613	10	4	2
Stirling	3	1,296	3,086	9	19	6
St. Helena	6	1,219	3,776	16	14	10½
St. John, New Brunswick	11	1,247	6,566	59	3	7
St. Lucia	—	636	—		—	
Sunderland	3	483	373	4	10	8
Sydney	6	2,030	3,197	10	3	6
Templemore	3	1,357	1,832	5	4	6
Toronto, Canada	24	1,140	2,566	34	18	4
Tralee	—	176	—		—	
Trinidad	2	1,116	1,642	12	15	0½
Tynemouth	3	508	252	1	15	0
Walmer	12	1,630	2,930	18	6	8
Warley	6	3,405	5,702	28	6	1
Waterford	5½	807	795	14	13	0
Weedon	4	857	1,927	12	12	7
Weymouth	5	385	1,033	10	11	6
Winchester	15	1,775	9,411	23	8	0
Woolwich	6	689	1,236	16	13	0
Yokohama	10	1,144	800	19	3	0
York	8	1,287	1,000	10	17	6
Total Garrison	1,302	169,669	373,895	2,051	6	8½

Royal Artillery Libraries.

Alderney	1	398	916	2	13	6
Aldershot	2	600	1,623	0	13	2
Barbadoes	1	915	618	1	0	0
Bermuda	2	489	1,193	1	7	0
Dover	7	998	6,809	18	3	10
Dublin	2	1,473	1,218	3	9	6
Gibraltar	8	1,730	4,233	25	0	8½
Halifax, N. S.	3	1,500	3,700	8	5	6
Jamaica	2	407	20	2	0	0
Jersey	1	522	1,023	1	6	9
Leith Fort	1	800	1,972	2	5	8
Malta	8	1,588	6,170	25	4	0
Mauritius	2	710	713	5	5	10
Plymouth	7	1,324	4,656	17	0	4
Portsmouth	5	927	3,739	13	17	5
Quebec	3	977	1,909	14	3	3
Sheerness	5	1,399	8,684	17	0	7
Shoeburyness	4	1,038	5,715	24	16	2
Shorncliffe	3	977	3,077	0	17	2
St. Helena	2	1,040	2,826	34	5	10
Woolwich, Non-Commissioned Officers	19	5,676	19,950	60	1	5
Woolwich, Gunners		3,969	15,522	2	4	4
Total Royal Artillery	88	29,457	96,286	281	1	11½

Station.	No. of Companies.	No. of Volumes in the Library 31st March 1868.	No. of Volumes circulating during the Year 1867–8.	Contributions from Recreation Room Funds.		
Royal Engineer Libraries.						
				£	s.	d.
Aldershot	4	692	2,519	5	13	0
Bermuda	3	286	1,129	15	10	0
Chatham	8	2,281	7,848	6	10	6
Dublin	1	2,057	1,172	15	18	0
Guildford	1	1,117	383	4	6	4
Halifax, N.S.	2	548	1,499	11	19	11
Inverness	1	696	412	5	14	11
King William's Town	2	633	2,490	7	5	4
Malta	2	842	2,753	24	16	11
Mauritius	2	791	673	2	13	0
Portsmouth	1	363	84	0	4	0
Southampton	1	1,364	998	14	16	3
Woolwich	2	482	630	3	3	0
Total Royal Engineer Libraries	30	12,152	22,590	118	11	2
Total Garrison	1,302	169,669	373,895	2,051	6	8½
Total Royal Artillery	88	29,457	96,286	281	1	11½
Total Royal Engineer	30	12,152	22,590	118	11	2
General Total	1,420	211,278	492,771	2,450	19	10

App. VIII.
No. 2.

Appendix VIII.—No. 2.

Notes on the Working of the Garrison Library and Recreation Rooms at Canterbury for the Year ending the 31st December 1865.

The strength of the cavalry depôt at the above date was 971 of all ranks.

The number of subscribers to the recreation room was 589 (*i.e.* 3 out of every 5 of the garrison were subscribers. In the second report by the Council of Military Education, published on the 1st October 1864, 2 out of every 3 of the garrison were subscribers).

On the 20th March 1866 the number of subscribers was 597, and was composed as follows:

13	officers.
8	staff.
48	sergeants.
56	corporals.
472	privates.
597	

The number of letters written during the year 1865 was 7,300.

The amount of money received at the bar during the year was 103*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

The average daily attendance taken for one week was 124.

The expenditure for the library during the years 1865 and 1864 was as follows:

	1865.			1864.		
Expenditure:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Binding and repairs - -	7	0	5	6	3	1
Purchase of books -	9	16	9	7	16	2
Librarian's pay - -	9	2	6	9	3	0
Stationery - - -	0	13	3	1	2	4
Overcharges for books damaged	0	3	6	1	5	4
	26	16	5	25	9	11

	1865.			1864.		
Receipts:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Contributions - - -	10	10	0	11	0	0
For books lost or damaged -	3	10	1	11	12	11
For librarian's pay - -	9	2	6	9	3	0
	23	2	7	31	15	11

The number of books in the library was 2,478. They were classed as follows:

Class.	Subject.	Number of Volumes.	Number of Times the Volumes were issued during 1865.
A	Books of Reference - -	51	—
B	Biography - - -	227	5
C	Military and naval - -	231	178
D	Voyages and travels -	312	166
E	Entertainment and fiction -	500	4,694
F	Poets and poetry - -	84	105
G	General literature - -	526	368
H	Science and natural history -	149	57
I	Sacred and serious subjects -	155	10
K	Magazines and periodicals -	202	358
***	Books to assist in the preparation of lectures and not for general circulation -	41	—
	Total - - -	2,478	5,951

The books in class A (books of reference) were not allowed to be taken out of the library.

Of class B (biography) only the following books were taken out during the year:

"The Life of Luther," once.
"The Life of Napoleon Buonaparte," once.
"The Autobiography of a Working Man," once.
"The Life of Philip Musgrave," twice.

Of class C (military and naval)—

"Soldiering in Sunshine and Storm" was taken out 19 times.
"Famous Regiments of the British Army," 9 times.
"Our Soldiers," 7 times.
"The Use and Application of Cavalry in War," 7 times.
"Siborne's Waterloo Campaign," 6 times.
"Medal's of the British Army," 6 times.

Of class D (voyages and travels), the following books were the most in request:

"Shooting in the Himalayas."
"Wild Sports of Southern Africa."
"The Zoolu Country."
"Inglis's Journey through Ireland."
"Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Seas."
"Hudson's Bay, or Every-day Life in the Wilds."

The Canterbury garrison consisting of cavalry depôts and the depôt of the Cape Mounted Rifles a preference was generally shown in classes C and D, for books on "Cavalry and Cavalry Tactics," and "India" and "Southern Africa."

Of class E (entertainment and fiction), the tales and novels of Sir Walter Scott, Bulwer, Dickens, Marryat, Cooper, James, Lever, Ainsworth, Miss Austen, and Grant were the most read.

The library had two complete sets of the works of Sir Walter Scott, of whose novels the "Fair Maid of Perth," (41), "The Pirate," (32), and "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," (31), were the favourites.

The other authors named were not so fully represented, but, judging from the selection made from such of their works as the library possessed, the following seemed to be the most in demand :—"My Novel," (31), "Pelham," (21), "Pickwick," (32), "David Copperfield," (26), "Jacob "Faithful," (21), "Japhet in search of a Father," (25), "Mansfield "Park," (39), "Harry Lorrequer," (23), "Henry of Guise," (23), "The Miser's Daughter," (29), and "Whitefriars," (27).

The book in this class most sought after was Edgar Poe's "Tales of "Mystery and Imagination." There were two copies in the library, and, together, they were taken out 45 times in the course of a year.

Thackeray's "Esmond" was taken out 23 times, whilst "Vanity "Fair" was only taken 13 times. "Maurice O'Twiney, the Soldier "of Fortune," 28 times.

Novels with a sensational title, such as "Matrimonial Shipwrecks," "Marriage," "Destiny," "Nearer and Dearer," "Fatherless Fanny," "The Lottery of Life," "Too Clever by Half," and "The Electric "Telegraph of Fun" were constantly asked for.

Of class F (poets and poetry) "The Ingoldsby Legends," (12), "Burn's Poems," (10), "Baillie's Dramas," (8), "Lalla Rookh," (9), were most read. Then the "Plays" of Ben Jonson (6), and Massingberd and Ford, (5). "Paradise Lost" was taken out 5 times.

Of class G (general literature), "The War," by Russell, (13), "Nar-"rative of the Siege of Lucknow," (11), "Wild Sports of India" (10), "Twelve Years of a Soldier's Life in India," (9), "Four Year's Service "in India," (7), "The Iron Mask," (10), "Canterbury in the olden "Times," (10), and "Politics for the People," (6), were the most read, whilst "The Curse of Britain" was asked for three times, and "Baker "on Intemperance" twice, "Our Drinks," the "Use and Abuse of "Alcoholic Liquor," and "Lectures to Young Men," (3 vols.), were never taken out at all.

Of class H (science and natural history), "Anecdotes of Horses," "Anecdotes of Animals," "The Thunderstorm," "Mines and Mining," "Laws of Motion and Mechanics" were the most read, but neither of these books was taken out of the library more than *four* times.

Of class I (sacred and serious subjects), the following books only were read :—"Philosophy of Religion," (1), "Soldier's Help," (2), "Taylor's Holy living and dying," (1), "Blunt's Lectures on the "History of Jacob," (1), "Butler's Analogy of Religion," (1), "Letters "on Happiness," (2), "Guide to the Lord's Supper," (1), "Companion "to the Bible," (1).

Of class K (magazines and periodicals), the most in demand were Messrs. Chambers Works ; the "Penny Magazine" in preference to the "Saturday Magazine," the "Leisure Hour," "All the Year Round," "Sharpe's Magazine," "Cornhill Magazine," and "Bentley's Mis-"cellany."

T. R. Maynard,
Chaplain to the Forces.

Appendix IX.

List of Regimental Recreation Rooms, 1867–8.

Regiment.	Where Stationed.	Number of Rooms.	Refreshments.	Number of Subscribers, Mar. 31, 1868.
1st Life Guards	Windsor.	*		
2nd „	Regent's Park.	*		
Royal Horse Guards	Hyde Park.	*		
1st Dragoon Guards	Aldershot	2	Yes	291
2nd „	Bombay.			
3rd „	Ditto.			
4th „	Aldershot	2	Yes	374
5th „	Colchester	1	Yes	216
6th „	Dublin	1	Yes	434
7th „	Shorncliffe.			
1st Dragoons	Longford	2	Yes	171
2nd „	Dundalk	2	Yes	282
3rd Hussars	Hounslow	2	Yes	312
4th „	Bengal.			
5th Lancers	Ditto.			
6th Dragoons	York	2	Yes	344
7th Hussars	Bengal.			
8th „	Manchester	2	No	126
9th Lancers	Cahir	1	Yes	229
10th Hussars	Newbridge	2	No	329
11th „	Bengal.			
12th Lancers	Dublin	1	Yes	299
13th Hussars	Toronto	1	No	288
14th Hussars	Piershill	2	No	492
	Hamilton	2	No	
	Perth	1	No	
15th Hussars	Birmingham	1	No	299
	Coventry	1	No	
	Norwich	1	No	
16th Lancers	Madras.			
17th „	Brighton	1	Yes	233
18th Hussars	Madras.			
19th „	Bengal.			
20th „	Ditto.			
21st „	Ditto.			
Military Train	Aldershot	3	Yes	357
	Curragh	1	Yes	174
	Dublin	1	Yes	105
	Woolwich	2	No	105
Grenadier Guards, 1st Batt.	London	2	No	477
„ „ 2nd „	Ditto	2	No	673
„ „ 3rd „	Dublin	2	Yes	605
Coldstream Guards, 1st „	Windsor	1	Yes	527
„ „ 2nd „	Chelsea	1	No	396
Scots Fusil. Grds., 1st „	Tower	1	No	680
„ „ 2nd „	Chelsea	1	No	494

* No recreation rooms.

App. IX.

Regiment.		Where Stationed.	Number of Rooms.	Refreshments.	Number of Subscribers, Mar. 31, 1868.
1st Foot,	1st Batt.	Madras.			
,,	2nd ,,	Bombay.			
2nd Foot,	1st ,,	Ditto.			
,,	2nd ,,	Athlone	2	Yes	358
3rd Foot,	1st ,,	Bengal.			
,,	2nd ,,	Dublin	1	Yes	272
4th Foot,	1st ,,	Abyssinia.			
,,	2nd ,,	Halifax, N.S.	1	Yes	415
5th Foot,	1st ,,	Bengal.			
,,	2nd ,,	Dover	2	No	172
6th Foot,	1st ,,	Bombay.			
,,	2nd ,,	Edinburgh	2	No	363
7th Foot,	1st ,,	Bengal.			
,,	2nd ,,	Bury	1	No	151
8th Foot,	1st ,,	Malta	2	Yes	456
,,	2nd ,,	Aldershot	2	Yes	318
9th Foot,	1st ,,	King William's Town	1	No	152
,,	2nd ,,	Japan	1	No	449
10th Foot,	1st ,,	Cape of Gd. Hope	1	Yes	325
,,	2nd ,,	Madras.			
11th Foot,	1st ,,	Bengal.			
,,	2nd ,,	Graham's Town	1	No	192
12th Foot,	1st ,,	Devonport	2	No	280
,,	2nd ,,	Bengal.			
13th Foot,	1st ,,	Gibraltar	1	Yes	470
,,	2nd ,,	Portland	1	No	423
14th Foot,	1st ,,	Malta	1	Yes	449
,,	2nd ,,	Melbourne	1	Yes	186
15th Foot,	1st ,,	St. John, N.B.	3	No	680
,,	2nd ,,	Gibraltar	1	Yes	482
16th Foot,	1st ,,	Montreal	2	Yes	435
,,	2nd ,,	Barbadoes	1	No	231
		Trinidad	2	No	
17th Foot,	1st ,,	Curragh	2	Yes	653
,,	2nd ,,	Toronto	1	Yes	247
18th Foot,	1st ,,	Chester	1	No	285
,,	2nd ,,	New Zealand.			
19th Foot,	1st ,,	Bengal.			
,,	2nd ,,	Burmah.			
20th Foot,	1st ,,	Devonport	1	No	171
,,	2nd ,,	Natal	1	No	354
21st Foot,	1st ,,	Enniskillen	2	No	262
		Newry	2	Yes	
,,	2nd ,,	Madras.			
22nd Foot,	1st ,,	Fredericton	1	No	450
,,	2nd ,,	Newcastle	1	Yes	149
23rd Foot,	1st ,,	Bombay.			
,,	2nd ,,	Newport	1	No	263
24th Foot,	1st ,,	Malta	1	Yes	544
,,	2nd ,,	Burmah.			
25th Foot,	1st ,,	Glasgow	2	Yes	460
		Paisley	2	No	
		Ayr	2	No	

Regiment.	Where Stationed.	Number of Rooms.	Refreshments.	Number of Subscribers, Mar. 31, 1868.
25th Foot, 2nd Batt. - -	Bengal.			
26th Foot - - - -	Abyssinia.			
27th „ - - - -	Dover - -	1	No	44
28th „ - - - -	Belfast - -	2	Yes	250
29th „ - - - -	Hamilton, C.W.	2	Yes	612
30th „ - - - -	Quebec - -	2	Yes	538
31st „ - - - -	Malta - -	2	Yes	461
32nd „ - - - -	Mauritius - -	1	Yes	396
33rd „ - - - -	Abyssinia.			
34th „ - - - -	Portsmouth -	1	Yes	347
35th „ - - - -	Ditto - -	2	No	173
36th „ - - - -	Bengal.			
37th „ - - - -	Ditto.			
38th „ - - - -	Ditto.			
39th „ - - - -	Dublin - -	2	Yes	177
40th „ - - - -	Aldershot -	2	Yes	349
41st „ - - - -	Bengal.			
42nd „ - - - -	Stirling - -	1	No	152
43rd „ - - - -	Aldershot - -	2	No	377
44th „ - - - -	Kilkenny - -	1	No	394
45th „ - - - -	Abyssinia.			
46th „ - - - -	Bengal.			
47th „ - - - -	Halifax - -	1	Yes	356
48th „ - - - -	Fermoy - -	2	Yes	309
49th „ - - - -	Bombay.			
50th „ - - - -	Sydney - -	1	Yes	266
51st „ - - - -	Aldershot -	3	Yes	356
52nd „ - - - -	Limerick - -	2	Yes	349
53rd „ - - - -	London, C.W. -	2	Yes	346
54th „ - - - -	Aldershot -	2	No	362
55th „ - - - -	Bengal.			
56th „ - - - -	Waterford -	2	Yes	174
57th „ - - - -	Aldershot - -	2	Yes	245
58th „ - - - -	Bengal.			
59th „ - - - -	Ceylon - -	2	Yes	243
60th Rifles, 1st Batt. - -	Montreal - -	2	Yes	451
„ 2nd „ - -	Bengal.			
„ 3rd „ - -	Madras.			
„ 4th „ - -	London, C.W. -	2	Yes	513
61st Foot - - - -	Bermuda - -	1	Yes	489
62nd „ - - - -	Cork - -	2	Yes	655
63rd „ - - - -	Dublin - -	2	Yes	267
64th „ - - - -	Malta - -	1	No	346
65th „ - - - -	Kinsale - -	2	Yes	297
66th „ - - - -	Jersey - -	1	No	444
67th „ - - - -	Curragh - -	2	Yes	220
68th „ - - - -	Manchester -	1	No	391
69th „ - - - -	Brantford - -	1	Yes	396
70th „ - - - -	Ashton - -	2	Yes	149
71st „ - - - -	Fermoy - -	2	Yes	331
72nd „ - - - -	Dublin - -	2	Yes	278
73rd „ - - - -	Hong Kong -	1	Yes	320
74th „ - - - -	Gibraltar - -	2	No	341
75th „ - - - -	Ditto - -	1	Yes	291

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Regiment.	Where Stationed.	Number of Rooms.	Refreshments.	Number of Subscribers, Mar. 31, 1868.
76th Foot	Madras.			
77th ,,	Bengal.			
78th ,,	Montreal	1	No	587
79th ,,	Bengal.			
80th ,,	Aldershot	2	No	315
81st ,,	Cork	2	Yes	362
82nd ,,	Bengal.			
83rd ,,	Gibraltar	1	Yes	406
84th ,,	Jamaica	2	Yes	425
85th ,,	Curragh	2	Yes	491
86th ,,	Mauritius	1	Yes	458
87th ,,	Malta	2	No	427
88th ,,	Bengal.			
89th ,,	Dublin	1	Yes	337
	Mullingar	2	Yes	
90th ,,	Bengal.			
91st ,,	Madras.			
92nd ,,	Bombay	2	Yes	509
93rd ,,	Bengal.			
94th ,,	Dover	1	No	—
95th ,,	Bombay.			
96th ,,	Ditto.			
97th ,,	Portsmouth	2	Yes	346
98th ,,	Aldershot	2	Yes	405
99th ,,	Cape Town	1	Yes	223
	St. Helena	1	No	
100th ,,	Montreal	2	Yes	445
101st ,,	Bengal.			
102nd ,,	Madras.			
103rd ,,	Bengal.			
104th ,,	Ditto.			
105th ,,	Ditto.			
106th ,,	Ditto.			
107th ,,	Ditto.			
108th ,,	Bombay.			
109th ,,	Bengal.			
Rifle Brigade, 1st Batt.	Ottawa	1	No	602
,, 2nd ,,	Devonport	2	Yes	369
,, 3rd ,,	Bengal.			
,, 4th ,,	Weedon	1	Yes	329
West India Regiments, 1st	Bathurst	1	Yes	61
	Sierra Leone	2	Yes	246
,, ,, 2nd	Cape Coast Castle	2	No	23
,, ,, 3rd	Jamaica.			
,, ,, 4th	Barbadoes	2	Yes	95
Ceylon Rifle Regiment	Ceylon	1	Yes	604
	Hong Kong	1	No	169
Cape Mounted Riflemen	King Wm's. Twn.	1	No	90
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment	Chambly	1	No	65
	Isle Aux Noix	1	No	78
	Kingston	2	Yes	283
	St. John, C.E.	1	No	111
	Newfoundland	1	No	125

Regiment.	Where Stationed.	Number of Rooms.	Refreshments.	Number of Subscribers, Mar. 31, 1868.
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery - -	Malta.	*		
Commissariat Staff Corps -	Aldershot -	2	Yes	134
	Dublin - -	1	Yes	57
Military Store Staff Corps -	Woolwich -	1	No	70
Military Labourers - -	Barbadoes -	1	Yes	174
Depôt Battalions, 1st -	Chatham.	*		
„ 2nd -	Ditto.	*		
„ 3rd -	Ditto - -	2	Yes	279
„ 4th -	Colchester -	2	Yes	374
„ 5th -	Parkhurst -	2	Yes	555
„ 6th -	Walmer - -	2	Yes	344
„ 7th -	Winchester -	2	Yes	396
„ 8th -	Colchester -	3	Yes	545
„ 9th -	Preston - -	3	Yes	856
„ 10th -	Shorncliffe -	1	Yes	302
„ 11th -	Gosport - -	2	Yes	622
„ 12th -	Shorncliffe -	1	Yes	521
„ 13th -	Pembroke -	2	Yes	498
„ 14th -	Sheffield - -	2	Yes	503
„ 15th -	Aberdeen - -	1	Yes	280
	Fort George -	1	No	133
Cavalry Depôt - - -	Canterbury -	2	Yes	723
Royal Horse Artillery.				
C Brigade - - - -	Aldershot -	2	Yes	234
Ditto B Battery - -	Dorchester -	1	No	138
Depôt - - - -	Maidstone -	1	No	147
Royal Artillery.				
1st Brigade - - -	Halifax - -	1	No	113
2nd „ - - -	Mauritius - -	1	No	99
3rd „ - - -	Montreal - -	1	Yes	178
4th „ - - -	Toronto - -	1	No	226
5th „ - - -	Madras.			
6th „ - - -	Portsmouth -	2	Yes	234
7th „ - - -	Plymouth - -	2	Yes	208
	Pembroke -	1	No	113
8th „ - - -	Bengal.			
9th „ - - -	Dublin - -	2	No	96
10th „ - - -	Malta - -	2	Yes	290
11th „ - - -	Shorncliffe -	2	No	250
12th „ - - -	Gosport - -	1	Yes	348
13th „ - - -	Dover - -	2	Yes	205
14th „ - - -	Bombay.			
15th „ - - -	Gibraltar - -	2	No	379
16th „ - - -	Bengal.			
17th „ - - -	Woolwich.			
18th „ - - -	Bombay.			
19th „ - - -	Bengal.			
20th „ - - -	Madras.			
21st „ - - -	Bombay.			

* No recreation rooms.

App. IX.

Regiment.	Where Stationed.	Number of Rooms.	Refreshments.	Number of Subscribers, Mar. 31, 1868.
22nd Brigade - - -	Bengal.			
23rd „ - - -	Madras.			
24th „ - - -	Bengal.			
25th „ - - -	Ditto.			
Depôt Brigade—				
1st Division - -	Sheerness - -	2	Yes	430
3rd „ - -	Warley - -	2	Yes	485
Detached Batteries - -	Alderney - -	1	No	70
	Aldershot -	1	No	143
	Ballincollig -	2	No	56
	Barbadoes -	2	No	56
	Bermuda - -	2	No	108
	Devonport -	2	No	142
	Fort George -	1	No	21
	Guernsey - -	1	No	52
	Hochelaga -	1	No	127
	Jamaica - -	1	No	68
	Jersey - -	1	No	67
	Kingston - -	2	Yes	144
	Leith Fort -	1	No	117
	London, C.W. -	1	Yes	153
	Newfoundland -	1	No	86
	Quebec - -	2	Yes	228
	Shoeburyness -	1	No	231
	St. Helena -	1	No	136
	St. Helen's Island	2	Yes	74
	Tynemouth -	1	No	14
	Woolwich—			
	Non-commis. officers -	1	No	718
	Gunners -	1	No	330
Royal Engineers.	Aldershot -	2	Yes	384
	Bermuda - -	1	No	101
	Chatham - -	2	Yes	522
	Curragh - -	1	Yes	100
	Dover - -	1	No	82
	Dublin - -	1	No	10
	Halifax - -	1	No	143
	King William's Town - -	1	No	84
	Malta - -	2	Yes	186
	Mauritius -	1	No	79
	Point Levis -	2	No	160
	Portsmouth -	1	No	43
	Southampton -	1	No	73
	Weymouth -	1	No	88
	Woolwich -	1	No	62
	Total - -	- -	- -	59,647

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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